"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and slightly cooler Friday; fair Saturday; moderate west winds.
☞ For weather report see page 2, last page.

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STRIKE OF MINERS TO BE SETTLED IN ENGLAND TODAY

Coal Situation Becoming Serious When Premier Wins Over Union Leaders.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO ACT

Representing Miners and the Government, and a New Piece Rate Proposed.

WILL SUPPRESS AGITATORS

Bonar Law Says Men Who Would Destroy Whole Social System Are Not Being Forgotten.

LONDON, July 24, (Associated Press.)—It is understood that an amicable settlement of the coal strike will certainly be arranged tomorrow as a result of a meeting of a sub-committee of the Miners' Federation with the Coal Controller tonight.

The day was fully occupied with conferences between Premier Lloyd George and other members of the Government and the mining interests, and closed with the prospect of a settlement. According to the strike leaders in Yorkshire the whole trouble arose through the Coal Controller's attempt to evade the piece rate provisions of the Sankey report, which the Government had adopted as a working basis.

One of the results of today's conference between the Premier and the miners' executive was a new piece rate offer on the part of the Government, which the Miners' Federation appointed a sub-committee to consider.

The sub-committee, which required elucidation of the points in detail, held a long conference this evening with the Coal Controller. No official report of this conference has been issued, but it was unofficially stated that when the Miners' Federation meets in the morning to consider the sub-committee's report there is every prospect that a settlement will be reached.

The Government's offer involves the appointment of a small committee representing the Coal Mines Department and the Miners' Federation to adjust a formula adapted to the requirements of the different districts.

The settlement will come none too soon. Evidence is accumulating hourly of how heavily the coal shortage is pressing on all industries and public services. The Government has already stopped the export of coal from Cardiff, and the railways have plans laid for a severe restriction of their services, to begin Monday, if the strike is not settled.

A satisfactory aspect of the strike is the fact that there have been no disorders or threatenings of any kind, and no attempt to hinder the naval men who have been engaged in keeping, as far as possible, the mines from flooding. The situation with regard to pumping and ventilation underwent a great improvement during the course of the day.

There have been some extensions of the strike movement, but at the same time many strikers have resumed work, notably in Nottinghamshire, where it was announced late tonight that the strike had ended.

Bonar Law Warns Agitators.

The whole force of the British Government "will be exerted to protect the people from any undue pressure," Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader, told the House of Commons today when asked what was being done regarding the confusion and disorder resulting from dockworkers and miners' strikes.

"The Government is well aware that there are a number of people—not a very large number fortunately—who are aiming at the destruction of our whole social and political situation," Mr. Bonar Law added. As to the agitators, he said, "the Government is not overlooking these people, and will do whatever it thinks effective for that purpose. We realize there is a great deal of discontent due to profiteering, or a belief in profiteering, and the Government certainly intends to take whatever action is possible before the committee now considering this subject makes a report."

In speaking of those people seeking to destroy the social system, Mr. Bonar Law said they were "doing their best to foment any discontent arising from any cause."

"Obviously," he added, "it would be wrong for the Government to use any language that could be regarded as provocative. On the other hand, we have made it absolutely clear that the whole force of the Government will be exerted to protect the people from any undue pressure from any quarter."

Mr. Bonar Law's statement made it clear that the Sankey report must be adhered to and that an average of 10 per cent. increase in piece rates must be the basis of the arrangement with the miners. This was not a question between the employers and the workmen, Mr. Bonar Law explained. Under the present arrangement the employers' profits were guaranteed, and any increase must be borne by the State, he pointed out. The employers, he said, had agreed to an increase of 14.3 per cent., but the Coal Controller could not agree to this, as it was the State and not the employers who would have to pay.

The pumping situation in the Yorkshire mines today was pronounced satisfactory, with the exception of one im-

Continued on Page Three.

MAGNIFICO—A cigar known by its bouquet. Mild, too. Of Key West make. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

Gibbons Predicts Agreement on the League of Nations

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Cardinal Gibbons today authorized the following statement with regard to his attitude toward the League of Nations:

"It is my firm conviction that after thorough and honest discussion in both Houses of Congress both parties will finally arrive at a common agreement, based upon a just and sincere League of Nations that will give us a reasonable guarantee against the horrors of war in the future, as well as grounded assurance of lasting peace without in any way impairing American sovereignty or surrendering any American right, and without involving us in entangling alliances.

"I am sure that an early adoption of the League of Nations will infuse intense joy throughout the United States without distinction of party, and will be hailed with satisfaction by the allied powers of Europe."

AIR MAIL PILOTS TO GO ON STRIKE

Demand Reinstatement of Two Fliers Who Refused to Go Up in Fog.

CALL THE PLANES UNSAFE

Post Office Department Refuses to Rescind Order Despite Threat of Tieup.

Unless Leon Smith and Hamilton Lee, two former army aviators who have been operating airplanes on the New York to Washington aerial mail route and who were discharged because of their refusal to fly in the fog last Tuesday, are reinstated this morning, the twenty aerial mail pilots at Belmont Park declared they will strike. The men protested to Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger on Wednesday, giving him twenty-four hours to make known his decision.

At 5 o'clock yesterday evening a telegram from Washington stated that the Post Office Department could not allow the complaint. The pilots then stated they would not take the machines out today.

In presenting their demands to Mr. Praeger, the aerial letter carriers declared that they are forced to risk their lives for a two-cent stamp in all sorts and conditions of weather in machines which are unsafe.

Replying to the men, Mr. Praeger took occasion to warn them that they were putting themselves in a position of conspiring against the Government. He pointed out that Smith and Lee were not obliged to fly, but that they had to either fly or quit. The order of the Post Office Department would have to be obeyed, he said.

For some time, the men operating the mail airplanes have been complaining against the way in which they were ordered to fly in any weather and in machines which they considered unsafe. All of them have been in the army, and they are unanimous in asserting that never in their army days did they have to go up in fog and storms such as those in which they have carried the mail during the past two weeks. The machines, they say, are too heavy, too fast, and have engines of too high compression for the work.

Others Also Refused.

A few days before Smith and Lee refused to fly, the men at Belmont Park say, two of the oldest and most experienced pilots in the service, Stevens and Webster, had refused to fly in bad weather. These men were only transferred to another route, the pilots say, and charge that the decision to discharge Smith and Lee is favoritism.

According to the men, the mail planes are ill adapted to the work. They are big machines, equipped with 400-horse power Liberty motors, and cannot go at a slower rate of speed than 100 miles an hour. The range of visibility when the pilots look out of the cockpit is only 75 feet. This fact, the pilots say, necessitates their flying close to earth, and when the engines stall, as they are apt to when running at high speed, there is hardly a chance for the men in the machine to make a safe landing.

They demand lighter and slower machines, with a wider range of visibility. They also say that they have repeatedly asked for stabilizers for their machines to show whether they are flying on an even keel or not when they are in a fog. This request, it is alleged, Mr. Praeger refused, telling the men to steer by compass, as the turn indicators were too expensive.

Cite Fifteen Accidents.

It is also stated that since July 15, when the recent bad weather began, and up to July 22 there were no fewer than fifteen accidents. Two pilots, it is stated, have been killed in the air. These two, McCusker and Sanborn, went up in machines they told their superiors were unsafe, but were sent ahead anyhow. One of the machines, the fall of which resulted fatally, the men say, had been repaired three times and was "no good at all."

Summing up their complaints, the pilots say that the discharge of Smith and Lee without justification or investigation was an insult to every pilot in the service, inasmuch as these pilots had the misfortune to be in a position where they had to refuse to fly in order to save their own lives.

The telegram from Mr. Praeger in answer to the pilots' protest follows:

Orders regarding Pilots Smith and Lee have not been revoked. They came into the service as every other pilot with the knowledge that they must comply with the Department or-

Continued on Page Five.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES. Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

800 NATIVES DEAD IN EGYPT'S RISING; 1,600 WOUNDED

Harmsworth Tells the Commons of Casualties in the Recent Outbreak.

DEATH SENTENCES FOR 39

More Than 2,000 Imprisoned—British Army Sustained Loss of 143.

ALLENBY'S CONTROL FIRM

Disorders Ended In April—Mahomed Said Pasha Co-operating as Premier.

LONDON, July 24, (Associated Press.)—Eight hundred natives were killed and 1,600 wounded during the recent disturbances in Egypt, according to dispatches from General E. H. H. Allenby.

Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, made this announcement in the House of Commons tonight.

The casualties to European and other civilians were: Killed, 31; wounded, 35.

The military casualties were: Killed, 29, wounded, 114.

The death sentence was imposed on 39 natives and detention for life on 27. More than 2,000 were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

The military courts have been dispensed with, the sentences which they imposed being reduced by three months.

The disorders in Egypt began in the middle of March and were officially announced to have ended at the close of the third week in April.

They opened on the night of March 14-15 at Cairo, Alexandria, and places in Upper Egypt, where British Government property was destroyed and the railways and telegraph lines were cut. The demonstrations were the work of Egyptian Nationalists inspired by Turkish agents and were particularly directed against Armenian refugees and native soldiers and police in the service of Great Britain.

General Sir Edmund Allenby, the conqueror of Syria, was appointed Special High Commissioner, and a bill for a more liberal Government was introduced in the British Parliament.

Up to the second week in April it was officially reported that 100 persons had been killed and 300 wounded.

General Allenby set to work after his arrival on March 27 at Cairo. In a proclamation dated April 22 he demanded that all Government employes who were absent without leave should return to duty or be punished. "Whoever" by threats, persuasion, or violence "sought to prevent any person from returning to duty was threatened with military arrest, trial, and punishment. The effect of the proclamation is said to have been salutary.

One phase of the insurrection had been the assassination of individual soldiers or small groups of soldiers at places of amusement. In such cases everybody present was arrested, but before this could be done those who resisted arrest were shot.

The Sultan on May 21, with the assistance of General Allenby, formed a new Cabinet, with Mahomed Said Pasha as Prime Minister. There had been none since Hussein Rushdi Pasha's Government had laid down its portfolio on April 23. Mahomed Said is strongly pro-British and active, as are his colleagues. He is a disciple of Cromer and Kitchener.

The military courts established by General Allenby have been active since their inauguration. Up to June 18 light capital sentences had been pronounced, with seven commutations, and over one hundred lesser sentences, with about the same percentage commuted. Fines were levied to the extent of $1,097,310 on various villages, to be collected on the basis of the gaffir tax, which affects every household.

CLEMENCEAU WINS AGAIN.

Increased Vote of Confidence Given on Financial Measures.

PARIS, July 24, (Associated Press.)—Premier Clemenceau's opponents continued yesterday and today to "shake the plum tree" in the hope of bringing down another ministerial plum like M. Boret, former Food Minister, if not the entire crop.

Today they attacked the Premier through Minister of Finance Klotz and his financial policy, with the result that there was an increased Government majority on a vote of confidence, the Government getting 304 votes to 134.

M. Klotz expressed perfect optimism on the ability of France to emerge successfully from what he termed during the debate a difficult but not desperate situation, as against the gloomy views expressed by his critics. He said he had only asked 1,852,000,000 francs from new taxation, so as not to incur a reproach for making a victorious country pay the entire bill. As to the loan, the Finance Minister declared, it obviously was inadvisable to announce its exact form in advance, and the confidence of Parliament was essential to permit the Government to float it on the best of conditions.

The Better the Food, the Better the Baby. Imperial Granum is the Best Food for Babies.—Advt.

Lloyd George in Line for Honor, But Will Not Accept Peerage

LONDON, July 24.—King George is eager to bestow an honor on Premier David Lloyd George in recognition of his services in the war and at the Peace Conference, and the form which the honor is to take is being discussed in court circles, says The Mirror.

The Premier would not accept a peerage, the newspaper asserts, while Knighthood of the Garter, which is the highest honor in the sovereign's gift, is practically confined to Peers, although an exception was made in the case of Sir Edward Grey in 1913. The Mirror suggests that if the Grey precedent is followed some special honor may be created.

BRAVE DEATH IN SHIP'S FIERY HOLD

Firemen Go Down Through Cedric's Hatches' Billowing Smoke to Save Seaman.

ALL INSTANTLY OVERCOME

Men in Gas Masks with Electric Lanterns Make Final Rescue—Bedding Shipment Burned.

One of the stewards on the White Star liner Cedric, at Pier 6 at the foot of West Twentieth Street, noticed smoke coming out of the hatches of holds 5 and 6 in the after part of the ship at 6:45 o'clock last night, less than an hour after the hatches had been closed.

There were 400 men on the ship at the time and the fire crew was immediately summoned. The steel cover was lifted from the hatch of hold 5, and such a rush of some overpowering vapor came up that Seaman Edwards, one of the fire crew, was instantly overcome and fell into the hold. His companions made unavailing efforts to rescue him. A few minutes later, when the smoke had been thinned out by streams of water poured in from the fireboat Thomas Willet and from apparatus on land, five members of the Marine Division of the New York Fire Department went into the hold to rescue Edwards. The five men were not heard from.

Becoming nervous because of their silence, Chief Charles Murray ordered three other men into the hold to try to get into touch with the first five men, but as soon as they were lowered to the bottom with a crane they signaled to be hoisted up again and reported that it was impossible to live in the smoke and heat.

A little later the rescue squad, which always responds to alarms of fire on shipboard, arrived and went into the burning hold, wearing gas masks. They succeeded by the use of electric lanterns in locating and rescuing Seaman Edwards and the five members of the marine squad, who were lying unconscious at the bottom.

Streams of water from fireboats and from the land flooded the two holds and prevented the spread of the fire. It was found that there was a large shipment of mattresses in the two holds, which caused the dense smoke. Several hundred barrels of flour were also in the same holds and are thought to have been destroyed by the smoke and water.

The cause of the fire was not ascertained last night. Seaman Edwards was taken to the New York Hospital suffering from a broken ankle, in addition to the effects of the smoke. The five firemen were revived on the ship. They were Joseph Flanagan, James Purcell, Charles Thompson, Daniel Coyle, and Edward Humphreys. Chief Murray was also temporarily overcome by smoke.

HUNGARIANS ADVANCE AGAINST RUMANIANS

Bela Kun Grieved to Punish Allies —Was Reported to Have Been Deposed.

VIENNA, July 23, (Associated Press.)—Skirmishing continues between the Rumanians and Hungarians. The latter have crossed the River Theiss at points between Tokai, 110 miles northeast of Budapest, and Csongrad, 75 miles southeast of Budapest, the river being low. The Hungarians used rafts as the bridges had been blown up two months ago by the Rumanians at Czaba, Szolnok, and Csongrad.

The Hungarians entered Torok-Szt-Miklos and Szentes and claim to have captured a number of prisoners, food, and munitions.

Bela Kun, the Communist leader, declared he was grieved thus to punish the Allies, but said he had notified Premier Clemenceau that action was necessary "if the Rumanians did not retreat from the territory given the Soviet by the Peace Conference."

The Hungarian Soviet feels the necessity of keeping its army busy. For a long time it hesitated in making an attack, anticipating that this action would lead to a general counteroffensive against the Soviet.

The object of the reported attempt of Count Michael Karolyi, former President of the Hungarian Republic, to sail from Italy for the United States, it is stated here, is to enlist sympathy and help for the political and industrial reconstruction of Hungary and to secure better territorial conditions. Count Karolyi is also said to intend writing a book dealing with conditions in the Hungarian Republic during the last eight months. He has no intention of attempting communistic agitation.

LONDON, July 24.—Bela Kun, deposed head of the Budapest Soviet Government, has asked the Allies for safe conduct to the Argentine Republic, where he intends living, according to an Exchange Telegraph Copenhagen dispatch quoting Vienna reports.

A Vienna dispatch under date of July 21 said that the Vienna newspapers reported the downfall of Bela Kun and the taking over of power by a triumvirate composed of Varga, former Minister of Social Protection; Moses Alpary, and Tibor Szamuely.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

SENATORS SAY WILSON VIOLATED FRENCH TREATY BY WITHHOLDING IT; LEAGUE CRITICS COLD TO TAFT PLAN

REJECT ANY COMPROMISE

Opponents of Covenant Say Taft Suggestions Don't Fill the Bill.

WANT CHANGES WITH TEETH

Borah and Moses Declare They Will Command Enough Votes for Adoption.

TAFT WROTE TO DEMOCRATS

Believed by Some Senators to Have Assumed Role of Intermediary for Ratification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Leaders among the Republican opposition to the League of Nations covenant in the Senate were not inclined today to admit that the letters of ex-President Taft to Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in which he suggested six reservations of interpretation to the covenant, had effected any change in the situation. They looked upon the letters, they said, as indicating a gratifying shift in the attitude on the part of the ex-President, but argued that he had not actually paved the way for any compromise. In fact, they declared, compromise was not what they wanted.

Senator Lodge, Republican leader of the upper body, pointed out that Mr. Taft opposed reservations that would have the effect of recommitting the treaty to the Paris Conference. At the same time, he said, the ex-President had suggested a reservation depriving colonies of the right of an independent vote in the League Council, which would of itself be an amendment that might send the treaty back to the conference.

The opposition leaders appeared to feel that interpretative resolutions, such as Mr. Taft outlined, would not be effective. The opponents of the League, they insisted, were determined to put through reservations that would practically mean amendments of the treaty. They were not at all disturbed over the prospects of these reservations necessitating reconsideration of the treaty by the Peace Conference.

Senator Borah of Idaho characterized Mr. Taft's change in attitude as evidencing a partial conversion. But Mr. Taft, he argued, had not gone far enough.

"Mr. Taft's letter, when analyzed, says three things," said Mr. Borah. "First, that interpretations are not necessary; second, that even if made, they would be ineffective; third, that we have got to have votes."

Disputes Taft's Figures.

Mr. Borah emphasized the ex-President's analysis of the Senate situation on the League fight, in which Mr. Taft spoke of the necessity of getting three Republican votes, along with the forty-five Democratic votes, if the advocates of the League expected to block the opposition. Mr. Borah appeared to feel that the Democrats would not get the forty-five votes, while he did not think three Republicans could be found who would vote with the Administration forces.

The general effect of Mr. Taft's change in position, Mr. Borah thought, and this reflected the view of the majority of the Republicans, would be not upon the situation in the Senate, but in the attitude of the people in the country who had been following Mr. Taft as an uncompromising advocate of the covenant without change of any sort. Mr. Borah conceded that it might help stimulate sentiment for changes to the covenant.

During the day it developed that, while Mr. Taft had been writing to various Republican Senators, he had also directed his efforts for compromise toward the Democratic forces. Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, revealed that he had received a letter from Mr. Taft in the morning. He had it in his pocket during the day, and said he had not had time to read it. Until he had done so he would refrain from commenting upon Mr. Taft's suggestions for interpretative reservations. One other Democratic Senator also had received a letter from Mr. Taft.

The fact that Mr. Taft had been writing to the Democratic Senators conveyed the intimation to some that he had assumed the rôle of intermediary between the opposing factions in the upper body. The suggestion was made by some Republican Senators that perhaps Mr. Taft was acting in this capacity in behalf of the President. But, it was pointed out by others, the ex-President had undertaken, in his letter to Mr. Hays, to criticise the President for having, as Mr. Taft put it, assumed a partisan attitude during the war. This, according to these Senators, would indicate that Mr. Taft was no longer acting in conjunction with Mr. Wilson in the League fight, but upon his own initiative.

The idea of Mr. Taft assuming any function of intermediary for the Repub-

Continued on Page Two.

HARTBORNE, PALEY & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

Japanese Attache in Washington Busy on Shantung; Said to be Urging Tokio to Make Statement

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Katsuji Debuchi, Counselor and Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy, visited the State Department today and conferred on the Shantung question with Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, in charge of Far Eastern affairs.

No announcement was made after the conference, but it is understood that he explained to Mr. Long difficulties that would prevent Japan making any statement at this time concerning the return of the Shantung Province to China, as under the Peace Treaty Germany has three months in which to turn over to Japan the papers carrying title to Shantung rights. It is asserted that Mr. Debuchi has suggested to his Government the advisability of making a statement concerning Shantung.

Premier Hara of Japan, according to advices cabled to Washington through official channels, has told representatives of the Kensei-Kai Party that should the disturbances in China continue Japan may be compelled to adopt suitable measures "for safeguarding of Japan's interests."

He is also quoted as saying:

"The attempt on the part of some members of the American Senate to separate the League of Nations proposition from the Peace Treaty must prove a rather troublesome question to America. It seems that the Republicans have brought forward this problem with the object of vexing President Wilson, and therefore it is not likely that they will allow the subject to assume such dimensions as to result in confusion and inconvenience in the world at large. Most probably President Wilson will be found equal to the occasion and devise some means or other to placate his opponents."

STRAUS DEPLORES TAFT RESERVATIONS

Says League to Enforce Peace Supports Nations' Covenant as Drawn at Paris.

OBJECTS TO AMENDMENTS

Proposal, if Lost Now, Will Be Lost Forever, He Predicts in Address.

Speaking last night at a discussion of the League of Nations, held at the Metropolitan Club under the direction of the Council on Foreign Relations, Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, referring to reservations set forth yesterday by ex-President Taft, declared the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft has been a leading figure, is behind the covenant of the League of Nations as it stands. If the opportunity to conserve the League of Nations as it was formed in Paris is lost now it will be lost forever, he added.

The other speakers were Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who, speaking on Franco-American relations, urged a Franco-American-British alliance; ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton, and Dr. Harry W. Luce of the Church Christian Educational Association.

"If it is deemed desirable to have interpretations, speaking for myself, I do not object to them as distinct from reservations that amount to amendments," said Mr. Straus in his address. "I am opposed to reservations that amount to amendments, and which require re-submission to the Peace Conference. The League to Enforce Peace is opposed to such reservations. We believe that as it stands, the League conserves American rights.

"We are opposed to anything that will endanger what we have. The covenant of the League of Nations is the best common denominator of the idiosyncrasies of the thirty-two nations that are parties to the League, and reservations would jeopardize the reconstruction of the world, and the security for a lasting peace.

"To make reservations that will necessitate the resubmission of the treaty will have the same effect as if a great convention in our country for the nomination of a President, having passed a platform and made its nomination, would, because its work was objected to, be recalled to make a new platform and nominate a new candidate. The result would be chaos, and the same will be the result if reservations that have the force of amendments are adopted by the Senate.

"The United States is not conceding any more than any other leading power. They ask nothing more of us than we ask of them, and as the covenant is based on mutual concessions, it is meant to be lasting. It would be a shame for our country to disrupt it, and to lose the opportunity of reconstructing the world on a basis of law and justice, throwing it back to chaos and discord bristling with war and all its horrors.

"The League to Enforce Peace stands for the Covenant and for its ratification as it exists without reservations or amendment."

In his address, Baron de Constant said the peoples of the world were tired of political discussions, and desire only that the treaty be signed, that they may go back to work. He said the text of the Peace Treaty was not so important to them as the spirit that would inspire its application. If the Governments which sign it really want

Continued on Page Two.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER. Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

MAY NOT ARRAIGN KAISER IN LONDON

Curzon Tells Lords That No Decision as to the Place Has Been Reached.

WILL AVOID A SPECTACLE

Upper House Passes the Peace Treaty and the Anglo-French Agreement.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 25.—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, moving in the House of Lords yesterday the second reading of the Treaty of Peace bill, said that fears had been expressed that the trial of the ex-Kaiser might convert him into a hero, but that the man who more than any other was responsible for the war and the atrocities by which it was distinguished and who ignominously deserted his country when it was in difficulties was not of the stuff of which heroes were made.

There was no desire to make the trial a spectacle, Earl Curzon said, or let it interrupt the thread of life. Therefore, if it were held within these shores, which was not finally settled, it by no means followed that it would be held in London.

Viscount Bryce said that history had already pronounced its verdict with regard to the responsibility of the ex-Kaiser for violations of international law, but he should like to know whether there was a precedent for holding a trial like that of the ex-Kaiser in a country with which the accused had been at war and not in the country where the offense had been committed. Was that not likely to make the person accused, he asked, an object of commiseration in neutral and enemy countries and thus defeat the object which the trial was designed to attain?

Lord Buckmaster said that the proposal for the trial of the ex-Kaiser ought not to be proceeded with.

The Daily News says editorially:

"Lord Curzon's speech carries the farce of the ex-Kaiser's trial a stage further. We gather from it that while the ex-Kaiser is to be tried and tried in England, the ceremony is not to take place in London, so they are going to get it over quietly at some little Peddington-in-the-hole without giving the accused a chance of creating unpleasant scenes.

"Probably the next thing we shall hear is that the ex-Kaiser has been tried and condemned in his absence. Lord Buckmaster put the case against this travesty of the forms of justice in a speech which seems to have moved even the House of Lords."

LONDON, July 24, (Associated Press.)—The House of Lords today passed the Peace Treaty and the Anglo-French treaty through all stages.

In the course of the discussion Baron Buckmaster said that there were grave reasons why the Government ought not to pursue any further the project of trying the former German war lord. It was certainly unfitting, he said, to ask an English Judge to sit on such a tribunal, to administer a law he does not know by precedure and which has never been defined, in a court which he does not control.

AGAINST TRYING KAISER.

Movement Started in Japan to Keep That Nation Out of Trial.

TOKIO, July 20, (Associated Press.)—The citizens of Fukushima have started a movement against Japan participating in the international tribunal to try the former German Emperor on the ground that such action would have a bad effect upon the Japanese people.

Viscount Takaaki Kato, member of the House of Peers and former Foreign Minister, addressing a meeting of the Kensei-Kai, or Opposition Party, at Osaka, expressed doubt whether the League of Nations would restrict armaments and said he believed that expansion of the Japanese Navy was necessary to the interests of the Empire.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Advt.

TREATIES DUE, TOGETHER

Simultaneous Submission to Senate With Peace Convention Stipulated.

BRANDEGEE LEADS ATTACK

Lodge, in Resolution, Asks the President to Send in Treaty Protecting France.

"NAGGING," SAY DEMOCRATS

Hitchcock and Williams Accuse Republicans of Trying to "Hamstring" Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In the Senate today Republican leaders took President Wilson to task for withholding the treaty negotiated in June by which Great Britain and the United States agree to aid France in the event of attack by Germany. By withholding the treaty they declared the President had violated Article IV. of the agreement, which provided that it should be submitted to the Senate along with the treaty of peace with Germany.

Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, introduced a resolution requesting the President to submit the treaty to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, as that it might be considered in connection with the Peace Treaty. The resolution went over, unanimous consent for its immediate consideration being refused by Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas.

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, who projected the matter into the debate, declared that, although the President had promised, in his address before the Senate on July 10, to submit the treaty soon, he had not done so. In having failed to submit it along with the treaty with Germany, the Connecticut Senator charged, the President, "for some unexplained reason," had violated "the explicit agreement contained in Article IV. of the agreement."

Mr. Brandegee read to the Senate what purported to be the text of the Anglo-American-French agreement, published in Harvey's Weekly. Senator Lodge interrupted to say that, although the treaty had been withheld from the Senate, it had been published in The London Times of July 4 and in the Figaro of Paris of July 3. He failed to note, however, that the treaty was published broadcast in the American press on July 3, having been forwarded to this country from Paris by The Associated Press.

Senator Lodge read to the Senate Article IV. of the treaty, first in French and then in English. This article, as quoted by Senator Lodge, reads:

"The present treaty will be submitted to the Senate of the United States at the same time as the treaty of Versailles is submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification."

Text of Lodge Resolution.

Mr. Lodge could not understand, he said, why the treaty had not been submitted along with the treaty with Germany. So as to get the treaty before the Senate Mr. Lodge offered his resolution, as follows:

Whereas, the President of the United States, in his address in the Senate July 10, 1919, stated, as it appears on Page 2,474 of the Congressional Record: "I shall presently have occasion to lay before you a special treaty with France, whose object is the temporary protection of France from unprovoked aggression by the Power with whom this treaty of peace has been negotiated. Its terms link it with this treaty. I take the liberty, however, of reserving it, because of its importance for special explication on another occasion"; and

Whereas, said proposed treaty with France has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies of France; and

Whereas, a purported transcript of said treaty has been printed in a public journal in this country, as appears in this day's record of the proceedings of the Senate; and,

Whereas, Article IV. of said treaty provided that "the present treaty will be submitted to the Senate at the same time as the treaty of Versailles is submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification"; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the President is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate the said proposed treaty with France, to the end that the Senate may consider said treaty in connection with the treaty of peace with Germany.

In debate Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, pointing out that the President, before the Senate on July 10, had spoken of the Anglo-American-French treaty, saying he would submit it at a later date, said that, under Article IV., the President was not obliged to give it to the Senate at precisely the same moment as the treaty with Germany, but that the two treaties were to be before the Senate for simultaneous action. The treaty with Germany, he

said, is not before the Senate, but in committee, and there is ample time for the other treaty to come in.

The debate turned to the President's White House conferences with Republican Senators, Mr. Brandegee likening them, in relation to the treaty, to a jury trial in which evidence is given and an effort afterward made to influence the jury. Senator Hitchcock and Senator Williams of Mississippi defended the President against the imputation that he was "trying to tamper with the jury." Mr. Hitchcock said the Republicans were "hampering and trying to hamstring the President."

Moses Advances a Theory.

In the Republican cloakrooms the President's action in not sending the French treaty to the Senate with the German treaty was criticised as having been inspired by some "mysterious motive." Senator Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire suggested that the President may have withheld the treaty so as to use it as a "club" over the French Chamber of Deputies, which, the Senator pointed out, has before it two reservations to the League of Nations covenant. One of these reservations provides for a French military staff to handle the terms of the treaty as they apply to France. President Wilson, in the view of Senator Moses, probably looks with disfavor on the attempt of the French Chamber to put reservations through, because of the effect such action might have on his fight against reservations in the Senate.

Senator Brandegee started the debate on the Anglo-American-French treaty when he arose with a copy of Harvey's Weekly in his hand and said he would like to read the text of the treaty from it. The treaty, he remarked, while withheld from the Senate, was evidently public property elsewhere.

Senator Hitchcock interrupted Mr. Brandegee to say that he had an authorized copy of the treaty with him and that the one the Connecticut Senator was reading did not seem to be the entire agreement.

At this moment a messenger from the White House appeared, and the Vice President announced: "A message from the President of the United States."

"Maybe that is the treaty now," murmured Senator Brandegee.

The Vice President broke open the sealed portfolio, and, leaning forward, announced: "I will say that this is not the treaty the Senator speaks of."

Senator Brandegee went on to say that the Foreign Relations Committee had passed several resolutions asking for information from the President on the treaty with Germany and that no response had come. In no way, he said, had the President undertaken to cooperate with the Senate in its deliberations over the treaty.

Asked for American Draft.

"Now, the President, when he addressed the Senate, in laying before it the Peace Treaty with Germany, said the special treaty between France and America and the general Peace Treaty were linked together," said Mr. Brandegee. "When the President returned to this country in February he invited the members of the Foreign Relations Committee to dine with him, and they enjoyed his hospitality throughout a pleasant evening at the White House. He said then, in response to some questions, that four plans for a League of Nations had been submitted—by France, Italy, the United States and Great Britain. The Italian plan was rather an outline than in detail.

"I asked the President what had become of the draft of the American plan. He replied that it was laid aside and the British plan adopted, as proposed by General Smuts, as the basis for construction of the League. I do not assume that that was undesirable; the Smuts plan may have been the best offered.

"I asked the President if there were objections to making the American plan public. The President said he had none, and hoped it could be done. But two or three days later the President went back to Europe, and on the 5th the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Polk, asking if he could send it to me. Mr. Polk was away from his office, overworked, but in about ten days I received a letter saying that the receipt of my request was acknowledged and explaining that he had no copy in the State Department. He advised me that he had cabled to Paris for the desired document and was advised that the text would be brought back when the Peace Commissioners returned from Paris.

"Since the return of the Peace Commissioners the Senate has asked for the text of the American plan, but no attention has been paid to it. Having tried his case before the court of public opinion, the President now sends for the individual jurymen. He ought to come before the Senate or some committee of the Senate with the information he desires to present. The people of the United States are entitled to some information.

"The Franco-American treaty has been given to the French people, and it was a part of the agreement made by our President with the French Premier that it should be given to us simultaneously with its presentation to the French Parliament."

Senator Lodge Astounded.

"When the Senator from Connecticut," said Senator Lodge, "showed me this article, (IV.,) before the assembling of the Senate, it seemed to me inconceivable that the fourth article should be there. I supposed the editor, Colonel Harvey, was very accurate and careful, but it seemed to me simply inconceivable. I saw a copy of The London Times, which contains the fourth article from the White Book which was laid before the House of Commons, but I could not get a copy in private hands. However, I afterward found a copy of the French paper Figaro. It is a Paris paper under date of July 3, and it carried on its front page this article, headed 'Guarantee of Peace.'"

At this point Senator Lodge read first in French and then in English Article IV of the Anglo-American-French treaty.

"The French language," said Senator Lodge, "is extremely exact, and there is no question as to the terms of the treaty as submitted to the French Chamber and as submitted to the House of Commons.

"There may be good reason for paying no attention to the provisions of Article IV., but it seems evident that it was put in by the French Prime Minister and M. Pichon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a very considerable feeling in the Senate of the United States. I cannot but regret that if was not laid before us at the same time that the treaty of Versailles was given to us, as this signed statement requires."

"I am not very familiar," said Senator Brandegee, "with diplomatic methods or with treaty making, but it seems to me to be rather an unusual provision for a treaty. Ordinarily the commissioners, I should say, who would negotiate with each other would have a personal understanding about such things. But to imbed it in an article in the treaty itself makes it a part of the consideration of the signing of the international contract. The only way they can get it out is to reassemble the Peace Conference, reconsider their action, and make a new contract.

Scratched Out By Somebody?

"But here is Article IV. I do not know whether it has been scratched out by somebody in this country with a pen. That would not take it out of the treaty or get it out of the contract. You cannot get a hook out of your jaw in that way. I do not read French, but I can read English. Here is The London Times, and you will find the article exactly as quoted by the Senator from Massachusetts.

"Here is 'The Thunderer,' The London Times, of July 4. And the whole covenant is here; every Britisher knows about it, and knows about our treaty with France, as well as their own, but we do not know about it, and cannot."

Senator Hitchcock, accusing Republican Senators of attempting to "hamstring the President and stab him in the back," said:

"They are pursuing a policy of nagging. I am surprised that such a sensation should be made about a treaty that has been in print for weeks and that I myself have seen published in the United States. I feel it is time a protest should be made here against the seemingly settled purpose of a few Senators to criticise and discredit the President on all occasions, however trifling the reasons.

"When the President came before us to lay the great treaty before the Senate, he took occasion in his address to say he would presently have occasion to lay before us a special treaty with France, its object being the special protection of France against aggression by Germany, its terms linking in with those of the Peace Treaty; and he added that he would take the liberty to reserve that for a special occasion and a later address. Thus the President concealed nothing; in a few words he outlined to us what this treaty was and stated it with precise accuracy. He submitted the one great treaty, which is certain to be the subject of long discussion and detailed study and must take much time."

Senator Brandegee insisted that Article IV specified unequivocally that the President should lay the special treaty before the Senate at the same time as the treaty of Versailles, and demanded: "Did he do that?"

"The gist of the matter is that the two were to be actually before the Senate at the same time, and they will be," replied Mr. Hitchcock. "The President said he would 'presently' lay the special treaty before us."

"When, does 'presently' arise?" asked Mr. Brandegee.

Systematic Nagging.

"It is not for me or for the Senators to answer that question," answered Mr. Hitchcock. "I protest that Senators have been carrying out a policy of systematically criticising, nagging and attempting to discredit the President while he has been engaged in this stupendous work of negotiating this great treaty. I do not charge that all the Senators have been guilty of this offense, but only a few of them; and I call attention to one result of this systematic attempt to discredit him. It has been to weaken his influence at Paris, and when that has been accomplished and he has been forced to yield at some points to the contentions of other countries there, Senators are here and condemn him for this yielding."

Senator Moses asked Mr. Hitchcock if he thought that, "if a different attitude had prevailed here, the President would have been able to save China and prevent the shame of Shantung."

"I am not able to answer that question," replied Mr. Hitchcock. "He has been over there alone, contending for the ideals of justice and of the world's public opinion. He would have been stronger in that effort if it had been known that the Senate, his partner in the treaty-making power, was supporting him here. The attempts to discredit him have resulted in undermining him and embarrassing his influence, it is in extremely poor taste, this effort to hamstring and stab him in the back, while he was away, and now to attack because he has failed to get everything that he hoped to secure.

"The President is criticised because he did not lay two treaties before us at once, because he did not make two speeches at once. The fact is that he chose two times for doing the two things; but both treaties will be before the Senate for its consideration at the same time, which is the essence of the matter. The Senator from Connecticut condemns the President, charging that he sought personal interviews with Senators, comparing that action with the disreputable proceeding of tampering with the individual members of a jury."

Senator Brandegee maintained that the President had "first made his argument before the Senate and then sent for individual Senators."

Would Go Himself, if Invited.

"I have no objection to his sending for Senators," said Mr. Brandegee. "I will go if the President sends for me and wishes to talk to me. But I should think it would be more effective if he would make his communication to the Senate or the Committee on Foreign Relations, which is dealing with the subject."

"One would think it was regarded as a disgrace to send for Senators and talk to them," rejoined Mr. Hitchcock. "Yet the same Senators have repeatedly charged the President with doing wrong in that he failed to discuss these same matters with Senators and left them in the dark as to what he was doing."

"My protest has been," answered Mr. Brandegee, "not that Senators have been left in the dark, but that the Senate has been."

"Oh, that is a new form of a charge," retorted Mr. Hitchcock. "The Senator from Connecticut has just concluded a criticism of the President on the ground that the President has failed to deliver to him personally a document (the American draft of the League of Nations) that was a subject of discussion at a time when the Senator was enjoying the President's hospitality at the White House."

Senator Brandegee replied that he had "merely hoped that the American draft of the League had not been lost."

"Well," said Senator Hitchcock, "I am authorized to say that the document will be sent here in due time, and I may add that when it comes it will dispel the charge that this is a British League of Nations. A protest against the continuation of nagging and condemning the President, the systematic effort to discredit him on all occasions. True, it cannot now do the harm that it could have done at one time, because the President is now in this country. I say that he is doing precisely the right thing in appealing to Senators to support this treaty. As a matter of fact, the criticisms of the Senator from Connecticut lie quite as much against the Senators who go to talk to the President as against the President himself."

Senator Williams protested against Mr. Brandegee's comparison of the President's conferences with Senators to an attempt to tamper with individual members of a jury.

Senate Not a Jury at All.

"The Senate," he said, "is not a jury at all. What possible object could there be in employing such a phrase? The only possible purpose must be to leave an insinuation, a suggestion, that the President was doing an improper thing, as a lawyer would who had argued his case before a jury and then gone about to see the individual jurors about it, a performance for which a lawyer should be promptly disbarred.

"The Constitution requires the President to take the advice and consent of the Senate in connection with appointments and treaties. The Senator accuses the President of doing wrong because he has been seeing part of the Senate.

"Senators insist that the President was bound in the same instance to submit both these treaties to the Senate. But he couldn't do that, not in the same instance. The agreement with France was that they should both be submitted to the simultaneous judgment of the Senate, and the Senate will have both of them subject to its judgment at the same time."

Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee has sent to newspaper correspondents in Washington the following letter:

"Republican National Committee,
"New York City, July 22, 1919.

"My Dear Mr. ——: You will of course hear of and no doubt will see in full the editorial by Colonel George Harvey, published this week in Harvey's Weekly, relative to the proposed Franco-American treaty. I want to be sure that you will see this, with its remarkable subject matter, hence this letter calling your attention to it.

"With very kindest personal regards, I am, sincerely yours,

"WILL H. HAYS."

DEFENDS SHANTUNG AWARD.

Senator Robinson on Peace Treaty —Fletcher and Lenroot Also Speak.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The debate on the Peace Treaty with Germany was continued in the Senate today, Shantung and the League of Nations being specifically under discussion. Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, presented the legal claims of Japan in the Shantung Peninsula. Senator Fletcher, Democrat, of Florida, supported the League. Senator Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, declared he could not accept certain features of the covenant without reservations to safeguard the right of independent national action.

Declaring the treaty provision giving Japan control in Shantung had been "repeatedly misinterpreted and generally misunderstood," Senator Robinson told the Senate it was unjust to suspect Japan's motives or to question the declaration of her statesmen that the territory eventually would be restored to China.

"It has been stated by one Senator," said Mr. Robinson, "that by the treaty Shantung, with its 40,000,000 inhabitants, is wrested from China and presented to Japan. The territory involved in this controversy is limited to a small land area of approximately 200 square miles and an equal water area. The total population of the leased area is approximately 165,000.

"Japan obtained possession by act of war and while in possession secured the agreement of China to recognize any settlement that she might make with Germany upon the restoration of peace. Japanese statesmen have repeatedly reaffirmed the purpose to return the ceded territory to China as soon as it can be accomplished in accordance with the agreement between China and Japan. No beneficial effect can result if we assume that Japan is acting in bad faith. China can better afford to rely on her treaty rights for a return of the territory than to herself break that treaty and thus provoke Japan to insist upon her claim acquired from Germany through conquest, for that involves no obligation to restore the territory before expiration of the lease.'

Expressing regret that the Senate "cannot unite, as did those around the peace table," Senator Fletcher criticised opponents of the League covenant incursion in the treaty.

"They not only oppose the League of Nations plan now before us," he said, "but they are opposed to any kind of a plan. They argue that any covenant with other nations, any alliance, would mean a certain relinquishment of our sovereignty, a sacrifice in some degree of our independence, and they are unwilling to allow either. I am utterly unable to see any such danger or find any grounds for objections in the terms of the covenant submitted."

Senator Fletcher said many of the authors of objections were prompted by personal animosity toward the President and others by partisan bitterness, while both groups desired to paralyze his leadership at whatever cost. Others doubted because they lacked vision and did not grasp the subject, he said.

Senator Lenroot said the right to determine domestic questions, to administer the Monroe Doctrine, and to decide upon its course in any case arising under Article X. should be more fully protected by reservations.

Of President Wilson's fourteen points, the speaker said, only six had been complied with in the treaty, while four had been clearly violated and four not included at all. Among those violated in mentioned the stipulations relating to open covenants, disarmament, and impartial adjustment of colonial claims. He expressed the opinion that the League provisions would not be effective to forestall disarmament.

The articles providing for arbitration and giving the League authority to act in case of any war or threat of war were praised by the Senator, who also said he considered the withdrawal article satisfactory.

Regarding Article X., Senator Lenroot said he considered that "neither President Wilson nor the Senate has any moral right to obligate the United States to go to war to preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence of members of the League." The people should be left free in the future he said, "to refrain from engaging in war against their will."

"Partisanship is being charged against Republicans in the consideration of this treaty," said the Wisconsin Senator, "a charge which I know, at least as to the overwhelming majority of Republican Senators, is utterly without foundations. But I may say that, if Senators should set aside would only forget that President Wilson is the leader of the Democratic Party and remember that this is an American question, I am confident we could come to an almost unanimous agreement as to reservations for the protection of the United States. With the reservations I have referrd to, I blieve the League of Nations should be agreed to."

President Wilson had no engagement today with Republican Senators for discussion of the treaty and the League covenant. Senators visiting the White House yesterday were the last on the list of fifteen selected by the President, but it was said that invitations to other Senators would go forward, as Mr. Wilson desired to confer with as many of them as possible before starting on his speaking tour.

President Wilson's advisers said today the President had known for several days of the existence of letters of ex-President Taft suggesting reservations on the Peace Treaty. Some of the Senators with whom Mr. Wilson has conferred recently have been in communication with Mr. Taft on the subject of reservations, and it was assumed that the ex-President's suggestions were discussed at some of the White House conferences.

WOULD MODIFY COVENANT.

Jacob Gould Schurman Writes Senator Lodge on Reservations.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 24.—In a letter to Senator Lodge under date of July 16 Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, makes certain suggestions for perfecting the covenant of the League of Nations, which he considers far from perfect, but an important instrument for correcting "the most serious and glaring errors of the Peace Conference" and for the maintenance of world peace.

Mr. Schurman says in his letter that "if at this date the Senate should amend the covenant, their action would result in the indefinite postponement of peace," adding that "this would be a calamity to the world, and it would incur the disapproval of the American people." But he thinks certain reservations should be made and says that "if these suggestions are adopted the clauses of the resolution in which the Senate would give its consent to the ratification of the treaty would take substantially the following form:

"'The Senate of the United States advises and consents to the ratifications of the said treaty, with the following reservations and understandings to be made a part of the instrument of ratification, viz.:

"'Inasmuch as, in agreeing to become a member of the League of Nations the United States of America is moved by no interest or wish to intrude upon or interfere with the political policy or internal administration of any foreign State, and by no existing or anticipated dangers in the affairs of the American continents, but accedes to the wish of the European States that it shall join its power to theirs for the preservation of general peace, the Senate consents to the ratification of the said treaty with the understanding that nothing contained therein shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, or to require the submission of its policy regarding questions which it deems to be purely American questions to the decision or recommendation of other powers, or to imply a departure from the traditional American foreign policy, which forbids participation by the United States in the settlement by force of arms of disputes which in the opinion of the United States are entirely European or non-American in their scope.'"

The reservations suggested are based largely upon those put forward by Elihu Root. With regard to the final clause, which Mr. Schurman appended, he says:

"I consider this reservation essential alike in the interests of the United States and for the information of foreign nations. If the American people do not intend in the future to join in the ordinary wars of European nations they ought to say so now; and no one who loves anything of public opinion in this country can for a moment doubt that the American people intend in the future to follow in this respect the course which they have consistently pursued in the past. Of course, if a European war menaced American interests or violated American rights or outraged the principles of international law and humanity or threatened the peace of the world, the United States would take such action at that time as Congress might then deem wise and expedient. But no Congress will ever vote to make the United States a party to the ordinary quarrels and wars of Europe."

BUSINESS FUTURE.

The Annalist Barometer of Business Conditions deals with developments in important markets. It is helpful to merchants and students of the present economic situation. The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

SAYS BLACKMAIL GAINED SHANTUNG

T. F. Millard Asserts Japan Won Concessions by Pressing the Allies at Critical Moment.

SEES OUR PRESTIGE HURT

Unless We Disavow Settlement, He Urges, the Chinese Will Regard Us with Suspicion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Thomas F. Millard, editor of The Far Eastern Review of Shanghai, who has arrived from Paris, where he followed the consideration of the Shantung question, gave THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight a statement relative to the case of China at the Peace Conference, in which he asserted that it was an open secret that Japan caused the omission of China at the first meetings with the Germans when the treaty was presented.

Mr. Millard asserts that the permanent "settlement concession" at Tsingtao, coupled with Japanese possession and policing of the Tsingtao Railway over its entire length, penetrating to the centre of Shantung, gives Japan "complete economic and political control of the province.

"The American economic and political experts attached to the American Commission at Paris," said Mr. Millard, "gave their opinions to this effect in writing, after an exhaustive study of opinions and facts. American naval and military experts have also given their opinions that Japan's control of Tsingtao, the port and railway, affects in a serious degree China's defensive security, and also affects adversely the general strategical position of the United States vis-à-vis the Asiatic question.

As reported in the press, emanating from the White House, an explanation will be given to the effect that Japan entered the war at the urgent request of Great Britain, under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and that in order to induce Japan to come in then, Great Britain promised that Japan would receive the German rights in Shantung.

"That statement is completely inexact. The Anglo-Japanese alliance did not require Japan to enter this war; and in a speech made at Boston on July 4, 1918, Viscount Ishii expressly stated that Japan did not enter the war because of obligations under the alliance with Great Britain. On the contrary, all the known facts indicate that the British Government did not want Japan to enter the war when she did.

Says Pressure Won Point.

"Japan entered the war in August, 1914. The secret agreements by which the British, the French, Russian, and Italian Governments consented to allow Japan to have the German rights in Shantung were made in February and March, 1917, two and one-half years after Japan entered the war. Those secret agreements were obtained by Japan pressing her allies at the darkest moment of the war, in the Winter of 1917, and many facts now known indicate plainly that Japan obtained those agreements by virtually threatening otherwise to treat with Germany. In other words, Japan secured the secret Shantung agreements by blackmailing her allies.

"Except to take Tsingtao from Germany, (an easy task,) Japan never gave any help to the Allies in the war. Even ships supplied to the United States to rush American reinforcements to Europe were in most cases unseaworthy and unsuitable for the purpose. Every time it was proposed that Japan supply some forces in Europe Japan either made excuses why she could not, or demanded compensations which the Allies could not grant.

"On the other hand, a neutral supplied some 200,000 laborers, thousands of whom died in Europe in the performance of duty. On several occasions these Chinese laborers took part in holding critical positions in the stress of severe German attacks. China, after she entered the war, proffered to send troops to Europe, but was not given the financial and other assistance required to enable her to do so, and, moreover, she was obstructed in such efforts by Japan.

"China entered the war principally because of the advice and urging of the United States. Therefore, the reported statement attributed to the President that he takes responsibility for the Shantung settlement in the treaty converts what was a presumed compulsion under strong political and psychological pressure into what amounts to a flagrant tergiversation that touches the diplomatic honor of America. Unless something is done to dissociate the United States from the Shantung settlement of the Chinese people of the present and perhaps for many generations hereafter will regard America and Americans with suspicion, aversion, and contempt.

"President Wilson issued an announcement Wednesday night that the reported statement in the press that he "originated or formulated the provisions with regard to Shantung" was "altogether false."

How Agreements Came Out.

"The Chinese envoys at Paris first learned there of the existence of the so-called Shantung secret agreements between Japan, on the one side, and the British, French, Russians, and Italian Governments on the other side, whereby Japan was to obtain the German rights, so called, in the Province of Shantung. The existence of these agreements was reluctantly disclosed at a plenary session of the Council of Ten in February, 1919, in response to inquiries of President Wilson, thereby establishing a presumption that the President was previously ignorant of their existence. The President asked that the texts of the agreements be placed on the conference table. Baron Makino replied that he must first consult his Government. Subsequently copies were given for private use of the conference and privacy was enjoined on the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

"After it became known that the Japanese envoys in private argument among the delegates to the conference and throughout the Japanese official propaganda at Paris, and elsewhere, were insisting that not to award the German 'concessions' in Shantung directly to Japan would be an obvious slap at Japan by questioning her sincerity in promising to restore Shantung and Tsingtao to China, and would impugn Japan's national honor, the Chinese envoys at Paris, in order to show their reasonableness, proposed in writing to the Council of Four a compromise, as follows:

China would assent to have the German concessions in Shantung ceded directly to Japan in the treaty of peace, thus saving Japan's face in the matter.

Japan to promise, same to be written also in the Treaty, to restore Shantung and Tsing-tao to China in two years.

China would agree to repay Japan for all expenses incurred by Japan in the military operations required to take Tsing-tao from Germany.

"This proposal was rejected by Japan. When the Peace Conference was convened, the Chinese delegation desired to employ one or two American legal and political advisers to assist them at Paris. When the advice of the American Government was sought on this point, China was advised that, as the United States would take especial interest in China's case at the conference because of the circumstances under which China entered the war and the especial interest of America in the Pacific Ocean question, the American Government felt that it would be more free to assist China at Paris if no American advisers were included in the Chinese delegation. That is why China had British and French advisers at Paris, but no American.

"When at Peking, the Chinese Government was preparing its case for the Peace Conference, it submitted to the American Government the matters it wanted to bring forward at Paris and on the advice of the American Government, certain matters were not brought forward by the Chinese Government in order that the American Government could support China's case in toto.

Gets No Minutes of Japan's Promise.

"Immediately after the decision of the Council of Four on the Shantung question, on April 30, 1919, the Chinese delegation in writing officially requested of the Council of Four a precise copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Council of Four when the decision was arrived at, in order to obtain confirmation of the alleged oral promises, which the Japanese envoys had made to President Wilson about evacuating and restoring Shantung Province and Tsingtau, and other matters. More than a month afterward, the Chinese delegation had been unable to obtain a copy of these minutes. No later information is at present available.

"Meanwhile immediately after the decision was announced, from Japanese and British official sources at Paris it was plainly intimated that the Japanese envoy had not made any definite promises in regard to this matter, and it is a fact that the clauses of the treaty contained no qualifications or promises whatever.

"A similar request, in that case an appeal, was made by the Chinese delegation to President Wilson, with the same result.

"Immediately after the decision, the Chinese delegates at Paris made a special and urgent request to see President Wilson. Up to a month later, this had not been granted.

"The Chinese delegation was deeply offended because the American Commission chose to communicate the decision of the Council of Four to the Chinese delegation through a person in a subordinate official position connected with the commission, and not through one of the American plenipotentiaries. The British explanation was communicated to the Chinese through Mr. Balfour, and the French explanation through M. Pichon. As the principal Chinese envoys were men educated in America, and who always have placed great reliance on the friendship of America, they were depressed by this treatment.

"The fact that publication of the decision in China, and the use that would be made of it by Japanese propaganda in China and the East, as well as their circumstances, would place the American Minister at Peking in a very uncomfortable position, was fully understood by the experts attached to the American Commission at Paris, who wrote several memorandums specially urging that the President would send, or cause to authorize to be sent, some explanations of his reasons in assenting to the Shantung decision that the American Minister at Peking could use to save the face of the United States with the Chinese Government. Appeals for some such official explanation were being received from the American Minister at Peking, whose position was extremely embarrassing and humiliating. Nothing was sent for some weeks, efforts to have the President send information on the matter failing. Mr. Lansing was temporarily absent in London.

Allege Slight at Versailles.

"Within a few days after the Shantung decision was announced, the Germans arrived at Versailles to receive the treaty of peace. In making up the list of envoys who were to attend the presentation function at Versailles, all the nations in the so-called 'American group' among the Allies—that is, nations that had come in separately under the invitation of the United States—were omitted, while all the lesser nations who came in the war as satellites of the other great powers were included.

"China was among the nations thus omitted, and following upon China's humiliation about the Shantung matter this omission at the first meeting with the Germans would signify to the Oriental world that China was not regarded as an equal at the conference. It was an open secret that Japan caused the omission of China. When lists were published and the omissions noted, the fact that the so-called 'American group' was left out, and that this could scarcely fail to be taken as an affront or slight to the United States, under whose wing and by whose invitation these nations had entered the war, was hastily called to the attention of President Wilson, who did act in that matter and succeeded in having the nations included.

"China was requested not to voice any exceptions at the reading of the final draft of the treaty before the plenary conference, but one of the Chinese delegates did nevertheless rise and enter exceptions to the Shantung decision. France and two other nations also entered exceptions. Perhaps because of that, when the Chinese delegation later asked to be permitted, when the treaty was signed and before signing it, to place in the record China's exceptions to the treaty, their request was refused. Consequently, the Chinese envoys did not attend the final function of the signing, and did not sign the treaty. Other envoys, however, notably General Smuts, did make exceptions.

"The right of any nation to append exceptions and reservations to a treaty of peace is well established by precedents. Even France made exception to the treaty which Germany forced her to sign in 1871. Greece was refused the privilege. Appeals to President Wilson were unavailing.

"On the eve of the final signing of the treaty at Versailles, after China's request to be permitted to make exceptions was refused, the Chinese delegation offered to sign if they were given an assurance by the Council of Four that the Shantung case would be later heard by the League of Nations. This request was refused through M. Clemenceau.

"One of the Chinese envoys, on learning of the decision in the Shantung question and the President's explanation of his consent to it, shed tears and said, with deep emotion: 'I was educated in America and feel that I am half American. I cannot understand the diplomacy of America. I never again can tell my Government to put any faith or reliance in America.'"

REJECT ANY COMPROMISE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

lican opponents of the League in any dealings with its advocates was resented by the Republican leaders. They were careful, however, to stress the point that they were mightily pleased to see that the ex-President had come to change his view that the League of Nations could be put through without alteration. While they were not accepting his interpretative reservations, they were willing to allow what they called Mr. Taft's "conversion" as a moral force in the League fight.

Broadly speaking, Mr. Taft's suggestions for reservations were discussed in the Senate lobbies as not being of any great avail, unless they were adopted, not as interpretative reservations, but as reservations that virtually would amend the covenant. Some Senators thought that Mr. Taft, having now announced himself as not opposing reservations of the nature outlined, might eventually line up for those for which the Senate opponents are now fighting.

Senator Lodge had not read the text of the reservations proposed by Mr. Taft, as no complete copy of them was available. The only reservation he would comment upon was that providing against colonies having a vote in the League Council. This, under no stretch of the imagination, Mr. Lodge felt, could be considered as an interpretative reservation. Until he had Mr. Taft's proposals before him he would not enter into any analysis of them.

Senators are waiting for the text of the Taft proposals. These, it is understood, were inclosed in a letter to Mr. Hays. In the meantime only a paraphrase of them had been given out.

Senator Lodge talked over the long-distance telephone during the day with Mr. Hays, who called him up to say that he had read in the newspapers of the publication of Mr. Taft's letter to him. Mr. Hays, who was on his way to Michigan, had not read the letter, he said, but expected that it would await him on his arrival at his destination.

Senator Hitchcock regarded Mr. Taft's letter, he said in an interview, as an attempt to save the Republican Party from defeat in its opposition to the League of Nations.

"I cannot see that it has made any difference in the situation," said Mr. Hitchcock. "All along I have felt that the League of Nations covenant would be adopted as it stands. I see no reason to change my opinion."

The Nebraskan did not know that Mr. Taft was actually trying to effect a compromise between the Republican and Democratic forces, he said. Mr. Hitchcock outlined the fight in the Senate for changes in the League covenant as an embracing first, an effort for direct amendment. Every attempt of that character, he said, would be voted down. The advocates of the League, he said, would be able to muster a majority of from eight to twelve votes against such attempts. After that would come the fight for reservations, as a part of the resolution of ratification. The various reservations would be voted upon individually and, he was certain, would be defeated.

Senator Moses, Republican of New Hampshire, said the proposed reservations of Mr. Taft had "come too late."

"The fight is now beyond the point of reservations," he said. "There is no doubt of the ability of the opposition to put reservations through. Right now the effort is being concentrated to defeat amendments. I cannot say how that will come out. It may be taken as assured that no reservations of interpretation, such as Mr. Taft suggests, will be accepted by the opposition.

"As to Mr. Taft's flop, I would say that it would have three effects. One, to gratify those who have watched him in his opposition to any changes in the League covenant; two, to disappoint those who have agreed with him that the covenant must be accepted without reservation; and, three, to make the promoters of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is the head, feel that he had given them grounds for thinking that he has made them spend money under false pretenses.

"Mr. Taft's new attitude won't alter the situation in the Senate. We have the votes and that is what counts."

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania said the Senate would never consent to the Peace Treaty being ratified with "mere reservations of interpretation."

"Any reservation must be in a form that will amend the treaty itself," said Mr. Knox.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, who has received a letter from Mr. Taft, said he did not see that the ex-President's suggestions affected the situation "one way or the other." Interpretative reservations, Mr. McCumber said, would be "innocuous."

LETTERS NOT SEEN BY HAYS.

Taft Correspondence Published Before It Reached Him, He Says.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—Letters from ex-President Taft mentioned in news dispatches as having been written to Will H. Hays, Republican National Chairman, on ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate have not yet reached Mr. Hays, he said here today when asked about them.

"I have never seen the letters from Mr. Taft mentioned in the Washington dispatches," Mr. Hays declared. "They had not been received when I left New York for the West Tuesday, but I understand were received Wednesday afternoon and forwarded to me. They have not reached me. Neither the originals nor any copy thereof have been given to or shown to any one by me, nor by any one connected in any way with the Republican National Committee. I know nothing whatever about their publication. I have been in touch, by correspondence and otherwise, with Mr. Taft on this matter, of course, as well as with others, in the effort to help develop a solution of this matter in the right way, but these particular letters I have never seen."

STILL OPPOSES RESERVATIONS.

League to Enforce Peace Explains Attitude on Taft Suggestions.

Officers of the League to Enforce Peace, when asked yesterday its position in view of the interpretations and reservations suggested by ex-President Taft in his correspondence with Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, replied that the league, and Mr. Taft as well, had been and still were in favor of ratifying the treaty as it stands, without reservations or amendments.

At a meeting of the Emergency Campaign Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, held in this city last Tuesday morning, at which near-by members of the Executive Committee were also present, the question of amendments and reservations came up for discussion, and it was the unanimous opinion that the league should not suggest any reservations or amendments whatever. The league understands that Mr. Taft shares this opinion, but that he, having in view a declaration that would not affect the validity of the ratification, made certain suggestions on the subject for possible future use by the friends of the League of Nations and in the interest of ratification of the covenant.

MARSHALL PRAISES WILSON AND LEAGUE

Says Peace Treaty Secures Full Liberties of All Minorities in Eastern Europe.

JEWS NOT SOLE GAINERS

All Peoples That Have Been Oppressed Made Equal Before the Law with the Majorities.

Louis Marshall, chairman of the Committee of Jewish Delegations at the Peace Conference, arrived from France yesterday on the Touraine. Mr. Marshall has been particularly concerned with the efforts to obtain for the minorities in the nations of Eastern Europe full civil, religious and political rights, and in a statement given out soon after his landing he indicated that he believed these rights had been safeguarded by the League of Nations.

In his statement Mr. Marshall gave high praise to President Wilson, asserting that but for the President's interest such happy results could not have been achieved. He emphasized that the benefits gained did not apply only to the Jews, but to all minorities.

The League of Nations Covenant he hoped would be adopted, because it meant the only sure prevention of wars.

"When I went over," he said, "I was a little skeptical about the League of Nations plan, but what I have seen convinces me that it is feasible. Europe is beginning to see, as I hope and believe America will see, that the League must stand. It will mean gradual disarmament and final lasting peace."

Asked about Bolshevism Mr. Marshall said he wasn't much worried on that score. "From my observations," he said, "I think Bolshevism as a doctrine is nearing its end; is wearing itself out."

Mr. Marshall's prepared statement follows:

"The purpose of our mission to Paris was to co-operate with organizations from all parts of Europe to secure full civil, religious, and political rights for the racial, religious, and linguistic minorities of Eastern Europe. It is well known that these minorities have occupied an exceptional position in all East European countries. They have been deprived of the most elementary rights such as are guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, of England, of France, and of Italy.

Treaty of Berlin a Failure.

"In 1878 it was sought in the treaty of Berlin to secure rights of this character for the minorities of Rumania, but, unfortunately, the terms of the treaty were such that for forty years its provisions have not only been a dead letter, but have been defiantly violated. It is, therefore, considered of the utmost importance to secure new treaties to which the new and enlarged States of Eastern Europe should be parties, whereby these rights will not only be secured to minorities but also that there should be such sanction for the treaties as would make them enforceable. This problem has been satisfactorily worked out.

"In the treaty with Germany, it is provided in Article 93 that Poland shall enter into a treaty with the principal European powers which will guarantee these minority rights. In conformity with this provision in the German treaty, there was drafted a treaty to which the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan on one side, and Poland on the other, defined what these rights should be. Poland bound herself to carry out the stipulations of this treaty. First it defined citizenship and made all persons who were habitually residents in Poland, or who were born there, ipso-facto nationals of Poland without going through any preliminary proceedings. This was necessary because of the unfortunate Rumanian experience.

"Next, the treaty provided for granting all civil, political and religious rights regardless of nationality, creed, race or language. It provided that all nationals should be equal before the law; that all inhabitants of Poland should be secure in their lives and liberties; that all Polish nationals should have the right to speak and write their own language not only in private but also in public; that they should have the right to maintain their own schools in which they might be taught in their languages, subject, of course, to the condition that they should also be required to become familiar with the official language of the country. They were also permitted to share proportionately in all funds raised by taxation for the purpose of supporting their schools and communal institutions. Those observing any day other than Sunday as their day of rest were also protected against compulsory desecration of the day.

"These and other similar provisions were declared to be obligations of international concern, the enforcing of which was made a part of the jurisdiction of the League of Nations. Thus there has been established a new and important principle in international law, particularly necessary at this time in view of the desire of all thinking men to do all that is possible to prevent future friction which may lead to war or insurrection.

Rights Become Realities.

"With this security it is believed that the rights of minorities will become realities, and that the oppressive and discriminatory laws which have characterised Eastern Europe for so many centuries will be eradicated forever. In other words, the rights of the individual and of the minorities will be safeguarded in the same degree as they have been in our Western civilization.

When one considers that in each of the new European States there are millions of inhabitants who belong to these minorities, and who, with these guarantees, would be practically in a state of dependency upon the whims and caprices of the majorities, it will be appreciated how important this act of the Peace Conference has been.

"Treaties similar to that which has been signed by Poland will be entered into with Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Austria and Greece, and the principles laid down in these treaties will ultimately be applied to the territory of Russia. For the first time, therefore, in East European life will the principle of equality before the law become a part of the life of the several nations that have been carved out of that domain. It is also believed that these guarantees will not be mere paper constitutions, but that they will become living, potent actualities through the operation of the League of Nations.

"It is a pleasant duty for me to make the statement publicly that this result could not have been achieved had it not been for the active, untiring and sympathetic interest of President Wilson and of the other members of the American delegation, and of the leading statesmen of Great Britain, France and Italy.

"I wish also to emphasize that the rights which have been secured have not been effected in favor of the Jews alone, but for all minorities, thus affecting Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Czechs, Jugoslavs, Rumanians, Poles, in fact every one of the peoples that are scattered through Eastern Europe. Representatives of various of these peoples co-operated with the organizations which I represented, and on the several committees which thus sought to bring about emancipation. On these committees were citizens of England, France, Italy and of the various States from which it was sought to secure these charters of liberty and equality which promise to bring about prosperity, happiness and fraternity, where hitherto there has existed racial hatred, intolerance and oppression."

Mr. Mar

SAY BAKER KEPT FOOD FROM PUBLIC

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Army Supplies Injured in Storage, Investigators Charge.

AIDED CANNERS, THEY SAY

Republicans Report Huge Surplus Sold After Six Months' Delay Only When Spoiled.

WAS UNFIT FOR ABROAD

Committee Asserts Policy to Protect Sellers Was Followed—Democrats to Dissent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Republican members of one of the House sub-committees now investigating War Department expenditures, made a report today charging Secretary of War Baker with withholding millions of dollars' worth of canned meats and other foods from the American people. The delay of six months in declaring a surplus of army supplies, so the committee charged, was the result of a "well-defined policy" of the Secretary to keep the army goods off the domestic market and to "protect the interests" from which the goods had been purchased with the ultimate intention of selling them abroad.

The point is made in the report that, while a vast supply of army food was deteriorating in storage, the high cost of living was continuing, when, it is claimed, it might have been lessened by the sale to the public. The recent plan of selling army goods to municipalities is condemned, and the Secretary of War is requested, through a resolution, to sell all surplus supplies without delay, under a plan "which will insure an opportunity" to the public to purchase the same.

All Republicans Indorse Report.

The sub-committee, which, headed by Mr. Reavis of Nebraska, is now investigating Quartermaster's affairs, handed its report to the full membership of the special committee now handling the investigation. The entire Republican membership of the special committee indorsed the report. But the five Democrats upon the special committee, Flood of Virginia, Lea of California, Garrett of Tennessee, Donovan of New York, and Domerus of Michigan, said they would wait before making a report. They will bring in minority views contrary to the opinion of their ten Republican fellow-members. On Monday Chairman Graham of the special committee will submit the report to the House.

The action today by the Republicans is believed to be the direct result of the recent meetings of the Republican Steering Committee and the Republican caucus last night. Since the inquiry into the War Department began, few features worth while have been developed. The report today is the first yet made.

It is understood that word had gone out from Republican leaders to "put teeth into the investigation." Plans are on foot, it is said, to replace weak men on the sub-committee with stronger ones. Today Representative Smith of Illinois was assigned to membership on the standing committee which proposes to investigate the Post Office Department, and this appointment is said to be in line with the Republican policy to put stronger men on committees.

In the Republican report today it is asserted that, following rapid demobilization, General P. C. March, Chief of Staff, ordered a surplus of army food declared Nov. 30, 1918, but six months elapsed before this was done. In the meantime, it is charged, millions of pounds of meat deteriorated and spoiled at a time the public needed this food.

Allegations are made that General R. E. Wood, the Quartermaster General, agreed with the canners that 200,000,000 cans of vegetables be kept off the domestic market this season, hoping to add these to soldiers' rations.

The sub-committee declares without qualification that "the purpose as shown by the testimony was to protect the canners," and that July 8 of this year $120,500,000 worth of surplus food for the army was in storage. During the eight months since the armistice, it is asserted, only $12,000,000 worth of army food has sold.

Findings of the Committee.

The report was as follows: "The present high prices of food products and the need of the Government for money suggests to your sub-committee the necessity for the preliminary report relating to the War Department non-activities in the sale of the very large quantities of food supplies now held in storage in the United States.

"At the time of the signing of the armistice the army was composed of approximately 3,700,000 men, 2,000,000 of whom were in France and about 1,700,000 in Continental America. An increase of this force to 5,000,000 had been agreed upon by the War Department and food for this enlarged army for eight months in advance was being contracted for and accumulated at the time active hostilities suddenly ceased.

"The demobilization of the army began immediately upon the signing of the armistice and 500,000 soldiers were discharged by Jan. 11, 1919. This demobilization continued at the approximate rate of 50,000 per week, so that on the 24th of May, 1919, 2,252,000 of the soldiers had been discharged and were definitely out of the service.

"In view of the tremendous quantities of food the Government had on hand Nov. 11, 1918, and the demobilization of the armed forces, it at once became apparent that the War Department possessed an immense quantity of food beyond the needs of the army.

"Actuated by this condition, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, on Nov. 30, 1918, (nineteen days after the armistice,) issued an order authorizing the declaration of a surplus on all perishable food products.

"The next step was the declaration of surplus by the Quartermaster General; and the last step was the sale of the surplus supplies by the Director of Sales. Notwithstanding the authorization of the declaration of surplus by the Chief of Staff on Nov. 30, no action was taken with reference to declaring a surplus until the month of May, 1919, or six months after the declaration was authorized. In the meantime, the food was deteriorating and becoming of less value to the Government, and the high cost of living for the American people continued.

Say Delay Caused Big Loss.

"This inexcusable delay resulted in the spoiling of millions of pounds of ham and bacon, to the great loss of the Government and to the people who were in need of the meat food products. The inactivities of the Government in the disposition of these food supplies was, and is, the result of a well-defined policy of the Secretary of War to withhold them from the domestic market and to protect the interests from which these products had been purchased, with the ultimate intention of disposing of them abroad so far as circumstances permit.

"This policy finds expression not only in the testimony given to the sub-committee by the officers of the War Department, but in documentary evidence as well. As an instance of such intention to prevent the American people from purchasing these products, the Quartermaster's Department, through General R. E. Wood, Quartermaster General, entered into an agreement with the Canners' Association that some 200,000,000 cans of canned vegetables would be kept off the domestic market during this season.

"This agreement was subsequently extended by an order of the Quartermaster General adding these canned vegetables to the soldiers' ration in the expressed hope that they would be entirely consumed and that none would be left for sale. This order would have resulted in a loss to the Government of millions of dollars to be derived from the sale of this surplus, as well as depriving the American people of a large quantity of food.

"The purpose, as shown by the testimony, was to protect the canners who had sold the produce from competition with the Government surplus.

Huge Supplies on July 8.

"On July 8, 1919, the surplus of food stored in the United States over and above the needs of the army was as follows:

Corned beef	$24,000,000
Bacon	23,000,000
Hash, corned beef	10,000,000
Roast beef	20,500,000
Fresh frozen meats and poultry	20,000,000
Canned vegetables	23,000,000

"This surplus is constantly growing larger because of the continued demobilization of the army. In addition to these items there is a surplus of millions of cans of fish and milk and tons of sugar, coffee, and tea. It is utterly impossible to estimate the exact value of the tremendous quantity of food supplies in the hands of the department, a large portion of which is deteriorating and becoming less valuable.

"During the eight months which have elapsed since the signing of the armistice only $12,000,000 of food supplies has been sold by the War Department in the United States, and a very large quantity of that sold was spoiled and unfit for the general market—otherwise it would not have been placed on sale.

"On July 11 of the present year, and after the War Expenditure Committee was appointed the Director of Sales issued to the press a publicity statement with reference to the sale of meats and vegetables. This statement provides that meat and vegetables shall be purchased only by municipalities, the municipalities to pay the freight from the nearest warehouse, and to have ten days in which to make payment to the Government. This plan adopted by the Government will not result in the sale of these products to any great extent for the reason that most municipalities under their charter have no legal authority to purchase food products for sale. Many municipalities which have indicated a desire to purchase this food for the benefit of their people have been met with the threat of injunction on the part of local dealers, which threat has been sufficient to prevent purchase of the goods.

Recommend Sale at Once.

"This sub-committee makes recommendation that these food supplies be sold without delay on the domestic market to the American people, who at great sacrifices bought and paid for them, and the committee looks with disfavor on the policy of exporting them from America to foreign nations for sale and consumption. The committee further recommends that plans be devised by the Secretary of War, through the War Department, for the early disposition of all surplus food products on the domestic market under a system which will grant to the American people the opportunity to secure the same for food purposes."

The sub-committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"'Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America that the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, requested to place on sale without delay the surplus food products in the hands or under the control of the War Department now stored in the United States, under such plan as will safeguard the interests of the Government and insure an opportunity to the people of the United States to purchase the same.'"

TOYMAKERS PLAN DRIVE.

Say American Plants Now Can Supply Needs of the Nation.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—"American toy making establishments have doubled in number and output since America went into the war," said Fletcher D. Dodge of New York, Secretary of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America, Inc., at its midsummer convention today. "As a consequence the United States is independent of the rest of the world in supplying toys for its boys and girls."

The outstanding business of the meeting is to complete plans for a nation-wide advertising campaign to prove to the American people there is an American toy industry. The campaign, with "American toys for American girls and boys" for its slogan, will last from Sept. 1 to Christmas.

TO SETTLE MINERS' STRIKE TODAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

portant mine. Two hundred sailors are now manning the mine pumps without interference, and attention is being given to the operation of the ventilation systems in the deeper pits of South Yorkshire, where the fans have been stopped since the strike began.

Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio, who is on the spot representing the Government, has received satisfactory replies from the Lord Mayors of Leeds and other municipalities whom he asked yesterday to see that the supply of coal was economized. The supply at Leeds is virtually exhausted.

All mines in the North Staffordshire district, which were idle yesterday because of the strike, resumed operations today.

The exportation of Cardiff coal has been stopped by a Government order issued today.

LEEDS, July 24.—Efforts to re-establish pumping operations in the coal mines have resulted so satisfactorily that Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio, who came here as the Government's Commissioner, left for London today with his staff. A few members of his party remained behind to maintain an organization.

ARMY LETS TRADERS INTO GERMANY NOW

Americans Held Up at Coblenz Long After British and French Passed Their Nationals.

BUSINESS MEN COMPLAINED

All Armies in Occupied Territory Were Supposed to Act Under Same Order from Foch.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 23.—The American military authorities here began yesterday the issuance to American commercial representatives of passes into Germany. This change of policy was made after complaints from American business interests that the policy of British and French military officials in passing British and French trade representatives through their bridgeheads was working a hardship on the United States trade.

This change in policy did not come about, however, until after English and French business men had been permitted for three months to go into Germany by their military authorities. Our army, acting on the same general instructions from Marshal Foch's headquarters, had decided not to permit Americans to go into Germany. The attention of general headquarters was called to the fact that representatives of the trading interests of our allies were getting a start on us, but nothing was done until telephonic orders were received yesterday to alter the policy.

The change comes too late to amount to much, because since the ending of the blockade American traders can enter Germany through neutral countries and by other routes. Therefore the net result of American military handling of the situation has been to give American business the worst of the deal. It is difficult to say whether the French, British or Americans were right in their interpretation of the orders of the allied high command, but, nevertheless, the net result remains, namely, that the others got a start on the Americans in getting a hold on German trade.

Under the American issuance of passes the applicant must have his permit approved by a German commission here, but that will present no difficulties, inasmuch as the Germans are anxious to establish business relations with the United States and will therefore welcome American trade representatives.

CHEAP GERMAN GOODS OFFERED IN FRANCE

Prices Asked There Said to be 75 Per Cent. Below French Manufacturers' Costs.

PARIS, July 24. (Associated Press.)—Germans, through agents and by circulars, are offering cutlery, bicycles and other articles on the French market 75 per cent. below French manufacturers' cost prices, according to a statement made today during the debate in the Chamber. Soldiers who have returned from the occupied regions of Germany, it was alleged, are calling on French merchants and trying to sell them German jewelry, drugs, thermometers, cutlery and bicycles.

It was stated that some officers, as well as soldiers, are awaiting court martial for engaging in this trade.

Joseph Claussat, Socialist Deputy for Puy-de-Dome, declared that the military authorities were permitting commercial propaganda in France by the Germans, while the correspondence of French merchants is still being subjected to control.

In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, explained that by reason of the rate of exchange some German products could be sold at very low prices in France, but said this situation could not continue for long. French industry, he said, would improve with the stabilizing of exchange and with the better distribution of coal.

The Minister made reference to the efforts that are in progress among American bankers to afford long credits to French merchants. He said a French mission would soon go to the United States to make known the needs of France in commercial credits.

GERMANS WELCOME COTTON

Hope Expressed of Obtaining Other Raw Materials Soon.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 23.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung considers it a favorable sign that ships left Southern harbors in the United States with cotton for Germany immediately upon the raising of the blockade and that England in principle does not oppose the export of raw material to Germany, while endeavoring to insure a market for manufactured articles.

That paper considers this a hopeful indication that German industries will be provided with raw materials as soon as other nations. If only trade and commerce can command a certain amount of raw materials, the paper continues, imports of foodstuffs and raw materials can be paid for in part by German manufactures, thus improving values.

The prospects of resuming commercial relations with various countries, especially the South American States, Mexico, China, and Balkan States, are said to have improved of late. The paper concludes that England and France begin to see that they must import a certain quantity of German manufactures in order to reduce prices.

According to the Rhenish Gazette, the fact that cotton mills in the Rhineland have succeeded in importing large quantities of foreign yarn has had beneficial influence on business, and more workers have been employed. The paper deplores the fact that this is not the case in the woolen weaving and linen industries, as no wool or linen is obtainable.

Everything is being done to re-establish economic relations with Russia, says the paper, in the hope of receiving raw materials, as also from Italy.

Put Ban on Illegal German Imports.

PARIS, July 24.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted approval of the Government's declaration on measures taken to prohibit fraudulent importation of manufactured products from Germany, which was presented by Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce. The Government's measures, as explained by M. Clementel, were designed to protect French workmen, who might suffer through such importations.

Ukraine and Rumania Agree.

BERNE, July 24.—Diplomatic relations have been resumed between Rumania and the Ukraine, the Ukrainian Bureau announced today.

FRENCH OCCUPY SOFIA; TO DISARM GARRISON

Regiment Fired on by Bulgars at Lom Palanka Marches to Capital.

GENEVA, July 24.—As the result of an attack on French soldiers by Bulgarians, a French regiment has arrived at Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, to disarm the local garrison, according to the Rumanian Bureau at Berne.

The French contingent, the Bureau states, is supplied with an equipment of rapid fire guns to sustain it in its task of restoring order.

PARIS, July 24.—A French regiment was attacked by Bulgarians as the regiment was landing at Lom Palanka, on the Danube, 22 miles southeast of Vidin, a few days ago, according to a dispatch from Belgrade today. A lively fusillade ensued, lasting three hours. Three French soldiers were killed.

DENIES INSULT TO FRANCE.

Berlin Paper Compares Mannheim Case with That of American.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Hague, July 23.—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung compares the case of the shooting of the French sergeant Mannheim in Berlin with the shooting of an American soldier in Rotterdam some months ago. It say that an American enlisted man in Rotterdam, having had too much drink, shot a Dutch girl in a cafe for refusing to leave with him, after which a fight ensued and the American was killed.

The paper declares that the Mannheim case has nothing to do with the French uniform.

SMILE AT GERMAN TIP STORY

Pershing's Staff Skeptical About German Prisoners' Tale.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Members of General Pershing's staff merely smiled when they were asked about a story, cabled from New York, of two German officers who told a ship news reporter how they won the war by "tipping off" American headquarters about General von Hindenburg's plans.

None of General Pershing's staff would be quoted, but one with special means of information said:

"I never heard of these particular gentry. They may have given us information. Germans were just tumbling over themselves to give us news, but if they say their information was of indispensable value—well, it wasn't."

BAUER HISSED AT WEIMAR.

Berlin Papers Assail Premier's Declaration of Policy.

BERLIN, July 24, (Associated Press.)—The program of policies outlined by Premier Gustav Adolf Bauer to the German National Assembly yesterday received some adverse comments and brought out several expressions of disappointment from the afternoon newspapers today.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung termed the program not one of reconstruction, but a "program of weakness and destruction."

The Vossische Zeitung said that the address did not give an impression of strong leadership.

The Lokal-Anzeiger criticised the Premier's address sharply, although it said that the address represented "not only a work program but a workingman's program." The paper said, however, that public opinion in Germany was not behind the Premier in his abhorrence of revenge and his sentiments regarding the League of Nations.

The Tagliche Rundschau expressed the opinion that Herr Bauer "dare not oppose the strike plague which threatens the existence of the Government but, on the contrary, caters to the strikers."

Premier Bauer's address, according to the Weimar Tageblatt, was greeted with hissing and laughter by some of the conservatives.

FOR SCHLESWIG PLEBISCITE.

Norman Hapgood May Be Appointed on International Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is probable that the new American Minister to Denmark, Norman Hapgood, may be appointed a member of the International Commission that will take over the administration of Northern and Central Schleswig during the coming plebiscite.

The commission will be composed of five members, three to be designated by the allied and associated powers, while the Norwegian and Swedish Governments will choose the other two. England and France most likely will be represented by their Ministers at Copenhagen, Sir Charles Marling and M. Conty, respectively. Former Swedish Minister of the Interior von Sydow is mentioned as Sweden's choice.

The new Danish Minister for Schleswig, H. P. Hanseen, who was formerly a member of the German Reichstag, has taken charge of the preparatory work connected with the reunion of Schleswig with Denmark. All German State-owned property, such as public buildings, railroads, &c, is now being appraised. Plans are being worked out for the future Danish administration of the parts of Schleswig which can be expected to vote for Denmark and stamps are being made for stamping letters with the Danish names of towns and cities in Schleswig which were Germanized during the fifty years of Prussian rule.

WIRELESS TO NAUEN OPEN.

Uncensored Messages Restored Between America and Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Uncensored wireless communication with Germany by way of the Nauen station was opened today for the first time since the beginning of the war and commercial messages were sent through the navy's radio system. Only a few messages were sent because notice had not been given that the navy radio system would be available.

At this season of the year, it was said, atmospheric conditions are such that communication with the Nauen station can be maintined only three or four hours each day, during which time about 5,000 words can be transmitted. With the approach of autumn, however, conditions should permit double this capacity, it was said.

Can Send Private Cables to Germany

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that private cablegrams of all classes may now be accepted for places in Germany if written in plain English, French, German, Italian, or Spanish.

JAZZ DOOMED IN BRITAIN.

Imperial Society of Dancing Teachers Promises New Dances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—The passing of jazz is foreshadowed by the Secretary of the somewhat grandiloquently styled Imperial Society of Dancing Teachers.

The society is holding an annual congress next week and some newly invented dances are to be exhibited which will "supersede jazz, the foxtrot, and all other" dances.

REDS DRIVE WEDGE IN NORTH RUSSIA

Anti-Bolshevist Forces on Archangel and Murmansk Fronts Separated by Coup.

SUMMER CAMPAIGN FAILS

Strong Propaganda Causing Disaffection Among Troops of North Russian Government.

LONDON, July 24, (Associated Press.)—While the town of Onega, on the North Russian front, is easily accessible from the sea and it is considered likely that some of the allied warships now at Archangel would have little difficulty if it were decided to take the town itself, a Bolshevist coup has put a wedge between the anti-Bolshevist forces in the field on the Archangel and Murmansk fronts.

Trouble among the Russian forces serving with the British reserves has been brewing on the Archangel front for many months. On April 25 there was a serious mutiny at Tulgas on the Dvina River, the Russian garrison killing some of its officers and going over to the Bolshevist lines. Many of the Russians were killed when the artillery opened fire on them.

The garrison at Pinegras attempted a revolt in the Spring but the mutineers were disarmed personally by the British General Ironside.

Bolshevist agents have been carrying out strong propaganda in the North Russian army, and at the same time bringing up reserve troops and many guns to check any attempt to connect the Archangel and Kolchak fronts.

The Summer campaign on the Dvina, which has been under way since late in June, has met only slight success.

AMBASSADOR MORRIS AT OMSK

His Arrival There Starts Wild Reports in Stockholm and Berlin.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 23.—The well informed correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung at Stockholm communicates a report received from Moscow, according to which Roland Morris, the United States Minister to Tokio arrived at Omsk on a special mission and immediately wirelessed Admiral Kolchak to meet him there. The Admiral and his staff, who are still in the vicinity of Vjatka, will have great difficulty in acceding to the request because the occupation of Perm and Ekaterinburg by Bolshevist troops has cut communication with Omsk.

It is believed that Ambassador Morris is commissioned to persuade Admiral Kolchak to consent to an armistice between the Entente, or at least America, and the Moscow Government. Kolchak's so-called victories, according to the same source, are mere bluffs to retain the support of the Entente. In reality, it is asserted, their right wing of his army is cut off from its base and has suffered badly, while the left wing is vainly trying to form a connection with Denikin's army.

The latter, according to these allegations, is still holding the same ground where he established himself a year ago, having made absolutely no progress, despite his boast that he has captured 200,000 Bolshevist troops within twelve months.

It will, therefore, be very difficult, it is argued, for Mr. Morris to discuss his mission with Kolchak and Denikin.

Ambassador Morris is accompanied on his mission to Omsk by General Graves, Commander of the American contingent in Siberia. Their purpose is to report to the United States Government as to actual conditions and prospects, preliminary, as it is understood in Washington, to recognition of Kolchak's All-Russian Government. The assertions concerning the Siberian Army are greatly exaggerated. Those in regard to Denikin are wholly false, as is shown by recent dispatches from Dr. Harold Williams, the NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, with the South Russian forces.

MORE SUPPORT FOR KOLCHAK.

Congress of Officials from Many Siberian Districts Pledge Aid.

OMSK, July 12, (Russian Telegraphic Agency.)—Pledges of full support in the fight against the Bolsheviki were received today by the All-Russian Government of Admiral Kolchak from a congress of officials representing the Cheliabinsk, Troitsk, Verkhne-Uralsk, Krasno-Ufimsk, Ekaterinburg and Schadrinsk districts.

Development of public education in districts freed from the Bolsheviki is to be considered at a congress of interested authorities, for which the Council of Ministers today decided to issue a call. The conference will be attended by representatives of all the Ministries, delegates of municipalities and zemstvos, and officials of co-operative organizations, as well as teachers' and parents' committees.

Education of the peasants and the matter of technical courses will be among the questions considered.

Committees of workingmen, who shall act as mediators in disputes between the workers and manufacturers of the Government, have been established by the Ministry of Labor.

ESTHONIANS START DRIVE AGAINST REDS

Ukrainians Unite in Rear of the Bolsheviki and March on Kiev.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—The Bolshevist offensive east and west of Pskov has been stopped by Esthonian troops and the Bolsheviki in that region are in full retreat, according to an Esthonian official report received here today confirming earlier advices from other sources.

The Esthonian troops, strongly reinforced, were said to have commenced a counter-offensive. Bolsheviki losses were reported as very heavy.

VIENNA, July 23, (Associated Press.)—General Simon Petlura, leader of the Ukrainian troops, and General Gregorieff, former Prefect of Odessa, operating against the Bolsheviki, have succeeded in effecting a junction of their forces in the rear of the Bolsheviki along the Dniester River on the Bessarabian front.

Petlura is marching on Kiev from the west, Gregorieff is coming up from the south, and Atman Anhell is leading important Ukrainian bands which are advancing on Kiev from Kenotope and other points northeast of Kiev.

CHINESE FACTIONS CLASH IN THE NORTH

Fighting May Bring Japanese Intervention—Mongols Preparing to Resist Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKIN, July 23.—China's present advantageous position before foreign nations cannot be adequately utilized owing to internal dissensions. While it is true that the prospects of the reunion of the north and south are brightening daily, fresh troubles are brewing on the northern frontiers.

Chang Tso Lin, Inspector General of three provinces, with headquarters at Feng-Tien, has quarreled with Meng Un Yuan of Kirin. The rival armies already have clashed at Kirin. Meng has little chance against Chang's powerful organization. If the fighting continues it is believed the Japanese will interpose forces for the protection of Japanese lives and interests, the opportunity for which prompts the Japanese to support both sides.

Meanwhile the Japanese trained national defense army is proceeding toward Urga, ostensibly to counter Semenoff's Japanese-supported Pan-Mongolian movement but actually to subjugate the Mongols, who already are becoming apprehensive and may resist the Chinese advance across the desert. The Chinese army is equipped with motor transport and airplanes, but the chauffeurs are inefficient and numbers of automobiles have been wrecked in the desert. The Mongols, who are well furnished with guns and munitions, may repeat the performance of 1913 when they annihilated the Chinese invading armies. As a matter of fact the expedition represents an effort of the Peking militarists to remain in the saddle.

RESERVES TAX SUIT RULING.

Ivins Declares State Income Measure Does Not Discriminate.

Argument on the motion of Attorney General Newton to dismiss the suit of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company to have the State personal income tax declared unconstitutional was heard yesterday by Federal Judge Knox, who reserved decision. Deputy Attorney General James S. Y. Ivins, arguing in support of the motion to dismiss, said that it had been suggested that whatever defects appeared in the law could be corrected at a special session of the Legislature, but that Governor Smith had decided that nothing would be lost by letting the matter wait until the next regular legislative session. The delay, he explained, would thus leave ample time for a decision to be procured from the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Ivins questioned the right of the Yale & Towne Company to bring the suit, because they were only interested through being compelled to withhold from the pay of their subordinates working in this State and living elsewhere the amount of the tax that would become due next year. He thought a suit to settle the constitutional questions should have been brought by a taxpayer.

Mr. Ivins insisted that a person deriving his income within this State should be compelled to pay his share of the tax, and that he should not be allowed to evade payment just because he lived across the Hudson River. Concerning the claim that the law discriminated against citizens of other States, Mr. Ivins stated that the law usurped no privileges to which it was not entitled. Archibald Cox and Louis H. Porter appeared for the complainants.

TELLS OF CATTLE PLAGUE.

Tuberculosis Menaces State's Herds, Dr. Hoskins Informs Convention.

Dr. W. H. Hoskins, Dean of the Veterinary School of New York University, speaking at the twenty-ninth convention of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, in Brooklyn, last night said that the high cost of milk, meat, and wool was largely attributable to the destruction annually of thousands of cattle and sheep which suffered from tubercular diseases. One-half of the grazing land in this State was not utilized, he said, because the farmers had been unable to replace the cattle, valued at $8,000,000, which succumbed to tubercular diseases last year. Dr. Hoskins urged that the Legislature be petitioned to appropriate $2,000,000 annually to fight this plague among the live stock.

Ten thousand persons die annually in New York State from tubercular disease contracted from dairy products, Dr. Hoskins said. Forty per cent. of the mothers and twenty-three per cent. of the infants were under nourished because of the poor quality of milk produced by unhealthy cows, he asserts.

A resolution offered by Dr. Charles Chase of Bay Shore, urging that dairy farms and milk bottling establishments be systematically inspected at regular intervals was adopted.

The convention closes today.

TO NEUTRALIZE THE ALANDS

Baltic Commission Favors Putting Islands Under League.

PARIS, July 24.—The Baltic Commission of the Peace Conference presented a report today, recommending that the Aland Islands, between Sweden and Finland at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, be neutralized under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

The Aland Islands comprise eighty inhabited islands and a vast number of rocks and islets. The population is about 12,000. The islands were formerly held by Sweden, but were taken over by Russia in 1809.

Early in 1918, when warfare between the White Guards and Bolshevist forces became active in Finland, it was reported that the Germans planned to make use of the Aland Islands in connection with operations in Finland, and Sweden sent troops to occupy the islands.

After the Peace Conference opened, a delegation from the Aland Islands presented to Premier Orlando of Italy a plea for annexation to Finland, based on historic, linguistic, geographic, and commercial grounds.

The Swedish Government, on June 25, 1919, sent a note to Finland in reply to one from that Government, and in its note Sweden insisted that the future of the Aland Islands should be settled by a plebiscite and as an alternative the question would be submitted to the Peace Conference.

ADOPTS SON 41 YEARS OLD.

Capt. Max Wardell Becomes Legal Heir of Mrs. Grace A. Duff.

Surrogate Slater of Westchester County issued an order yesterday confirming the adoption of Max Wardell, forty-one years old, by his foster mother, Mrs. Grace A. Duff of New Rochelle.

Wardell has no father or mother and is unmarried, having obtained a divorce from his wife in King County, State of Washington. He has a daughter twelve years old. At present he holds a commission as captain in the United States army.

Wardell, who was born on Nov. 13, 1878, has lived with his foster mother for the past ten years. She is the widow of William H. Duff and has no near relatives living.

VISCOUNT ASTOR GOES INTO SECLUSION

Former American in "Mystery House" at Brighton, England, Bars All Callers.

LONDON, July 14, (Associated Press.)—One of the mysteries of Brighton, a popular Channel resort, is the two-story house, just opposite the King Edward Memorial, where lives William Waldorf Astor, former American but now a peer of Britain.

Viscount Astor has had the old house entirely redecorated and there lives in such seclusion that even the Borough Surveyor has not been permitted to enter the grounds. The place is surrounded by a high board fence which preserves it from inquisitive eyes, and in addition there is a formidable person, who is described as a cross between a gamekeeper and a family fetainer, who parades before the residence and warns off would-be callers.

Lord Astor, it is stated, is an invalid, who is in love with Brighton and is anxious to be relieved of the attentions of society.

William Waldorf Astor was 71 years of age on March 31. He was raised to the peerage in the Royal New Year's honor list of 1916 with the designation "The Lord Astor of Hever Castle." His title was first Baron and then Viscount. He had been a naturalized British subject since 1899, but for the preceding ten years had made his home in England, where he wrote a number of books and edited a number of magazines.

He was born in New York City and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He served in the State Legislature in 1878 and in 1881. From 1882 to 1885 he was United States Minister at Rome.

SEEKS FOR BANK WRECKERS

District Attorney Begins Inquiry Into the North Penn Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—At the request of Fred Taylor Pusey, special attorney for the State officials investigating the failure of the North Penn Bank, District Attorney Rotan has begun an inquiry to ascertain whether any other person has had criminal connection with the wrecking of the institution.

Mr. Pusey said tonight that it was inconceivable that Ralph T. Moyer, the cashier, who is under bail on six charges in connection with the failure, could have been the only one who had knowledge of the bank's condition. Mr. Pusey said every effort would be made to collect every dollar that is owing to the North Penn.

According to Mr. Pusey, Charles A. Ambler, former Insurance Commissioner, has turned over surety bonds he held for the protection of the funds of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, which he deposited with the North Penn Bank.

The funds came into Mr. Ambler's hands as receiver of the Pittsburgh concern while he was Insurance Commissioner. Mr. Pusey also said that Mr. Ambler has promised to repay as quickly as the amount can be ascertained, loans he has received from the bank. There is no evidence, Mr. Pusey added, that these loans were in any way irregular.

Operate on Italian Peace Envoy.

PARIS, July 24.—Dr. Silvio Crespi, member of the Italian peace delegation, was operated on today for appendicitis. His condition is considered serious, although the operation apparently was successful. Dr. Crespi became suddenly ill as he was about to leave for London to represent Italy at a meeting of the Superior Economic Council.

Save Money Buy the Large Size

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

DETAILS

AS REGARDS DETAILS, FINCHLEY HAS BEEN CAREFUL TO HAVE THE WAISTCOAT OF EVERY SUIT DRAPE PERFECTLY OVER THE TROUSER.

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

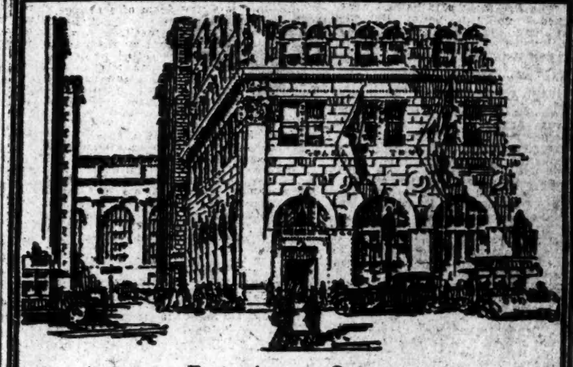
READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY

9 West 46th Street NEW YORK

PEACE TREATY MAPS

In the Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times Company, on news stands, 10c. issue of July 24th, appears two pages of the new Germany as its boundaries are fixed by the terms of the Peace Treaty; first time published in this country; from the officially revised documents. Adv.



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In the food industry we have built for those who sell:

Crackers and biscuits, baking powder, coffee, tea, macaroni, hams and bacon, cereals, ice cream, groceries, candy, sugar, chocolate, soda water, etc.

—a total of 61 contracts for 40 different concerns —all on time.

TURNER Construction Co.

Store Hours: 8:30 to 6:00. Saturdays: 8:30 to 6:30

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to look over our new building at 254 Fifth Ave. The same staff formerly of our 183 Broadway store at your service.

Our July Markdown affords tempting bargains—space permits just a hint.

$3 Shirts	$1.97
$1 Nainsook Underwear	.77
$2 Union Suits	1.37
$15 Palm Beach Suits	9.75
$40 Suits	28.00

Flannels, Cashmeres, etc.

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At home or abroad, the difficulties of having your frocks, waists, skirts and lingerie pressed in a hurry is solved by having an "Alumo-Presbord." It can be folded and carried in a suitcase or trunk; weighs but a trifle and is a fit companion for the Familiar Traveler's Electric Iron.

Compact and Easy

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Take one with You on Your Vacation! It will be worth many times its cost

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Barnett Brothers — Lord & Taylor
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Man with excellent organizing and managing ability, knowledge of building construction and automobile lines, both selling and service, wishes to connect with concern needing manager or assistant manager or head of service department. K 139 Times.

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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful

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PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
6-7 E. 59th St. E. F. O'REILLY.

GERMAN TRADE RENEWAL.

The Annalist, this week, discusses resumption of trade with Germany and deals also with the depreciation of the mark. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

ASKS A REHEARING ON TRANSFER ORDER

Burr States Commissioner Nixon Failed to Designate Points for Extra Charge.

AIMS TO STAY INCREASE

Move a Step Toward Preventing Its Operation Until Decision by the Courts.

The application of Corporation Counsel Burr to the Public Service Commission for a rehearing on the order of Commissioner Nixon permitting Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company, to charge two cents for transfers at ninety nine of the 113 transfer points where transfers are now given without charge was filed with the commission yesterday. Mr. Burr bases his claim for a rehearing on numerous grounds, the chief of them being that the commission had no right nor power to permit an extra charge for transfers, and even if it had the right that it was exercised without regard to necessary legal requirements.

Therefore Mr. Burr wants the case reopened and the order permitting the charge to become effective between Aug. 1 and July 7, 1920, stayed indefinitely or modified. There is no doubt but that the application will be refused, but it was necessary to file it in order that a basis might be prepared for an application to the court for a writ of certiorari. If this is successful, then the courts will be asked to suspend the operation of the order for the transfer charge until the court has decided the issues involved. This will not be until October at the earliest.

While Mr. Burr was busy putting the finishing touches to his application to the commission Commissioner Nixon was engaged in preparing a long reply to the suggestion of the Mayor, after the accident on the Third Avenue elevated line last Saturday, that Mr. Nixon should devote more of his time to the elimination of wooden cars than to solving the financial problems of the railroad companies. The criticism of the Mayor and Mr. Nixon's reply indicate, in the opinion of many of the city officials, that differences are growing up between the Commissioner and the city administration.

Mr. Burr's application for a rehearing on the two-cent order is in the form of a brief, and was evidently prepared with a view of saving time when the application is taken to the courts for a review of the whole transfer proceeding. He pointed out that in fixing a charge for transfers the commission failed to name the points at which the charge was to be made so as to differentiate them from the free points fixed by law, and which were beyond the jurisdiction of the commission.

One result of the failure to do this, Mr. Burr said, is that Receiver Hedges has issued rules which limit the privileges of free transfers and make them of much less value to the public than they are at present. These rules provide that passengers transferring at the free points must take the first line crossed by the line on which the transfer is given. Therefore, the free transfer is good for only a very short ride on the initial line.

It is asserted by Mr. Burr that in the making of the order the commission evaded the duty imposed upon it by statute and by its own rules, and that it unlawfully delegated to Receiver Hedges the power of deciding the transfer points at which the 2-cent charge was to be made. This was done, he said, despite the fact that the city was ready and had offered to introduce evidence as to the location of the transfer points covered by municipal franchises and consents. It is also stated that the Commissioner had acquiesced in the view that a conference of two or three days should be held between the various counsel for the purpose of reaching an agreement regarding the transfer points covered by the order, but that before this could be arranged the Commissioner made the order permitting a transfer charge and failed to indicate in any way the points where free transfers would still be given.

Submits Map of Points.

Attention is called to the statement of Receiver Hedges that there were 113 points where transfers were given, that fourteen of these points were protected by franchise provisions, and the others were provided for in other ways and were within the jurisdiction of the commission. A map showing the various points was submitted, and Mr. Burr expresses the fear that if the commission's order is not stayed a charge for transfer will be made at all of the ninety-nine points alleged to be within the commission's control.

But a partial examination of the consents, franchises, and agreements, Mr. Burr says, discloses the fact that at least 36 of the 99 points at which a charge will be made for transfers, if the order remains in force, are outside of the jurisdiction of the commission, and that the present system of giving free transfers at these additional points must be continued.

Because of these alleged faults Mr. Burr insists that the hearing into the matter had not been concluded by the commission, and that no order could be properly made until all of the facts were presented and the matter thoroughly covered by testimony in one form or another. A complete examination, he suggests, might reveal many more transfer points where the commission was without jurisdiction.

Then Mr. Burr says:

"The commission cannot treat this application to abolish free transfers as an application of a railway system while the companies in the system remain separate entities.

"There are two methods under which the Commission could grant relief in the present case—that is, assuming the continuance of the railways as a system and assuming further that such relief were necessary. Either it must insist upon the application of each company forming part of the system and base its action upon the need of that particular company for relief, or it may proceed upon the application of two or more of the companies in the system on the theory that the inter-traffic between their lines is not adequately compensated by the five-cent rate." Concerning the proceedings relating to the separation of the Eight and Ninth Avenue lines from the New York Railways system before Federal Judge Mayer, Mr. Burr said that it is apparent that the order fixing a transfer charge was made under threat or coercion of the United States District Court and was to avoid a disintegration of the entire railways system.

Commissioner Nixon's statement in reply to the Mayor's criticism that he should devote his time to getting rid of wooden cars on the rapid transit lines explains that war conditions and lack of money made it impossible to replace all of the wooden cars with steel cars, and that every effort was being made to correct the situation. He promised that as soon as the credit of the lines permitted, many needed improvements would be made. He suggested that those who wished to oppose helpful and necessary aid to improvements should be prepared to submit proofs that such aid was not necessary. He also upheld the transfer charge.

Negro Leaps to Death from Train.

Randolph Patton, a negro, 21 years old, of 16 Carlisle Place, Yonkers, committed suicide yesterday by leaping from the window of a Long Island Railroad train directly in front of another train. The act was committed in the railroad tunnel at a point leading into the Flatbush Avenue station in Brooklyn. The train on which Patton was riding was outward bound. The train which he leaped in front of was going to Flatbush Avenue. Patton's body was removed from the tracks and taken to the Grand Avenue Police Station. Traffic on the road was delayed nearly an hour.

EX-SERVICE MEN ARRAIGNED

Soldier Commended by Pershing Says He Stole Because He Was Jobless.

Two men with excellent service records, one as a soldier, the other as a marine, were arraigned in County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. John Stroming, 19 years old, of 534 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was charged with burglary. He had a personal letter from General Pershing commending him for his services. He told the Judge he was forced to steal to get along, because the only job offered him after his discharge from the army was that of a strikebreaker, and he considered this dishonorable because it took the bread from the mouth of another person. He was allowed to plead guilty to unlawful entry. He was charged with breaking into a candy store on Flatbush Avenue.

Emil Gallinger, 37, of 405 Classon Avenue, was accused of stealing from a number of boarders in the same house. He served four years with the marines and had an honorable discharge. He said he took the things while intoxicated. He was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny.

Although, according to the police, he is the son of a wealthy man and earns a good salary, Louis R. Babalate, 22 years old, of 1,775 West Sixth Street, Coney Island, recently discharged from the 27th Division after service in France, was arraigned yesterday in the Coney Island Police Court on a charge of burglary. It was alleged that Babalate entered a house and stole jewelry and $164 in cash. He was held for a hearing today.

FRENCH EXHIBIT OPENS.

M. Casenave Tells of Purpose in Industrial Arts Display.

The formal opening of the French Government's exhibition of French Industrial Art took place at the Pennsylvania Hotel yesterday afternoon. A luncheon was held, at which Maurice Casenave, French High Commissioner, spoke, explaining the purpose of the exhibit. M. Casenave said:

"This exhibition was originated by the desire of a certain number of French manufacturers and merchants to sell their goods as easily and promptly as possible in the American market. The French Government, in sending its products for exhibition, is following the example set by the Germans before the war. I know that there are some people who pretend that France, bled white by the war, is completely 'finished,' and desires only to live on international charity. France is working, and wants to and will pay her debt. Those who say the contrary are enemy propagandists."

The exhibition will remain open until Aug. 24. It is planned to hold similar exhibits semi-annually. The goods displayed comprise painted glassware, crockery, bronzes, laces, jewelry, tapestries, and embroideries. The organizers of the exhibition are Paul Verdier and Messrs. Forestier and Fiferlin.

COAL DEARTH UP TO PUBLIC.

Plenty at Hand if People Will Buy, Congress Is Told.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—George H. Cushing, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Association, told the House Rules Committee today that the public would be to blame for the coal famine which the country probably would face next Winter.

"There is plenty of coal in the ground," he said, "and plenty of miners to get it out. But, unless the coal users of the country buy, the coal will not be mined."

Mr. Cushing said coal produced before last April 1 had been burned, and that production since then had fallen short of the yearly demand by at least 125,000,000 tons. Part of this shortage can be made up, he said, if coal orders are placed before railroads are tied up with movement of crops. After that it will be too late, he added.

TO SPREAD THE FORUM IDEA.

Hoped to Facilitate Public Discussion the Country Over.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Forum Association, Inc., held yesterday at 280 Broadway, it was announced that Francis H. Sisson, a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, had been chosen to be Treasurer of the organization. It was announced also that a campaign would be begun immediately to obtain funds to promote the establishment of forums in Chambers of Commerce, churches, community centres, &c. It was also decided to ask the Governors of the States to indorse Gifford Pinchot's plan, which provides for a State Forum Committee made up of the representatives of the State Chambers of Commerce, the American Federation of Labor, the State Grange, and other organizations.

In the opening address, A. Lyle de Jarnette, President of the association, said:

"Our Forum Association believes the time has come when autocracy on the platform must give way to some such method for democracy of discussions as a forum provides. Our association will stand for the original forum formula which includes a presentation of a subject by the expert, followed by questions and discussions from the floor. The spread of the forum movement throughout the country offers a valuable means for stabilizing the nation's thought in the industrial and social crisis which has been forced upon us as a result of conditions arising from the war."

Ferry Company Sued.

The Columbia Trust Company, as trustee, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the New York and East River Ferry Company to foreclose a mortgage for $750,000 on leasehold property at the foot of East Ninety-second Street, Manhattan. The company ceased operating the ferry between Manhattan and Long Island City last December. A suit by the city to compel the company to continue operating the ferry was dismissed a few days ago.

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INTERBORO COUNSEL SEES FAILURE NEAR

Company Short $5,000,000 Jan. 1 on 5-Cent Fare Basis, He Declares.

STOP TALK, ACT, TELLS FOSS

Flouts Federal Control as Remedy at Washington Hearing—Asks Eight-Cent Fare Here.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Eugene M. Foss, Former Governor of Massachusetts, advocating Government ownership of all public utilities, and James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, who declared Mr. Foss's proposals were "stuff and nonsense," gave the Federal Electric Railways Commission today the liveliest session since it started its investigation of the condition of street railways in this country.

"Private ownership has fallen down," Mr. Foss asserted. "There is left only public ownership with private operation, or public ownership and operation. This primarily means a better democracy. We have got to democratize our transportation; then we have got to democratize our industries; otherwise they will be in the condition they are in abroad."

"Put a stop to this cheap talk, to this 'old stuff,'" retorted Mr. Quackenbush. "The thing to do is not to talk 'bunkum,' but to recognize facts. Unless we can get an increase in fare between now and January, it means a receiver for the Interborough. If you are going to do something, get busy. Put a little oxygen into the patient and then if a major operation is necessary perform it."

Edison Pleads for Fairness.

The other witnesses today were J. D. Mortimer, President of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, and James O. Carr of Pittsburgh, formerly a member of the New York Public Service Commission. A letter from Thomas A. Edison was read, in which he said:

"The ironclad contracts between the roads and cities, made in pioneering days under normal conditions, have no protective clauses against the greatest change that has taken place in centuries, due to the world war. The municipalities can exact their pound of flesh if they so desire, with the ultimate bankruptcy of these organizations, but the spirit that is now abroad in the world is against this."

"We are all trying to play fair. If suffer we must, let us all suffer alike. If prosperity comes, all should participate in a like manner."

Mr. Foss expressed a belief that the electric lines in his State would be well on the way to public ownership "before snow flies." Recent fare increases to 10 cents in Boston were not popular, he said, resulting in a loss of 25 per cent. in traffic and $4,000 a day in revenue.

"We have a campaign on in Massachusetts this Fall, in fact, it is on now," he continued. "In my judgment, they are going to go to Government ownership."

Calls War Test Unfair.

Control of the railroads by the Government during the war was said not to be a fair test of Government ownership by the former Massachusetts Governor, who ascribed the existing deficit to war conditions, despite the "campaign of banker owners of the railroads," to make it appear that Government control was responsible. Referring to scandals in connection with the management of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Mr. Foss said:

"Banker management of all public service corporations has got to cease. Why? Because the temptation to wreck these properties and reorganize them is too great. They do it every ten years. These stocks have got to cease being speculative footballs."

Asked about increases in operating costs, Mr. Foss declared the railways had "grafted and stolen so" that no commission had the courage to tell the public what ought to be done, and that rates should go up not 25 per cent. but 50 per cent. He said it might be necessary in some cases to grant fare increases to tide over lines until the roads could be acquired by municipalities.

"It will be a long time before these utilities are taken over," commented Chairman Elmquist.

Raps Down State Body.

Mr. Quackenbush declared the New York Down-State Public Service Commission has "completely failed" in its duty to be an impartial tribunal between the industry and the public. He said that in 1917 the present District Attorney of New York, then counsel for the commission, in his campaign declared if elected he would not permit the abolition of the existing transfer system.

"He was not elected on that platform," said the witness, "but I say that a commission that for one day would keep him in office after he made that campaign showed a lack of appreciation of their duties under the law. That's been the trouble in New York."

Taking up the present condition of the Interboro, Mr. Quackenbush said the company would be $5,000,000 short on Jan. 1 of meeting its fixed charges on a 5-cent fare. He declared the company had borrowed to its limit and had nothing beyond a possible $2,000,000—"if we scrape the box." He suggested a universal 8-cent fare in New York, 1 cent to go to the city to enable it to meet fixed charges on its interest in the property. He also declared there should be a reasonable adjustment on surface lines where inordinate profits might be made on such a fare.

SEAMEN FOR CATTLE SHIPS.

Strikers Agree to Handle Vessels Carrying Cows to France.

Efforts to settle the strike of seamen, firemen, and other ship hands against ships flying the American flag were made yesterday by State Conciliator Michael J. Reagan and W. B. Rubin, the General Counsel of the International Seamen's Union, but nothing was accomplished toward an immediate adjustment of the issues causing the strike. It was said, after Conciliator Reagan and the lawyer for the seamen had talked to the ship owners at a meeting of the American Steamship Association, that there was some prospect of an agreement next week.

"No move was made in any direction," said H. H. Raymond, President of the American Steamship Association, last night, "but there may be developments within a few days. In the meantime, in my opinion, the less said about the matter the better."

The striking seamen gave evidence of a disposition to conciliate yesterday by finally complying with the request of the Shipping Board for the movement of a fleet of cattle boats to France to carry 4,000 milk cows, which this country was under a promise to deliver to France. It was agreed that the men who handle these ships will receive the new scale of wages offered by the Shipping Board and, should any further increase be agreed upon to end the strike, the crews of the ships would later be reimbursed accordingly.

State Conciliator Reagan is endeavoring to bring about further conferences between the strike leaders and the ship owners. Neither side has changed its position yet on the issue which is causing the deadlock. Union leaders were excited yesterday over a report that the strikers were showing signs of weakness. They denied this and asserted that the number of men on strike was constantly increasing, that practically no strikers had returned to work.

TO SELL ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Court Permits Deal Disposing of Church Site for $1,425,000.

Supreme Court Justice Ford approved yesterday an application by the St. Bartholomew's Church Corporation for permission to sell its church edifice at the southwest corner of Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue to the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, for $1,425,000, of which $725,000 is to be paid in cash and $800,000 will go on a mortgage to be paid before Dec. 1. The land is to be the site of a twenty-two-story church building, announcement of which has already been made.

The petition of St. Bartholomew's states that the church will own realty worth $2,831,000 after the old site has been sold and has personal property valued at $1,000,912. The proceeds of the sale will wipe out the indebtedness of the church.

HEDGES TELLS HYLAN FARES ARE TOO LOW

Receiver for Traction Lines, Replying to Mayor, Says Situation Is Serious.

SEEKS TO GET AT FACTS

Declares Invested Capital Is Entitled to Interest—Asks for Efficient Service.

Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company, replied yesterday to the letter of Mayor Hylan in which the latter accused him of indulging in humor when he stated that the return of the Eighth Avenue line to its owners represented a serious loss to the Railways Company. In his reply Mr. Hedges said that he had enjoyed the Mayor's letter because its attempt at humor was the "quintessence of humor," but he suggested that the public was not interested in bandinage and that it might be well to drop it.

Then he again went over the often-told figures covering the contract between the Railways Company and the Eighth Avenue Company, and admitted that the amount of cash paid as rental for the line was 2½ per cent. of the authorized capital stock of $1,000,000. He also told over again how the lease required the expenditure of several millions of dollars to bring the property up to date, and he explained that the interest represented only the return on the capital stock. The interest on the invested capital, he said, was only 4 per cent.

"When you can demonstrate," wrote Mr. Hedges, "that invested capital is not entitled to a return of 4 per cent. you will be justified in opposing an increase in fare to the New York Railways.

"I hope you do not claim that no consideration shall be given for expenditures contracted to be made, and later made, because they were not in existence when the lease was signed. Certainly, again, I hope you do not claim that capital invested should have no return because not expressed in terms of capital stock. That supposition would reflect on your official judgment. Let me suggest sincerely that, if you will direct your attention to the difference between capital stock and capital invested in the enterprise of the New York Railways, the atmosphere will clear and the public will appreciate the situation.

"Frankly, I do not understand what you are trying to accomplish. I do understand what you have effected. In all good spirit, Mayor Hylan, let me suggest that we address ourselves to the facts. This is a man's game. Your responsibilities and mine are commanding. The real question is how can the New York Railways be preserved to continue to serve the public when, owing to conditions over which it has no control, it is unable to carry out its desires and duties in service to the public. The fact of the receivership should emphasize the condition to you."

Mr. Hedges also wrote that it was time to talk to the public, and he asked if there was any good reason why fares should not be increased when everything else had gone up in price. He said that justice demanded that the city authorities should grant an increase in fares to the end that the service might be efficient, the property conserved, and the public safety insured. He was sure, he said, that no business could succeed that sold its wares at less than cost.

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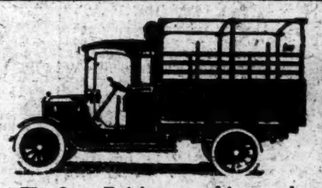

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IMITATIONS - AT ANY PRICE - COST YOU TOO MUCH

ROUND-THE-COUNTRY FLIER LANDS HERE

Martin Bomber Starts on Army Air Service's Longest Flight.

WILL COVER 7,805 MILES

Electrician Makes Repairs 5,000 Feet in Air with Plane Making 90 Miles an Hour.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—An army bombing plane carrying a crew of five, commanded by Lieut. Col. R. S. Hartz, left the ground here at 10 A. M. on the first leg of a flight of nearly 8,000 miles around the rim of the country. The first stop scheduled is Augusta, Me., 560 miles from Washington.

The flight is the longest ever attempted by the Army Air Service, and will carry the machine through thirty-one States, over ninety-five cities, and cover long stretches of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts, as well as the Canadian border.

Lieut. Col. Hartz was accompanied by Lieutenants Ernest E. Harmon and Lotha A. Smith as reserve pilots, and Sergeant John Harding, Jr., mechanic, and Jeremiah Tobias, master electrician. The big machine rose from Bolling Field, circled the White House in low flight, then headed away on its course.

Direct flights between the points designated for the terminus of each day's journey will not be attempted. The first stop today will be at Hazelhurst Field, Long Island. Tomorrow the airmen will proceed from Augusta to Cleveland, 660 miles.

The general line to be followed will carry the machine in order to Duluth, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Diego, Cal.; San Antonio, Texas; Miami, Fla., and back to Washington. The actual measured distance of the route is 7,805 miles.

The machine used is a two-engined craft known as the U. S. Martin bomber.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 24.—Great interest was manifested here today on the arrival of the Martin bomber, which started from Washington earlier in the day to circle the United States. Tomorrow the plane will start for Augusta, Me., the end of the first leg, where the Governor of the State and prominent officials will welcome the fliers. The elapsed time from Bolling Field, Washington, to Hazelhurst Field was two hours and 47 minutes.

While the plane was passing over Baltimore at an altitude of five thousand feet the oil and water tanks were found to be leaking. Walking along the 80-foot wing spread Electrician Todas calmly swung to the wires below and repaired the slight damage with as much unconcern as if the bomber was in its hangar instead of cutting through the air 5,000 feet up at a ninety-mile clip.

According to the aviators the trip from Washington was uneventful. Haze prevented observations and the course was set by compass with such precision that the landing was made exactly at the designated spot, in front of the headquarters of Colonel Archie Miller.

The start for Maine begins tomorrow morning about 7 o'clock. The air fleet which left here today for Albany will greet the transcontinental flyer along the Hudson Valley.

ARMY AIRPLANES TAKE MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR

Eight Fly to Albany with Federal Plan for State Aviation Program.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Colonel Archie Miller, commander of a squadron of eight army airplanes which came to this city today, presented to Governor Smith proposals for a definite program for the development of aviation under the auspices of the State. The recommendations are made at the request of the War Department, and are along the lines laid down by the Government to insure a country-wide development of the airplane industry. The proposals included:

The establishment of a State Commission of Aviation; legislation providing for landing fields; designation of the State constabulary to patrol the landing fields; the enactment of laws prohibiting trespassing on landing fields, to insure the safety of aviators and their passengers; the registration of all machines other than Government owned; State assistance in developing air mail routes; authorization for the creation of an air branch of the State militia and the establishment of fields, and the enrollment of former officers and enlisted men in the army or navy aviation section into a volunteer force, to aid in intelligent organization and development of flying fields and aerial routes.

The Governor said he would consider the recommendations made. He believed that flying should have some sort of recognition. Captain C. Gordon Reel, formerly State Commissioner of Highways, was one of the officers who came to Albany with Colonel Miller.

The eight airplanes made the journey from Mineola in one hour and ten minutes, establishing a new record. Ten planes left Hazelhurst Field, but one fell at Newton Hook and the other at Poughkeepsie.

Four of the machines gave an exhibition over the city this afternoon, and entertained a big throng. It is the plan of the fliers to start for Poughkeepsie tomorrow morning.

Among the aviators were Lieutenant H. B. Coats, Major Henry J. Miller, Captain Maurice G. Cleary, Major Harry Lyons, Lieutenant H. C. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant W. D. Norris, Lieutenant J. D. Greer, Lieutenant J. R. Roullot, Lieutenant J. G. Martin, Lieutenant John W. Prower, Captain C. Gordon Reel, and Captain Harvey Smith. Lieutenant W. M. Chandler and Sergeant Geiselman remained at Poughkeepsie. Major Harry Lyons and his mechanic were tossed out in landing at Newton Hook, but were not injured.

R-34 BEATS MAILS 11 DAYS.

The New York Times of Dates Airship Carried Arrived Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—Copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 7, 8, and 9, the issues which were brought to England by the R-34 and delivered in London on Sunday, July 13, were distributed through the ordinary steamship mail today, eleven days later.

Bowman Makes Air Race Prize $10,000.

John McE. Bowman announced last night that he had increased the prize for the air race between New York and Toronto, and from Toronto to New York, from $5,000 to $10,000. Mr. Bowman offered the $5,000 prize some time ago. The race is to be in the week of Aug. 25, at the time of the Canadian National Exposition.

NO FRENCH BREAD CARDS.

Food Ministry Says Restrictions Have Not Been Considered Yet.

PARIS, July 24.—The Food Ministry states that it has not as yet had to consider the eventuality of again issuing bread tickets, and says there is nothing at present to justify the statement that restrictions would again be imposed.

A Paris dispatch of Wednesday said that because of a possible shortage of wheat France might again be put on bread rations in September, with the re-establishment of bread cards.

FIFTY PRISONERS PAROLED.

New Record for Releases—Seven Commutations by Governor.

A record in the number of prisoners released on parole from Sing Sing Prison was reached yesterday when the State Board of Parole met at Ossining and voted on the paroling of fifty prisoners. Alexander Dujat, former County Clerk of Queens County, was found to have been illegally sentenced, as his term expires in one of the Winter months, conflicting with an old law forbidding this. He was sentenced to from one to two years for bigamy.

There were seven commutations by the Governor, which have the same effect as a regular release, except that the subject is on parole for good behavior. The prisoners whose sentences were commuted are: Patrick Kenney, New York County, grand larceny; Abraham Roth, New York County, manslaughter; Max Garber, New York County, assault; Fred Johnson, New York County, grand larceny; Fred Lewis, New York County, burglary; Ralph Dannunzio, the well-known "prison poet" of Rockland County, sentenced for second degree murder, and Thomas Gavegan, New York County.

VON KANYA ON WAY HOME.

Ex-Austrian Minister to Mexico Gets Safe Conduct from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The former Austrian Minister to Mexico, Kania von Kanya, who is about to return home, has received safe conduct through the United States, it was learned today at the State Department. He is expected to cross the border at Laredo, Texas, Saturday.

Although recall orders were sent to Von Kanya more than two months ago, he has hesitated to return to Austria, it is believed here, because of the disorder there.

Reports to the State Department during the war showed that Von Kanya co-operated with Von Eckhart, the former German Minister, who was connected with the famous Zimmerman plot to align Mexico against the United States.

FINDS JOBLESS DESPERATE.

Re-employment Bureau Appeals for Work to Give Soldiers.

There are three applicants for every one of the jobs now listed with the Re-employment Bureau for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, 503 Pearl Street, said the director, Major Warren Bigelow, last night.

"We must get more jobs in a hurry for our ex-fighters," declared the Major. "Many of our men are becoming desperate. One man, with several dependents, was placed by us in a job that called for a $14 uniform to begin with, and he didn't have the $14. We sent him to the Red Cross.

"Some of the veterans who come here haven't a dollar in the world. One disabled member of the Seventy-seventh is looking for an outside position as salesman paying at least $30 a week so he can support his parents and brother. This man was gassed twice and burned at Château-Thierry. His discharge shows he was honest and faithful. As a result of being gassed his eyes are delicate. He lives in Brooklyn."

FIND "MOONSHINE" PLANT.

Detectives Arrest Man Entering Room Used for Still.

Detectives of the Narcotic Squad at Police Headquarters yesterday discovered what they described as a "fully equipped still" and about fifty gallons of whisky in the making in a house on Monroe Street. After an all day vigil the detectives arrested a man who said his name was George Perlow, employed on the premises, and whom they locked up, charged with violating the Federal law.

The detectives were looking for drug addicts on the East side when one of them noticed a curious odor which seemed to come from the basement of a house nearby. Entering they found what they decided was a still and a lot of "moonshine" whisky. The detectives found no one in the place, and so they decided to wait to see who might own their discovery. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Perlow came into the room and was arrested.

He will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock this morning.

AIR MAIL PILOTS TO GO ON STRIKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

ders to fly with the mail, and where flying conditions are such that they cannot operate have the option to resign. If they refuse to carry out the orders of the department and fail to tender the resignation, removal from service must be made.

Every pilot is expected to carry out his duty in accordance with his oath and sense of loyalty to the service and to aviation in general.

Call attention of employes to Sections 1690 and 1712 of Revised Statutes.

(Signed) PRAEGER.

According to the men, the strike will affect the aviators at Chicago, Cleveland, and Bellefonte as well as Belmont Park. They declare the aerial mail to Chicago and Washington will be tied up, unless the Department reinstates the two discharged pilots and promises to make machines safer for the pilots who remain in service.

The men say all the pilots in the service entered into the agreement to send the notice to Washington on Wednesday. The time was up at five o'clock yesterday and shortly after that the telegram from Washington arrived at the field.

REFUSES TO REINSTATE FLIERS

Praeger Doubts General Strike by Postal Plane Pilots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Aerial mail pilots at Mineola can go ahead and strike, but there is no intention of reinstating the two men who have been dropped from the service, according to Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger. Mr. Praeger said tonight that it was not a case of bad weather which prevented the start of the two pilots, but that they wished to use other machines than those provided by the Government.

"There's a specific agreement between pilots and the Postoffice Department, when they enter the service, that they must fly when the mail is ready of resign and allow other men to fly," he said. "This is clearly understood. All pilots come into the service with this absolute knowledge and understanding. The mail must fly on schedule. If the men do not feel like flying they are dropped.

"Either the Department or the pilots must regulate flying, and it has been decided that the Department will do the regulating."

Mr. Praeger said the claim of the pilots that they had asked for stabilizers and had been refused, was the first intimation he had of such a case. He had never heard of it, he said. Regarding the statement by pilots that ten machines had been smashed within ten days at a loss of $20,000, the postal official said there had been a number of "forced landings lately, some serious and some of light damage." Mr. Praeger said these occurred "all the time," and that a competent repair crew kept the machines in order.

"I dropped the two pilots at Mineola," said Mr. Praeger, "the day before yesterday. These men have been flying all through the heavy weather we have had lately. The day in question was clear at Washington but cloudy at New York. One man refused to fly the mail machine equipped with a Liberty motor and wanted to use a smaller and lighter machine. We insisted on the use of the regular mail machine. The other man sided with his companion when it came to flying and both were dropped. It was not a case of bad weather. The same afternoon other pilots on Long Island had passengers up in the air."

So far as a general strike of air pilots was concerned, Mr. Praeger said he understood "two or three other men made a kick." The official received today a telegram signed "Air Pilots," giving him twenty-four hours to reinstate the two fliers in question. But Mr. Praeger said he considered this an "anonymous" message, as it did not give any signature.

"A general strike might tie up the service a day or two, but there are other pilots," said Mr. Praeger. "I do not believe this will occur, for I think the majority of the pilots at Mineola, instead of being temperamental circus fliers, are in the game as a solid business. I do not believe they would give a black eye to flying and discourage aviation either from the flying or manufacturing end. If a half dozen men can tie up a regular air route no manufacturer is going to be able to keep on in the game, or prospective manufacturers to go into it."

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BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

RUSSIAN ARCHBISHOP SEES THE PRESIDENT

The Most Rev. Dr. Platon Urges Cause of Anti-Bolsheviki Upon Mr. Wilson.

CONFER AT WHITE HOUSE

Kolchak and Denikin Need Supplies, but Not Troops, Prelate Tells the Executive.

The Most Rev. Dr. Platon, Metropolitan of Odessa and Kherson, Russia, and acting Metropolitan of Kiev, where the bishop was killed by the Bolsheviki, conferred with President Wilson and seven United States Senators at Washington Wednesday on the Russian situation, telling of the part he felt this country should play in coping with the conditions.

Archbishop Platon was accompanied in Washington by Bishop James M. Darlington, Chairman of the House of Bishops' Committee on Conferences with the Orthodox Churches of the East, and Chairman of the General Convention Committee of the Episcopal Church; the Rev. H. V. B. Darlington of Newark, N. J., the Rev. William C. Emhardt of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Father Tellep, rector of the Church of the Three Saints at Garfield, Penn., who was interpreter for the archbishop.

After a courteous reception by the President, the Archbishop said he spent almost an hour with Mr. Wilson, presenting the case of anti-Bolshevist Russia. The party then went to the Senate, where representatives of both parties listened to the prelate's tales of Bolshevist horrors. The Senators interviewed included Messrs. Lodge, Walsh of Montana, Johnson, Phelan, Walsh of Massachusetts, Edge, and Stanley. So many questions were put to him, the Archbishop said, that he felt as if he were undergoing a cross-examination.

The archbishop said he told the President it was not necessary for this country to send troops to help General Denikin, the anti-Bolshevist leader in South Russia. Any other information, he said, would have to come from another source. One member of the party said the Archbishop impressed upon the President the immediate need for medicine, food and arms to be sent to Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk Government. He was said to have told of the great number of persons starving in the streets, and of the epidemics which are taking the lives of thousands. Munitions are being sent to the Bolsheviki by the Germans, he told the President, and he urged that the United States help the Omsk Government by sending similar materials.

"The Bolsheviki are simply bands of robbers, getting their loot in every way possible, including murder when necessary," the clergyman quoted Archbishop Platon as telling the President. "They are without a God, and continue to injure Christians and Jews, killing hundreds of ministers and tearing down churches or desecrating their altars. Any socialistic program they may have had, has departed, and they think of nothing but murder, robbery and other violence."

"I found that the President is in the midst of the situation," he said, "and all his many questions went to the root of things. I spoke with my whole heart and told him this country, for her own interests, must aid Russia. I am glad Americans are beginning to understand the situation in Russia, and to know enough of conditions to sympathize with us. The future of this country depends upon the future of mine. Russia has limitless possibilities to which American tactics could be applied, and by applying them, good will come to both lands.

"After the conference, I am sure that between the two countries the necessary relations will be established. I told the President he need not send American troops to Russia. I intend remaining here for some time, and may return to Washington."

MAN FORGETS HIS LAST NAME

Police Think Victim of Amnesia Is Soldier Who Was Shell Shocked.

A man believed to be a soldier of the recent war in France suffering from shell shock or amnesia was removed early yesterday to the Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn after he had called at the Fourth Avenue Police Station in that city and told Lieutenant Harry Betts, who was on the desk, that he did not know his last name or where he lived, although he claimed to be a Brooklynite.

The man appeared to be about 22 years old, five fet six inches tall and weighed about 150 pounds. He has brown eyes, is light complexioned and was smooth shaven. He wore a brown suit of clothes, blue peaked cap, white shirt with black stripes, soft collar, blue necktie, black shoes and socks.

"I have been in France Lieutenant," the man told Lieutenant Betts. "I was in a number of battles on the western front and was shell shocked. I was confined in a hospital in France for a long time. I know I am in Brooklyn and this is a police station. I also know my first name is Frank, but I can't remember my last name or my address, although I was born and brought up in Brooklyn."

The man showed a plain white card on which was written: "Company L, 106th Infantry, 28th Division."

The man's left eye is black and badly discolored. When questioned regarding it the victim said he got it in Philadelphia a few days ago, but could not tell how.

ABYSSINIAN MISSION HERE.

Episcopal Clergymen Welcome Members at St. John the Divine Cathedral.

The Abyssinia Mission to the United States, consisting of Interpreter Dodjasmatch Nadae, Mayor Kantiba Gebrou of Gondar, Ato Herouy, and Ato Sinkae, arrived in New York yesterday from Washington, where they were received on Wednesday by President Wilson.

Yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the members of the mission, who are all communicants of the ancient Abyssinian Church, were officially welcomed by a number of Episcopal clergymen, who explained the close relations between the various national churches of the Near East, and expressed a desire for unity between the Anglican and Abyssinian churches.

The Right Rev. J. N. Barlington, Bishop of Harrisburg; Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, head of the Episcopal Nation-Wide Campaign; the Rev. E. Briggs Nash of the clergy staff of the Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Lacy, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Herbert J. Glover, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, were among those who welcomed the mission.

Captain Paul Rex Harrissey, U. S. A., attached to the mission as aide, announced that today or tomorrow its members will be introduced to golf and shown how to play it. The mission is making its New York headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel until its departure for home early in August.

SAYS UNIFORM IS ABUSED.

Judge Assails Right of Detectives to Masquerade in Service Clothes.

Judge John F. McIntyre, of General Sessions, in reserving decision yesterday on a motion by Attorney Samuel J. Siegel to set aside the conviction of Gladys Palmer for vagrancy before City Magistrate John F. McGeehan, expressed the opinion that wearing of the United States army and navy uniform by police officers to trap women is a disgrace, and that those who do it should be prosecuted.

Mr. Siegel told Judge McIntyre that his client was arrested by Detectives Fred Sorger and Hilbert Wheelwright, of Inspector McDonald's staff, on March 12, at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, and that Miss Palmer was convicted before Magistrate McGeehan and sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. Mr. Siegel, in appealing from that conviction, asked Judge McIntyre to set the judgment aside, on the ground that one of the detectives was dressed in the uniform of an army officer and the other in a naval uniform. The lawyer said they had created a scene by virtually dragging Miss Palmer out of a restaurant and placing her in a taxicab.

Judge McIntyre, after listening to the lawyer, said: "If that is so, this business of debasing and degrading the uniform of American soldiers and sailors should be stopped. It is about time to put a stop to police officers going about in the American uniform. I do not regard such masquerading as legitimate police business. It lessens respect for the uniform."

Judge McIntyre then directed Mr. Siegel to lay the facts before the army and navy officials and before the United States Attorney to ascertain whether there had been a violation of the Federal law by the two detectives.

The Housing Problem
No. 8

It is of the utmost importance that investors should support the mortgage market and so do their part toward meeting the housing crisis.

The greatest incentive to mortgage investing would be to put mortgages on a basis where their net interest return would be as good as obtainable from other equally conservative security.

This means one of two things: either the borrower must pay a rate of interest that leaves enough to satisfy the lender after his income taxes are paid, or else mortgages to a limited amount in the hands of any one person must be relieved from income taxes.

This would enable mortgages to compete with municipal and government bonds on an equality as they did before the income taxes were imposed.

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"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

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Clear-away Sales

SILK AND WOOL SPORT SKIRTS $18, $25
Sport and country club styles, light and dark shades.

WASHABLE COTTON SKIRTS $8, $10, $12
Attractive models in pique, linen and gabardine.

SHANTUNG & LINEN DUSTERS $25 to $55
Smart styles in straight full models or belted.

BOLIVIA AND DUVETYN COATS $95
Fashionable models suitable for early Fall.

STREET & SPORT SUITS $45, $65
Remaining high-class styles; in desirable models and materials.

Photograph It Yourself

So many friends, places, things, you would like to have a picture of.

Take it yourself. Our experts will show and advise you how to make your pictures better—No charge for this service.

Extensive line of Cameras to choose from. Brownies from $2.13 up. Kodaks from $8 up. Graflex models up to $153.

Developing and Printing. 24-Hour Service.

"Everything for Summer Sports."

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405 Broadway Near Canal St.
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What we believe to be the broadest selection in New York, representing most of the leading makes and including the famous advertised lines.

$35, $40, $45, $50, $55, $60 and Up

Every good style, every desired material in all the popular shades and perfect fit for everybody.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

340 Men's Sample Hats $1.00

Worth More Wholesale
Tweeds, Madagascars, Silks

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The limited quantity makes an early visit advisable.

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Excellent assortments in the larger sizes

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¶ We offer them at about *today's wholesale cost*, sharing with you the advantage gained through a far-sighted purchase months ago.

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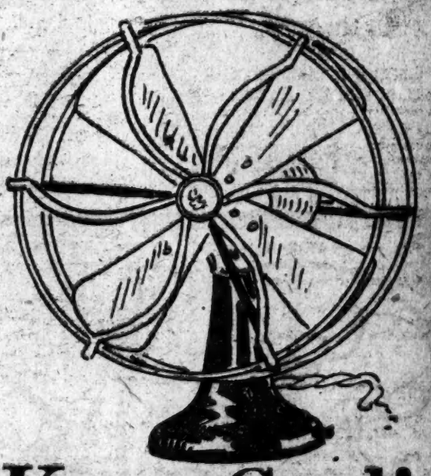

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Latest model 2 speed, 6-inch size. Operates on direct or alternating current at a cost for current of only 1 cent for 6 hours.

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8-inch size. Operates on direct or alternating current. Two speeds.

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8-inch; three speeds; nickel blades. For direct or alternating current.

"Menominee" Fans 8-inch Size, $8.25
Substantially made. Operates on direct or alternating current.

"Menominee" Fans, Oscillating Type, $26.75
Brass blades. Three speeds. Direct current, 12-inch size.

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10-inch size. Every part of the room kept cool. Operates up and down. Makes a complete revolution. Can also be used for a direct breeze.

Other High Grade Fans Up To $85.00
GIMBELS—New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor

GOVERNMENT JOINS 'RED' INVESTIGATION

Immigration Bureau Asks Lusk Committee for Evidence on I. W. W. Activities.

BOLSHEVIKI MISRULE BARED

Witness Says German Influence Was Responsible for Overthrow of Kerensky.

Chairman Lusk of the legislative committee investigating seditious activities received a letter yesterday from Byron H. Uhl, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, announcing that A. B. Schell, a special investigator in the Deportation Bureau, had been directed to attend the committee hearings to obtain evidence for use in the work of that Bureau.

Mr. Uhl said he would be grateful if the committee would transmit to his department any evidence to establish anarchistic tendencies in individuals or organizations, "especially the Industrial Workers of the World." Several hundred members of the I. W. W. are at Ellis Island awaiting deportation or being held under suspicion of being undesirable aliens. Senator Lusk said the committee would co-operate gladly with the immigration authorities, and Uhl was invited to sit with the committee.

It was learned after the hearing that the committee has evidence of value to the Immigration Department in purging the American body politic of exponents of revolutionary socialism. Some of this has been held for the extraordinary Grand Jury, which is to begin an investigation of Bolshevism Aug. 11, because it is thought its publication might defeat the ends of justice.

Ivan Svarc, a Cleveland lawyer, who went to Russia on a commission sent to organize Czechoslovak legions to fight against the Central Powers on the Russian front, was the only witness before the committee during the day. He was in Russia from August, 1917, until February, 1918, and was in Petrograd during the coup d'état, when the Bolshevikiti seized the Government and began their reign of terror. He drew a vivid word picture of the street fighting in the Russian capital during these days.

Puts Blame on Germany.

Mr. Svarc ascribed the Bolshevist uprising and its success in its early stages to German influences. He said that even now the Bolsheviki are tools of influences that want to pave the way for exploitation of Russia by German financial interests. He said that many Russians of German extraction who lived in regions of Russia that became of great strategic importance during the war consciously or unconsciously were "traitors in thought" to their country. In this connection he named Baron Rosen, ex-Ambassador of Russia to this country, who is visiting in America.

"Baron Rosen," he continued, "cannot forget he owes a duty to Germany, and in a recent magazine article he constantly made the point that the Russians would not fight and had to negotiate with Germany. That was the attitude of hundreds and thousands of Germans throughout Russia."

The witness said Maxim Gorky had been openly accused of being a German agent. He promised to submit to the committee today a list of Russian publicists of prominence against whom the same accusation was brought.

Mr. Svarc said he noted the first symptoms of the malady with which Russia was to become afflicted before he put foot on Russian soil. While crossing the Pacific from Vancouver to Nagasaki he had noticed Russians who were continually engaged in argument on the lower deck. Later while crossing from Tsuruga, Japan, to Vladivostok he came in contact with these people.

"They were the advance guard of the Bolsheviki, recruited from foreign countries," he said. "They would argue with any one who would talk to them. Some came from Argentina and some from this country. They were going to Russia to make trouble, and they made no secret of it."

Recruited the World Over.

The witness said that on the station platform at Krasnoryorsk, in Siberia, he met three men who declared they were anarchists.

"I addressed these men in Russian, and, to my surprise, one of them replied in English," Mr. Svarc said. "I asked him where he had learned English? He said: 'For nine years I lived in Brooklyn. My friend here lived in New York City for ten years!' I said: 'You are engaged in mighty poor business. All that you are doing means the destruction of Russia.' He replied that was what they were there for. He said: 'So long as there is one poor man in Russia we are going to take from the rich and give to the poor.' In Petrograd German influences were pronounced."

At the time of the coup d'état, the witness said, the only troops that could be relied upon by the Kerensky Government was the so-called Women's Legion of Death. It was lined up before the Winter Palace when it was attacked by the Bolsheviki. Mr. Svarc saw the struggle.

"The Bolshevist Red Guard attacked with brutal ferocity, firing volley after volley into the solid formation of women," he said. "Of the 1,500 in the battalion a majority were killed and their bodies thrown into the Neva. Those that survived were taken by the Red Guards to the military barracks. A welfare organization in Petrograd tried for weeks to trace them, but they were lost track of entirely."

Mr. Svarc said that while there had been few surface indications of the revolt in advance, there must have been a powerful and comprehensive underground organization. Describing the Bolshevist propaganda, he said they had some special allurement to fit each class of the population. Control of factories by the proletariat was the staple argument which won industrial workers. Equal division of land was used among the peasants. The war-weary soldiers were told by Trotzky that it was futile to shoot "their German brothers," and that the success of Bolshevism would mean early peace and return home.

One-tenth of Russians Bolshevist.

"No wonder this carried weight with the soldiers," said the witness. "In Brusiloff's last offensive there were only one musket and ten cartridges to every ten men in the trenches. They fought with axe handles, crowbars and anything they could hold in their hands. In my opinion they would not have become Bolsheviki at that, but for this artificial propaganda. The peasants of Russia never have been Bolshevistic. The only centres of Bolshevism in Russia were the industrial centres, and I do not believe that more than 10 per cent. of the people is under Bolshevist sway."

Mr. Svarc said the Bolshevist claim of an army of 1,000,000 men was excessive.

"It is held together by the same terror that is practiced to cow the civil population," he asserted. "Any attack by a properly organized military force will cause it to melt like snow before the Summer sun."

Only one meal a day was served in the "socialized" eating houses of Petrograd and Moscow when Mr. Svarc was in Russia. Guests had to bring their own knives, forks and spoons. He said the restaurants furnished none, on the principle that the Bolsheviki take everything.

He said Bolshevism found fertile soil in Russia because the radical element among working men had been fed up for years on German Socialist teaching. He said its application had led to the disruption of Russian industry.

"If a foreman, superintendent or manager objected to anything, the workmen would put him in a wheelbarrow and trundle him out of the plant," said Mr. Svarc.

Fifty thousand German salesmen speaking Russian perfectly, who were in Russia before the war, aided the work of the Bolsheviki. After the revolution, 8,000 Germans made their way into Russia dressed in Russian uniform, and took part in the mutiny at Viborg, where all officers of the garrison were killed. They stirred up trouble against this country in Russia by accusing the American Government of abusing the negroes and robbing the Indians, the witness said.

Germans Had a Free Hand.

"After the Bolsheviki got into power the Germans moved about in Petrograd with the utmost freedom," said Mr. Svarc. "At the German Officers' Club there were nightly orgies, while the rest of the city was in dire want. They sang "Die Wacht am Rhein," "Deutschland über Alles" and "Heil Dir im Siegeskranz" at the top of their voices. German officers in uniform, carrying side arms, paraded the streets. And it was at that time that Leon Trotzky sat at the Smolny Institute and told Raymond Robins he was a German hater and was in the game to 'get the Kaiser,' and Robins believed him.

"Soon after the Bolsheviki seized the Government a man named Fuerstenberg came to Petrograd. The Trotzky-Lenin Government made him Commissar of Banks. He contrived to have the banked wealth of Russians in Russia transferred into the hands of Germans living in Germany.

"The processes of justice were summary. A popular method to get rid of non-Bolsheviki was to declare them beyond the pale of the law, so they could be shot with impunity by any one who met them. In one instance, a 14-year-old boy accused of stealing was shot, and afterward it was found he was innocent. A peasant woman who had missed her purse accused a soldier seated beside her on a train of stealing the money. He denied it, but two other soldiers said he should be shot, and one actually shot him. A little later the woman found the purse. Another passenger said that, having made a false charge, she must die. She was shot, and the two soldiers who had shot the soldier accused by her also were killed."

In court trials, the witness said, the crowd first elected a Judge and a prosecutor, whereupon the defendant picked out counsel. A jury was chosen by the same free-and-easy method. The thief generally had the best of it, for he would see to it that the courtroom was packed with pals let loose in the general jail delivery undertaken by the Bolsheviki.

Announcement was made last night from the Rand School of Social Science that the International Fur Workers' Union and the United Cloth, Hat, and Cap Makers had adopted resolutions pledging support in a general campaign against the Lusk committee and other "reactionary" influences engaged in an effort to "crush" labor. The resolutions denounced members of the Lusk committee as "reactionaries striving to crush the Rand School because of its activities as an educator of the working class that brings light into the dark life of the exploited."

The Lusk committee will hold another hearing today.

500 FORD EMPLOYES WERE SUSPECTED

Libel Suit Witness Testifies There Was Much Pro-Germanism at the Plant.

A. P. L. WEEDED OUT MANY

Alleged Threat by Ford to Withdraw Deposits if Bank Subscribed to Anglo-French Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CLEMENS, July 24.—Five hundred employes of the Ford Motor Company were reported on by investigators as suspected of pro-Germanism after the United States entered the European war, E. F. Clemett testified in the Ford-Tribune libel suit today.

Mr. Clemett is office manager and formerly was assistant to Dean S. S. Marquis in the educational department. He was recalled by Elliott G. Stevenson, senior attorney for The Tribune, after six weeks' absence from the witness stand. His previous testimony was regarding the care of dependents of employes who went to the Mexican border with the Michigan National Guard in 1916. At that time he testified that he was active in the work of the American Protective League, which had 400 operatives in the Ford plant weeding out unfriendly aliens. Particular reference was made to Carl Emde, chief draftsman in the toolmaking department, who was mentioned in the Hughes aircraft investigation report.

Mr. Clemett testified that a strict check was kept on the aliens in the plant, and that after the system of issuing permits to alien enemies to work was instituted such permits were refused to thirty-five. When Emde's case was taken up at a conference with Mr. Ford, Clemett testifed, Mr. Ford vetoed his dismissal. Emde's was the only case taken up with Mr. Ford at that conference, Mr. Clemett said, and he explained that Emde had opportunity to get practically complete drawings of the Liberty motor, and that once he was said to have passed an imperfect drawing for a motor part.

Mr. Clemett read from the American Protection League reports, among other items being a letter from J. L. White of Detroit, who said he had left the tool drafting department because it was a hotbed of pro-Germanism, where no true-blue American could be comfortable.

H. H. Esselstyn, former Commissioner of Public Works, was called to try to fix the exact remark of Henry Ford to Henry A. Wise Wood as to whether he would do war work for the Government. The newspaper report of Mr. Wood's speech about the interview with Mr. Ford quoted the latter as saying he would not do the work for a profit. This impression was conveyed in a letter from Mr. Esselstyn to Colonel Roosevelt shortly afterward, but Mr. Esselstyn said he could not remember hearing the original remark at all.

The Tribune counsel spent three-quarters of an hour reading various letters and asking questions in an effort to refresh his recollection. Attorney Lucking occasionally put in objections which diverted the testimony from the main track, while Mr. Esselstyn kept leaping up and down in his chair, eagerly answering questions.

Unsatisfied with the tenor of the replies, Mr. Stevenson appealed to the court.

"We were forced to call this witness," he said. "He is a very unwilling witness."

The attorney's smile belied his words, but Mr. Esselstyn would not have it.

"Why, I'm not at all," he protested. "I want to answer anything you ask."

Attorney Alfred J. Murphy was on his feet with a demand for an exception. He insisted that the witness was very friendly to the defense.

"Well, we'll see," said Mr. Stevenson, and immediately began an examination to determine Mr. Esselstyn's business relations with the Ford Company. The witness said he had two contracts with the Ford plant as consulting engineer.

"Have you any now," asked the attorney.

"No, but I'm living in hopes," came the reply.

Mr. Esselstyn spent about twenty minutes leaving the witness chair. Alternating, each side would excuse him only to push him back into his chair with a new question. In one of his replies, the witness said he had never heard of Theodore Delavigne, Mr. Ford's former publicity Secretary.

"He's a very famous man now," said Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Esselstyn smiled apologetically.

Mr. Lucking called the witness back to get him to say that he did not believe it the part of an agent to relate conversations he heard at the luncheon table. Mr. Esselstyn agreed willingly that the assumption was true. Mr. Stevenson asked him if he did not think Mr. Wood had acted properly in relating the Ford conversation at the luncheon table. The witness said he thought that was quite proper, in fact Mr. Ford had expected it.

Fred Spooner, automobile writer, testified to a conversation with Mr. Ford in 1915 in which the latter was quoted as saying: "If any bank in which I have money subscribes for the Anglo-French loan I will withdraw my deposit."

"Do you work for The Detroit Free Press?" was the only question Alfred Lucking asked him on cross-examination.

"Yes," said Mr. Spooner.

"That is all," said Mr. Lucking.

John H. Dunnewind, assistant managing editor of The Free Press, was recalled by the plaintiff for more definite questioning as to a telephone conversation with F. L. Klingensmith, in which he had testified the same statemen were made to him about the attitude of the company toward enlisted men as were reported by P. W. Williams, The Tribune correspondent.

Rex Glasson, city editor of The Detroit Journal, was questioned briefly by Mr. Stevenson as to conversations wi. Mr. Ford.

MOONEY RECORD PURIFIED.

Printing of Densmore Report to House Delayed for Expurgation.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Speaker Gillett late today agreed to have certain portions of the Densmore report on the Mooney case expunged, to meet objections raised by the Government Printing Office officials to language in the document.

Officials at the printing office earlier in the day had notified the Speaker that the report, as submitted to the House yesterday, "fairly bristled" with invectives and accounts of immoral happenings, and that work on it would be stopped until the worst parts were stricken out.

The expunging was agreed to by the Speaker after he had consulted authorities and learned that no other way could be found to print the complete document.

The sections which will not be printed were conversations said to have occurred in the office of District Attorney Fickert, prosecutor in the Mooney case, and obtained by a dictaphone placed in the office by Densmore's assistant.

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Materials are scrupulously examined and cold-water shrunk. Every stitch, every seam, every stay is tested to the utmost to qualify for the exacting demands of Kuppenheimer clothes-making. Kuppenheimer Clothes will satisfy any man—they are "TRIED AND TRUE."

$30 $35 $40 $45 $50

Air-o-Weave Suits	$20.00 to $35.00	Palm Beach Suits	$15.00 to $22.50
Tropical Worsteds	25.00 to 35.00	Flannel Suits	30.00 to 50.00
Silk Suits	25.00 to 40.00	Flannel Trousers	8.50 to 15.00
Cool Cloth Suits	15.00 to 25.00	Collar Attached Shirts of Ox-weave cheviot	3.00
Mohair Suits	17.50 to 25.00		

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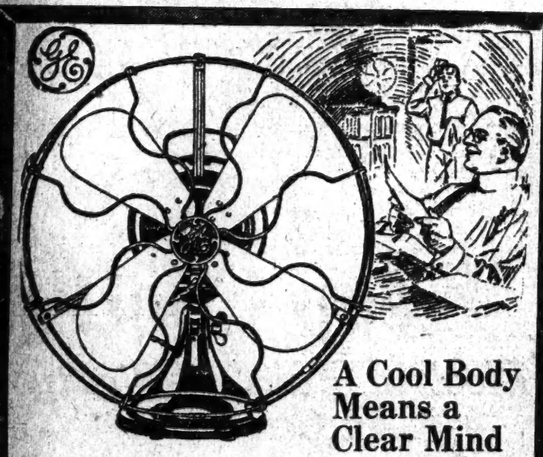
279 Broadway, 44 East 14th St. | Broadway, at 49th St., 1456 B'way, at 42d St. | 125th St., at 3d Ave., 47 Cortlandt Street | 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn



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Groups priced as high as

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BUT reduced only because in some of these groups the assortments are not as complete as we think they should be. Otherwise these suits would be selling at their regular prices. This is certainly a man's size chance to get thorough-going, high-grade tailoring at such a low price as $28.50.

Limited Quantity

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AT the beach, for picnics, on excursions, IDEAL Bars prove a delight and a comfort.

If you've never tasted IDEAL a new sensation in chocolate flavor awaits you—and a sustaining, wholesome food as well.

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IDEAL SWEET MILK CHOCOLATE WITH TOASTED ALMONDS

MADE IN LITITZ

ACCUSES POLICE OF AIDING THIEF

San Franciscan Testifies $250 Was Returned on Promise He Would Leave City.

CONFIDENCE GAME VICTIM

Leonard Wallstein of Citizens Union Investigates Charges Involving "James Ryan."

Charges were made yesterday by Robert J. Hamilton, Jr., of San Francisco before Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court that $250 taken from him in the old matching confidence game had been returned to him, with the knowledge of the police, so that he would return to his home town and thus not be able to appear against "James Ryan," one of the three men alleged to have taken part in the matching.

Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel for the Citizens Union, who made an investigation of the facts in the case, gave out the details last night.

It appears that "James Ryan" was arrested by Patrolman Gill, in a Broadway store last Saturday afternoon after he had tried to pay for goods bought with one of Hamilton's traveler's checks which was taken from him in the confidence game. According to Mr. Wallstein he discovered that although "Ryan" had been charged in the station house with forgery and attempted assault, the affidavit on which he was held in court, charged larceny.

Hamilton, who signed complaints charging forgery and larceny against "Ryan," told Wallstein that a man had been introduced to him outside of the court last Monday by Policeman Gill of the West Forty-seventh Street station as "My good friend, Lieutenant Regan." He said, according to Mr. Wallstein, that Lieutenant Regan told him that the defendant, "James Ryan," was his brother, and asked if he received back four of the five traveler's checks and fifty dollars in cash to take the place of a check that was used as evidence whether he would be satisfied to take a train for San Francisco and forget the matter. Hamilton answered he would.

Later on that day Hamilton went to the National City Bank and told H. T. Johansen, assistant Vice President, that he had been promised he would get his money back that night and that he would get a train for San Francisco in the morning. The banker told Hamilton that it was his duty to stay in New York and press the complaint against "Ryan," and sent him to the bank's lawyers, Sherman & Sterling, of 50 Wall Street, who advised him to go to Mr. Wallstein.

In court yesterday "Ryan" waived examination, and Magistrate Corrigan called Hamilton to the stand to tell his story under oath. This was done so that in case he is outside of the State his testimony may be used as evidence.

Edward A. Babcock, manager of the store, swore to the corroborating affidavit on the forgery charge. He described how "Ryan" had written the name of R. G. Hamilton, Jr., twice, and how when he himself had called up the bank to verify the checck he had been told that it was stolen and that the man who attempted to cash it should be held.

The police say that "James Ryan" is Peter Regan, with a number of aliases and a place in the Rogues' Gallery. He is a brother of Police Lieutenant Martin Regan.

CONGRESSMEN HEARBERGER

Convicted Socialist Argues Right to Seat in House.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Victor Berger, representative-elect from Wisconsin, whose appeal from Federal Court decrees sentencing him to twenty years imprisonment for violation of the espionage act, is now pending, took the stand today before the special committee investigating his right to a seat in the House.

For two hours he talked about international and Socialist questions without getting down to the point of America's entry into the war which members insisted was where the investigation should begin. The witness and Chairman Dallinger had a heated argument as to responsibility for the war. The hearing, which will be resumed tomorrow, may continue for weeks.

PASSAIC FLOOD SUBSIDING.

Navy Rifle Range at Caldwell to be Ready for Use Aug. 4.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 24.—Lieut. Col. William C. Harlee, commandant at the navy rifle range here, which last night was flooded by the breaking of the Boonton dam and the overflowing of the Passaic River, announced tonight that the flood, which threatened to keep the 1,500 soldiers, sailors and marines out of their bunks, had greatly receded. He added that work on the rifle range would be resumed tomorrow and that the national rifle matches on Aug. 4 would be carried out according to schedule.

The range, when the flood was at its greatest height, was from seven to ten feet under water and the cantonment, which is on ground several feet higher, was so covered that the soldiers were wading waist deep in it.

GROUNDED VESSEL DOOMED.

Practically all hope of saving the four-masted schooner Charles Dullap, ashore off Far Rockaway, was given up last night. The heavy seas beating constantly upon her sides have opened large seams in the hull. It now appears that it will be impossible to pull her off the bar without the water pouring through the openings and sinking her.

Lighters are standing by, and the cargo, machinery, sails, and everything of value that can be removed are being taken off the schooner. Only the hull of the vessel will be lost. It is expected that everything will have been removed by noon tomorrow.

Captain Richard Cropale, commander of the vessel, said last night that he ran aground when he mistook the Rockaways for Coney Island. He thought he was running in deep water between Coney Island and Sandy Hook.

Cracking Good!
POST TOASTIES
3 times a day says Bobby

Best of Corn Flakes

CHARGES WILLIAMS WAS UNFAIR IN BANK CASE

Stockholders' Counsel Asserts the Controller Had Interest in Stock Sale—Sharply Denied.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A. E. Jones, counsel for independent stockholders of the old First National Bank of Uniontown, Penn., testifying today before the Senate Banking Committee, charged John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, with unfair management of the bank's affairs after its failure and with having a personal interest in the disposition of 10,000 shares of coal mining stock given by J. V. Thompson, the bank's President, to secure his indebtedness.

Mr. Jones said the stock had been turned over to the Controller under an agreement by which Mr. Thompson was to be given an opportunity to redeem it for $750,000. He also testified that Mr. Williams had this stock assigned to himself and that the Controller's representative controlled a meeting of bank stockholders to bring about the sale of the coal stock.

Under an agreement alleged to have been reached at a conference of stockholders and representatives of the Controller's Office in New York, at the home of Samuel Untermyer, in January, 1918, Mr. Jones said, sale of the bank's building was to be postponed and proceedings brought to enable an interpretation of the agreement relative to the stock obtained in the courts. Instead, Mr. Jones alleged, foreclosure proceedings were instituted and all testimony relative to the Thompson agreement was kept out of the record.

"Do you intend to charge that Mr. Williams engaged in this conference for the purpose of obtaining that stock?" asked Senator Fletcher, Democrat, of Florida.

"It is the only conclusion any reasonable man can draw—that Mr. Williams wanted the stock or was a party to proceedings that would enable some of his friends to get it," Mr. Jones replied.

"The charges are absolutely without basis," said Mr. Williams, who followed Mr. Jones before the committee. "I want to denounce Mr. Jones as a contemptible slanderer in charging that I have any personal motives in this matter. His statements are full of inconsistencies."

"Mr. Williams puts me in the same class as other critics of his administration," Mr. Jones said following the Controller's statement.

Continuing his testimony, Mr. Jones said national banks had been instructed to turn in Thompson papers, which were presented to the bank in a "flood." He also asserted that the Controller instructed E. S. Hackney, an official of the bank, to withdraw $250,000 deposited to assist it.

This statement was later contradicted by Mr. Williams, who said the sum had been lent to the bank at 6 per cent. interest and was a liability instead of a deposit, although the bank carried it as a deposit.

While withholding a general reply to charges made by Mr. Jones until another time, Mr. Williams told the committee that he had summoned Mr. Thompson to Washington a number of times to criticise certain banking methods of his bank, and asserted that his action in the Thompson bank case only showed the efficiency of the Controller's Office.

Mr. Williams renewed his denial of testimony given the committee by John Poole and Frank J. Hogan, who alleged the Controller had discriminated against the Federal National Bank of Washington, with which they are associated. The Controller also presented to the committee letters addressed to Chairman McLean by R. W. Bolling of the Division of Operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, President L. G. Kaufman of the Chatham & Phenix Bank of New York, and others, denying statements that deposits by a bank with the Chatham & Phenix Bank would bring about deposits from the Fleet Corporation.

These letters branded the testimony of the Washington bankers as "untrue and without foundation," "largely a fabrication, and where not fabrication a distortion of actual facts," as well as a "gross misrepresentation and false."

Sergeant York to Visit Here.

Sergeant Alvin C. York will arrive in New York from Tennessee before Aug. 1 on a long business trip. It is said that the purpose of Sergeant York's visit to New York is to consider offers made him for employment, although he says he turned down all offers made him in Tennessee. Sergeant York will be accompanied by his wife and will stay at the home of Dr. J. J. King, 328 Lexington Avenue, who is President of the Tennessee Society.

REOPENING OF THE CORTES
Striking photograph of King Alfonso of Spain, delivering his speech from the throne at the Senate House in Madrid, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

NATION MARKETING COMMITTEE FORMED

To Bring About Co-operation Between Producers and Consumers.

WOULD REGULATE PACKERS

Nation-Wide Campaign for Action by Congress Will Be Conducted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—William Kent, a former Member of Congress from California, today announced the formation of a National Marketing Committee, the object of which is to bring about co-operation between producers and consumers to secure Federal regulation of the packers. Mr. Kent stated, in explanation of the purposes of the committee, that the Farmers' National Council, through the Farmers' National Committee on Packing Plants and Allied Industries, of which he was a charter member, had, since the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat packing industry, conducted an educational campaign in favor of the recommendations contained in that report.

"The council," said Mr. Kent, "with representatives of labor and consumers' organizations, have decided that the best way to bring the public sentiment of the country to bear on Congress for the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill and similar measures to improve marketing conditions is through a national marketing committee. On behalf of these organizations, I have been asked to accept the Presidency of the National Marketing Committee, which I am very glad to do, as I realize the food question is the most important one before the American people today. The committee has established headquarters in Washington and is a national organization, in which all forces to improve marketing can unite to secure a better system of distribution of food and food products.

"The committee's program includes, first, a nationwide campaign for the Kenyon-Anderson bill.

"Second, to create an enlightened public opinion concerning the waste and unnecessary expense in handling and distributing farm products, and to assist in bringing before the country the information secured by the Federal Bureau of Markets and other national and State agencies.

"Third, to promote and foster proper marketing organizations and methods; to encourage and secure the standardization of agricultural products; to secure proper warehouse systems; to promote expert marketing services in the several States; to secure uniformity in methods by States in inaugurating investigation and demonstration work in marketing, and to secure changes in Federal and State laws to these ends.

"We start with a splendid background of popular sentiment, which merely needs to be organized. The recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission have been endorsed by the leading farm, labor, consumers' and civic organizations of the country.

"The National Marketing Committee will unite, organize and make effective the nation-wide demand for the bill to make the Federal Trade Commission's recommendations regarding the meat packing industry our permanent national policy."

TO END GRAIN FIRES.

Grain Corporation, with Underwriters, Will Conduct Educational Campaign.

The United States Grain Corporation, in co-operation with the National Board of Fire Underwriters, is to conduct a country-wide campaign to prevent grain dust explosions and to demonstrate ways of preventing loss of property through the explosion of dust. An appropriation of $50,000 has been made by the corporation for this work, it was announced yesterday by Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, who will conduct the campaign in the grain mills and elevators of the country.

At the request of Mr. Barnes the Department of Agriculture has detailed Dr. D. H. Price and George W. Brown of the Bureau of Chemistry to cover the entire field of safety for grain and flour storage. A staff of experienced men will assist them and the Underwriters have placed at the disposal of Mr. Barnes their force of inspectors engaged in the grain industry branch of the insurance business.

For its own protection, Mr. Barnes said, the Grain Corporation believes that there must be more complete understanding throughout the country of explosions and their causes, for its stocks are widely scattered throughout the country and must be protected. The campaign will be largely educational.

According to figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture, dust explosions caused the destruction of four of the largest grain and cereal plants in the country between March, 1916, and October, 1917, in the United States and Canada. These disasters caused the death of twenty-four persons, injuries to thirty-eight, and damage to the extent of $6,000,000. Among these accidents was an explosion and elevator fire in which enough grain was destroyed to supply bread rations for 200,000 soldiers for a year.

IT ALL DEPENDS

What a contractor charges is one thing, and what he actually costs may be another.

It all depends on the contractor—and you!

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Building Construction

Reduction Sale
Men's Oxfords

Exceptional values at regular price, now reduced to
$7.45, 7.95, 8.45, 8.95 & 9.45
Including all leathers.

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1376 BROADWAY at 37th St.

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for real manager.
Order Department
Quality chocolate, cocoa, candy factory.
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38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Telephone Orders filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk.

White Tub Skirts—A Sale
at $4.65

A specially selected group of smart models, introducing unusual pocket and girdle effects and notable for their excellent finishing details.

Fashioned of finely woven, easily laundered
Cotton Gabardines, Fancy Pique and Cordeline
these are the type of skirt now in such demand and exceptional value at this low price.

Georgette and Novelty Silk Skirts
Reduced for Clearance to
$18.50, $19.50, $22.50, $25.00, $29.50
In white, paste and light sport colors.
Third Floor

Stern Brothers
WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

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Fine Suits From The Kirschbaum Shops

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Regularly they would be marked $40 — The values are at least $10 more

GROUPED at these two prices we offer the very finest of young men's and men's clothes. At so low a price as $30, you can secure a suit of the smartest style, tailored in reliable all-wool materials. At $40 you may choose from the very finest garments our men's section contains.

Clothing prices are rising fast—
Buy several suits NOW!

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

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MEN'S CLOTHES
"Made in Our Own Shops"

MEN'S HIGH QUALITY MIXTURE AND BLUE SUITS
32.50
Heretofore 37.50

SOME men are "price shy." If a price is high they jump to the conclusion that the clothes must be O.K. If low, they think "they are taking a chance."

If you could watch these suits step by step as they are "made in our own shops," you would subject them to no such hit or miss judgment.

Not all sizes in all styles, but plenty of all sizes in the assortment, therefore the extra savings.

REDUCED
MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S OXFORDS

These are our regular high-quality Oxfords which are reduced, because every size is not offered in every style, although every size is to be had in the assortment.

Black and tan Russia calfskin Oxfords in medium and narrow toe lasts. Heretofore 8.60 and 8.50 6.15

High-grade Oxfords in black and tan Russia calf and patent leather in wide, medium and narrow toe lasts. Heretofore 11.00 8.15

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Men's Shop---Fifth Floor Established 1879
You Never Pay More at Best's

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38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
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$32.75 $36.75 $43.75 $56.75

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In Tan or Black Leather.....$5.90
Fourth Floor

Looks like candy gum drops
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Makes The Complexion More Beautiful
Soft and velvety. Money back if not pleased. Nadine Face Powder is pure and harmless. Adheres until washed off. A protection to the complexion. Millions of delighted users prove it a superior face powder. Flesh, Pink, Brunette, White. At leading toilet counters. If they haven't it, by mail 50c. National Toilet Company, Paris, Tenn.

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You do not require any knowledge of masonry to find out the way our shirts are built.

Our reputation as shirt specialists stands on a solid foundation of satisfaction to our customers, and great saving in value in your shirt purchases.

This week we are beginning our semi-annual special shirt offering.

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Does your Life Insurance Agent represent you or represent The Company? Does he Know Life Insurance—or Salesmanship?

Does he use his Knowledge of Salesmanship on you—or his Knowledge of Insurance for you?

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PEACE FETE DELAYS VESSEL THREE DAYS

Crew Quits La Touraine to Go to Paris for the Victory Celebration.

CAPTAIN CALLS GENDARMES

Cabin Passengers Refuse to be Ordered Ashore and Row Results.

The determination of the crew of La Touraine to see the victory celebration in Paris caused an open breach between cabin passengers and Captain Bourdeaux, commander of the vessel, according to information given out upon arrival of the ship here yesterday. La Touraine was scheduled to clear from Havre on July 12, but on that day the crew departed from Paris in a body, bound for the festivities at the capital. The Captain then informed the passengers that he had no means for their accommodation in the absence of the crew and they would have to go ashore.

This the passengers refused to do, and finally the Captain called a meeting in the lounge to discuss ways and means of dealing with the situation. At this meeting, a committee of the passengers, headed by Louis Marshall, pointed out that many of the passengers were in the steerage and with their women and children could not afford to take upon themselves the additional expense of living ashore until the ship sailed. It was suggested that the war welfare workers on board the ship make arrangements with their organizations ashore to provide meals.

This was arranged, but the Captain insisted that first-class passengers leave the ship, inasmuch as they were able to pay for accommodations on land. He called the gendarmes when his request was refused. The staterooms were all locked.

Most of the passengers obeyed the gendarmes, but, according to J. A. Smith, head of the Knights of Columbus detachment on board, the welfare workers stayed on the ship, and when they had broken open a cabin to sleep in, the Captain reconciled himself to the situation and let them remain.

Three days later, on July 15, the passengers were readmitted to their quarters, and when the crew returned the vessel sailed.

BOY ADMITS 17 THEFTS.

Drove Off Wagons from Market and Sold Produce.

Admitting the theft of seventeen wagons loaded with fruits and vegetables from the Gansevoort Market district, Twelfth Street and Tenth Avenue, George Honan, 15 years old, of 331 West Forty-first Street, charged with juvenile delinquency, appeared yesterday before Magistrate William A. Sweetser, in the Essex Market Court, in custody of officers of the Children's Society to testify against Sam Stein of 167 Orchard Street and Moses Weinstock of 198 Orchard Street, to whom, he said, he had sold some of the loot.

Stein and Weinstock were charged with receiving stolen goods on complaint of detectives, who had arrested Honan earlier in the day as he was driving away with a vegetable wagon owned by Antonio Gorgilio of 1,031 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. The amount of perishable goods stolen within a period of a month was about $5,000.

According to the story of the boy, who was well dressed and wore knickerbockers, he used to go out about 6 A. M. and watch the wagons from Jersey and Long Island drive to the market. When the drivers, who were generally the owners, would gradually load their wagons at various parts of the markets, he would climb up on the seat, and, having driven the wagon into a side streets, he would then dispose of the vegetables and fruit to east side peddlers. Later, he said, he would abandon the empty wagons on a busy thoroughfare such as Lafayette Street. Ten of the seventeen wagons, though empty, were restored to the owners. Stein and Weinstock were held in $1,500 bail each for examination Monday. They pleaded not guilty.

SEVEN HURT AS WALL FALLS

Four Men Buried Under a Mass of Brick and Mortar; Severely Hurt.

Seven men were hurt late yesterday afternoon when a brick wall of a building that was being torn down at the plant of Rockwood & Co. at 43 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, fell outward upon the scaffold on which they were working.

All seven fell twenty feet to the ground and four were buried under a mass of brick and mortar. The men of Hook and Ladder Company No. 119, after half an hour, dug out the four men who had been buried. All were alive, but badly hurt. They were John Kowalski, 38 years old, of 8 Hinsdale Avenue, lacerations of the scalp and broken wrist; Samuel Daetano, 58 years old, 971 Flushing Avenue, broken ribs and contusions of the back; an unidentified man, fractured skull, which will probably cause death; Joseph Usamasky, 20, Water Street, fractured skull.

The three men who fell clear of the tumbling bricks suffered slight injuries. The building, which had been used as a storehouse for chocolate, was being torn down because it had been weakened by fire in May.

BURR MOVES IN GAS FIGHT.

Corporation Counsel Again Applies for Stay of Company's Suit.

Corporation Counsel Burr yesterday obtained from Judge Manton of the United States Circuit Court an order requiring the Consolidated Gas Company to show cause before him this morning why the trial of the company's suit to have the eighty-cent gas law declared unconstitutional should not be stayed until the United States Supreme Court had decided the appeal taken by Mr. Burr from the decision of Judge Mayer denying the city the right to intervene in the proceedings.

Mr. Burr, in his application to the court, explained that the eighty-cent law was a special law made for the people of the city, that it affects millions of people, and that the Consolidated Company alone had 500,000 customers, to whom it sells 17,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas a year.

A previous stay granted by Judge Manton on the application of Mr. Burr to permit the latter to sue out a writ of certiorari was vacated by the joint order of Judges Ward, Hough, and Rogers of the Circuit Court.

At the hearing of the company's suit before Special Master Gibert yesterday additional data were presented showing the extent of the company's property. The hearing will be resumed today.

Open Bids for Pelham Bay Stations.

Bids for the construction of stations on the Pelham Bay Park branch of the rapid transit lines were opened yesterday by Transit Construction Commissioner Delaney. The lowest bid, that of A. W. King, was $810,369 and the highest, by A. L. Guidone & Son, Inc., was $945,000. This branch of the rapid transit system is to be an elevated structure with stations located at Whitlock, Elder, St. Lawrence, Castle Hill, Zerega, and Bubre Avenues, and at East 177th Street, Pelham Bay Parkway, Westchester Square, Clason Point Road, and Middletown Road.

PLAN TO FILL IN THE BAY.

Belt Line Offered in Return for Made Land Beyond the Battery.

If New York City will fill in New York harbor for four miles from the present Battery, thus bringing the new Battery to within a mile of the Staten Island shore, and give them the land, a group of business men will agree to build a six-track belt line, including a roadway for vehicles around Manhattan Island at an estimated cost of $250,000,000, and give it to the city.

This proposal was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Rotary Club, and the offer will be presented to the city officials within a few days. T. Kennard Thomson, an engineer of 50 Church Street, made the proposal, but he said he was acting for men whose names he did not care to divulge. Mr. Thomson has drawn the plans, and they will be submitted to the city officials with his proposal.

Those back of the plans expect to get their returns from the land which is to be created, and they will offer to operate the Belt Line or allow the city to operate it. The belt line is not to interfere with existing streets. It will cut through the middle of blocks, and in addition to rail line will provide an overhead traffic course for vehicles. On the made land it is proposed to maintain airplane landing stations and have ample room for 1,000-foot steamship piers. Mr. Thomson said the plan would add four square miles of new land that would increase the taxable valuation of the city immensely and greatly add to the value of Staten Island.

SUED, MAN DENIES MARRIAGE

Says He Met Woman 5 Years After Date She Gives for Ceremony.

An application for alimony made before Supreme Court Justice Luce yesterday disclosed allegations that the defendant, Bernard Schutz, member of Lissberger & Co., metal brokers, contends he is a bachelor and did not meet the plaintiff, calling herself Mrs. Helen Card Schutz, until five years after she alleges they entered a common law matrimonial state.

Terence J. McManus, attorney for Schutz, told Justice Luce that the plaintiff claims to have married the defendant in 1898 in a boarding house in West 27th Street, while he didn't meet her until 1903 at the Café Boulevard on Second Avenue, and later lived with her and her mother at 176 West 70th Street. The attorney said he had visiting cards and Christmas cards used by the plaintiff as late as 1917 in which she called herself Miss Helen Card. Counsel for the plaintiff asked for an adjournment to inquire into the facts of the case and it was put over until Monday. The defendant contends that the plaintiff made her claim that she was Schutz's wife after she had consulted an attorney and he told her to "pick some date" and allege that they became husband and wife at that time.

MAY REPAIR GERMAN SHIPS.

Experts Examining Vessels Damaged by Crews in Chilian Ports.

A commission has been appointed to examine the more than one hundred German ships that Chile interned during the war and determine whether it will pay to repair the damage done by their crews, according to Harry W. Bird, British Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Santa Marta. He is on his way to England on his first leave in six years.

Mr. Bird said the German vessels were greatly damaged, but it might be found practicable to put at least some of them in commission again, particularly as the lack of ships has cut down nitrate shipments.

Another passenger on the Santa Marta was Captain James P. W. Crawford, who said coffee was selling for 30 cents a pound at wholesale in Colombia, and that Colombian merchants were getting rich.

MAJOR GEPHART RETURNS.

Officer Will Help Raise Funds for Jugoslav Relief Work.

Major Frank C. Gephart, who, after serving through the war with the Sanitary Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces, went to Jugoslavia, where he established seventy-two child-feeding bureaus for the American Relief Administration, has returned to New York to aid in the campaign for the continuation of that relief under the auspices of the new private charitable organization recently formed by Herbert Hoover, which is known as the American Relief Administration European Children's Relief.

Major Gephart will speak at meetings which will be held under the auspices of the American Jugoslav Relief to raise funds for the carrying on of the work.

TYLER TO PRODUCE MANY NATIVE PLAYS

Booth Tarkington's "Clarence" and E. G. O'Neill's "Chris" Among His Season's Output.

THREE DRAMAS FOR ARLISS

Laurette Taylor to Appear in a New Manners Play—"A Young Man's Fancy" First Production Here.

The plans of George Tyler for the approaching theatrical season, announced yesterday, include the production of about a dozen new plays, nearly all of which are by American authors. Of these, some will be produced in association with Klaw and Erlanger and others by Mr. Tyler individually.

Laurette Taylor, who continues under Mr. Tyler's direction, will be seen in New York late in the Autumn in a new play by her husband, J. Hartley Manners. George Arliss probably will have three new plays during the season, the first of which will be "Voltaire," by George Gibbs and Laurence Dudley, with Mr. Arliss, of course, in the title rôle. Later in the season Mr. Arliss will play "Beau Revel," now being written for him by Louis Joseph Vance, and probably will appear also in a play which Louis N. Parker is now writing.

Mr. Tyler's first production in New York will be "A Young Man's Fancy," a comedy by John T. McIntyre, which will be seen at the Liberty Theatre about the middle of September. The cast of this play will be headed by Jeanne Eagels and Philip Merivale, and the scenery is being designed by Josef Urban.

Booth Tarkington's newest comedy, "Clarence," will open in Boston on Labor Day, and come to New York shortly thereafter. The central rôle will be played by Alfred Lunt, last seen here in "The Country Cousin," and for whom the play was written. Others in the cast will be Mary Boland, Elsie Mackay, Rea Martin, Suzanne Westford, John Flood, Glenn Hunter, Willard Barton, Barlowe Borland, and Helen Hayes.

After a brief period in "Clarence," Miss Hayes will appear in a dramatization of Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Sab" stories, the play having been written by Edward Childs Carpenter. This production will be made in association with Arthur Hopkins, who controls the play.

"On the Hiring Line," a comedy by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, will be produced at the Blackstone Theatre in Chicago on Aug. 25. The cast will include Laura Hope Crews, George Howell, Josephine Hall, Sidney Toler, Paul Kelly, Genevieve Tobin, and Arthur Eldred.

Lynn Fontanne, who has been appearing in Laurette Taylor's company for three seasons, will be seen in October in the leading rôle of "Made of Money," by Richard Washburn Child and Porter Emerson Browne. During the same month there will be produced Philip Moeller's latest comedy, "Sophie," a historical play with a French background. In this Emily Stevens will have the star rôle.

Eugene G. O'Neill's first long play to reach the stage, "Chris," described as "an epic of the sea," will be produced by Mr. Tyler in November. Also in preparation are "The Book of Judith," a play on the social unrest, now being written by Joseph Medill Patterson and A. E. Thomas, and "The Golden Age," by Sidney Toler and Marion Short. The latter will have its first performance in Atlantic City tomorrow night, with a cast including Helen Hayes, Donald Gallaher, Minna Gale Haynes, Glenn Hunter, and others.

"Pollyanna," Tarkington's "Penrod" and Patricia Collinge in "Tillie" will be continued on tour.

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BRITAIN CANCELS 326 SHIP ORDERS

Admiralty Has Made Net Saving of $210,000,000 Since Armistice Was Signed.

SURPRISE FOR COMMONS

Member Hopes There Never Will Be Naval Policy of Building Against United States.

LONDON, July 24.—Since the signing of the armistice the British Admiralty has canceled orders for 328 ships, resulting in a net saving of $210,000,000. This announcement was made during the course of the naval debate in the House of Commons tonight by T. J. MacNamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Walter Hume Long, had previously announced that when the armistice was concluded there were 362 warships and 806 auxiliaries under orders, while there were being completed 84 warships and 110 auxiliaries, mainly to replace old ships or meet the ravages of war.

The announcement of these economies in ships and men drew expressions of surprise and gratification from some of the members, including Sir Donald MacLean, who welcomed such clear signs that the navy was accommodating itself to the new conditions.

The Right Honorable George Lambert, Liberal for the South Molton Division of Devonshire, expressed the earnest hope that there would never be a British naval policy of building against the United States.

ARMY PRISONERS QUIET.

More Troops Arrive at Leavenworth to Maintain Discipline.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 24.—Quiet prevails tonight at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, where on Tuesday morning 2,500 prisoners refused to leave their cells for the daily work of the prison. With the arrival today of additional troops from Camp Grant the military guards now number 1,400, and, according to Colonel Sedgwick Rice, commandant, are sufficient to maintain discipline.

Just what steps will be taken tomorrow to compel the prisoners to return to work was not disclosed tonight by Colonel Rice.

Indications at the barracks tonight were that the striking prisoners were growing tired of the situation, due, it was said, to the bread and water diet on which the prisoners were being kept and the fact that they must remain in their cells during the present hot weather.

TOO MUCH JAZZ MUSIC.

Artists Complain That Dancing School Orchestra Plays Unceasingly.

Complaining that they were living on an unceasing diet of jazz music a number of artists, tenants of the apartment house at 263 West Forty-second Street, sought relief from Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court yesterday. The De Bryde School of Dancing at 249 West Forty-second Street was alleged to have furnished the music.

Rose Coghlan, the actress, was spokesman for the group of artists among whom were her daughter, Mrs. Pittman; Mabel Trude, decorator, and Leon De Costa, writer of light opera lyrics. The jazz music was played throughout the day and the greater part of the night, declared Miss Coghlan.

For the De Bryde School appeared Miss Mary De Bryde and Nelson Thrysen. They denied they were conducting a dance hall or that they made very much noise. A limited number of pupils attended the school, they explained, who were allowed to dance at the end of the instruction periods. The case was put over for a week.

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NEW AMSTERDAM, 8:15.
FOR WED. & SAT. MATS. $2.00
EZ NO SEAT OVER
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
ON THE COOL ROOF
AS GOOD AS THE "FOLLIES"
Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE PICK OF ALL THE ZIEGFELD BEAUTIES

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
THE BEST REVUE IN TOWN
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919
with ANN PENNINGTON, 25 others, and 50—Beautiful Scandal Mongers—50

LIGHTNIN
GAIETY Broadway at 46th St. Mats. Tom'w Evenings at 8:30. & Wed., 2:30.
SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30.
CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
SPANISH OPERA CO.—BIG HIT
in 'The Old Lady' & 'Dreams of 3'

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
A Cohanized Opera Comique.

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs.
LA LA LUCILLE
A New Musical Farce

GLOBE, Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed.
Guilfoyle & Lawlor's Musical Comedy
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
8th BIG MONTH
COOLED BY ICED AIR
John Cort's Musical Comedy
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LEWISOHN STADIUM 8,000 Seats 25c. 50c.
137th St. and Amsterdam Ave. $1.00.
TO-NIGHT, 8:30 O'CLOCK—OPEN AIR.
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SOPRANO.
BETSY LANE SHEPARD
SOPRANO.
STADIUM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA,
ARNOLD VOLPE, Conductor.
In Case of Rain concert takes place in Great Hall, 140th St. and Convent Ave.

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New Program. 50 Features.

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"The Fall of Babylon"
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MR. TAFT'S SUGGESTIONS.

Ex-President TAFT and National Republican Chairman HAYS are engaged in an attempt to accomplish two well-defined purposes. First, they want to secure the ratification of the Treaty by the Senate. Second, they want to deliver the Republican Party from the distressing and dangerous plight into which it has been brought by the bitter and conscienceless partisanship of certain Republican Senators. Both desire ratification of the Treaty. Chairman HAYS has said that it ought to be ratified, but he favors reservations. Mr. TAFT believes that reservations are unnecessary. In his letter to Mr. HAYS he says, "I wish to emphasize my conviction that the United States Senate might well ratify the present Treaty without reservations or interpretations." Again, "I am strongly in favor of ratifying the Treaty as it is. Were I in the Senate I would not hesitate to vote for it." It is because of the political situation, which in his judgment "may require concessions to secure ratification," that he has prepared and transmitted to Mr. HAYS certain reservations. In his letter he refers to "our common object, which is that of securing ratification of the Treaty, and the freeing of the Republican Party from the burden of defeating the Treaty and the removal of its issues from the next political campaign." As a Republican upon whom his party and the country have conferred the highest honors, he is hardly less concerned than Chairman HAYS that the Republican Party may be permitted to escape the odium of defeating the Treaty.

In desiring to bring about the ratification of the Treaty and the League covenant, Mr. TAFT and Mr. HAYS are at one with the President and the Democratic Senators. In respect to the proposed reservations, they are at odds with Mr. WILSON and his Democratic supporters. The reservations must be the subject of two independent acts of judgment. It is for the Republicans to determine what annexes to the act of ratification are necessary to save their faces and permit their escape from present difficulties without too much humiliation and sacrifice of dignity. It is for the President to determine whether he will accept the additions to the act which they propose, or any additions at all. The line between amendments, which would be destructive of the Treaty, and mere interpretations he must draw, and he will draw it sharply. Mr. TAFT is opposed to amendments, for he knows they would defeat the Treaty altogether. Accordingly, he says, "I venture to think that my suggestions are not amendments but only interpretations of action authorized by the League itself." The President is in a better position than the ex-President to judge of the nature and effect of these proposals. Like Mr. TAFT, he wants the Treaty ratified as it is. He has not been for one instant deceived by the false pretenses of the Republican Senators; he knows that the multitude of objections they have brought against the Treaty are each and every one void of merit and substance. But we may assume that he would not seriously oppose the addition to the act of matter purely interpretative, of reservations that went no further than an expression of the Senate's understanding of what the Treaty means.

Beyond that he will not go. He has not labored through all these weary months with the high, sincere, and unselfish purpose to establish the reign of law and justice in international relations with so little conviction that he will now consent to annul the beneficent achievements of the Peace Council and insult his distinguished co-laborers by begging them to assent to a dwarfed and maimed version of the Treaty, an instrument upon which the Republican Senators have committed mayhem as a means of expressing their spite against himself. If the Republicans want to get out of the troubles into which cankered minds and blind leadership have brought them, they must plan a way of escape that will meet the approval of the President. They can kill the Treaty if they choose and dare; they are masters of its fate. Mr. WILSON is master of the fate of their party unless they bring themselves without mumbling or hesitation to a ratification of the Treaty with no amendment, and only with such reservations, in no respect harmful to the Treaty, as the President may find it possible to accept.

PRISON CAMP CRUELTIES.

The fact that American soldiers confined in prison camps have been treated with extreme brutality may now be regarded as established. General MARCH'S testimony and the official reports submitted to the House Investigating Committee put it beyond the possibility of doubt. At the same time it must be remembered that most of the "thugs" (the word appears in one of the reports) who committed these outrages have been tried by court-martial and are now undergoing the punishments provided for them—punishments that are not light. The report of Lieut. Colonels WAINWRIGHT and KINCAID, with honest indignation, describes these crimes—they are nothing less—as being worse than those committed in German prison camps and comparable to those in Siberia. Let us bear in mind, however, that the men who committed them are undergoing punishment, while the brutes who committed similar outrages in Germany and Siberia are not. The American system, whatever its faults, can stand comparison with those of other countries.

Nevertheless, one cannot help sympathizing with the outburst of Representative BLAND of Indiana, who wanted to know why "little lieutenants" should be "made the goats," when the evidence clearly points to a Colonel as authorizing, or at least turning a blind eye to, the assaults, robberies, and humiliations practiced by his subordinates on helpless prisoners. Many of the victims may have been guilty of serious offenses, but the probability is, and indeed is asserted in one of the reports to be, that the majority were technically guilty of the offense described in military slang as "A. W. O. L." The Wainwright-Kincaid report speaks of the intelligence and high reputation of some of the victims. That any commanding officer should have permitted such men to be treated as the lowest order of criminals are not treated in any well-ordered prison in the United States is a thing hardly believable, except for the fact that it is proved. Why should this officer escape the punishment that has been meted out to "Hard-Boiled" SMITH, Sergeant BALL, and other men guilty of the actual practices which he permitted, if he did not order?

Another question is, How could it come about that men should be so unreasonably brutal toward those committed to their care, especially when the evidence shows no special unruliness or provocative demeanor on the part of the prisoners? The only possible explanation is the jealousy that exists, naturally enough, among the different classes of men in our heterogeneous army. It is a sad side of human nature, but unfortunately it is not uncommon. Jealousy turned to hatred is the key to more crimes than the believer in the essential goodness of human nature suspects or is willing to admit.

TAXES AND REPARATION.

Germany's financial program, announced yesterday, calls for 25,000,000,000 marks annually, of which 8,000,000,000 will be supplied by war taxes, and 17,000,000,000 must be found from new sources. Minister of Finance ERZBERGER said his proposals "were nothing less than brutal," and the financiers whom he consulted agreed with him. "Brutal" is the right word, and is descriptive of the tax burden of all countries for more years ahead than can be foreseen, and without cause imputable to any but Germany. The first of these extraordinary taxes will be one on "business turnovers." In Germany it cannot take the form of our luxury taxes, and there must be heavier rates than those which have caused our outcries. The second extraordinary tax, "the imperial sacrifice to needs," is a levy on property, on a graduated scale from 10 per cent. above 5,000 marks up to 65 per cent. on property above 3,000,000 marks. The third new tax will be on the necessaries of life. Besides the property tax there is an income tax on profits from invested capital, running from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. according to an equalizing method not described, for the protection of smaller capitalists. The indemnity exacted from France by Germany was slight compared to the justice inflicted upon Germany in the name of the world. The difference between the cases is that Germany was enriched in 1871, and that the world is now impoverished despite Germany's "leaden weight" which it sought to fasten upon the nations it attacked, and which is now fastened upon itself.

The temper which the Government at least professes toward this financial frightfulness is surprising. The Foreign Minister urged the "friendliest disposition" toward Belgium, said that France had suffered above all others, and "love expressed in practice" should be Germany's policy. Germans having discarded militarism, he said, must devote themselves to convincing the world of their unshakable will to peace. Finally, hereafter Germany would study the cultural and economic life of other peoples. But the world looks to Germany for deeds rather than words, and the debate puts in doubt by all who reject German socialism the productive efficiency of Germany's industrial methods, upon which taxpaying ability must rest. Germany proposes to pacify its workers by progress with socialistic plans. The Premier announced a bill to "nationalize" electric power stations, and "socialize" the production of lignite (coal). Similar bills will follow for other industries, and the Government will establish "workers' councils." In the Premier's opinion Germany's economic life will thus receive that contentment which he thought right and possible.

The world can only hope for the realization of those sentiments, for the world has nothing to expect from a nation disturbed by labor troubles as many now are, and hoping for pacification in the German manner. All nations have an equal right to regulate their own domestic affairs, but Germany is under bond to all others to make its methods productive.

DEPORT THE ALIEN ENEMIES.

It is good news that Congress is preparing to take up, and apparently will speedily pass, a bill providing for the deportation of more than 500 dangerous alien enemies now confined in internment camps in this country. The harmless aliens—sailors from the German ships, refugees from the Far East, and so on—have long since been sent back to Germany, and there may be those who will think it is not wholly consistent to do the same with men whose activities before and during our declaration of war were directly harmful to the interests of the United States. But there is a difference.

The aliens already returned to Germany were for the most part persons who wanted to go back; the aliens to be deported under the proposed law are Germans who lived here, often for many years, and who repaid the opportunities offered by America with plots and propaganda designed to break the unity of the American people and make our war efforts useless. Some Germans of this class, no longer regarded as dangerous, have already been released and are going about among their old associates. It was said a few months ago that something more than a thousand of the Germans interned here were regarded as dangerous; if only half that number are included in the bill now before Congress, it is evident that our authorities have not erred on the side of strictness. These persons ought to be sent back to Germany, and never allowed to land here again. They came among us and were received as friends, and they behaved as enemies.

AMERICA AND BULGARIA.

Our Government never saw fit to declare war against Bulgaria, or even to break off diplomatic relations. Throughout the war Dr. PANAREFF, the Bulgarian Minister, was in Washington, sending out attacks upon our allies and defense of his nation's course in allying itself with the Kaiser. Bulgaria had some powerful friends in this country, and reports from Paris suggest that some of the nations which did fight against Bulgaria, as well as against Germany, fear that their influence will be used to favor the Bulgars in determining the conditions of peace.

England and France would assign to Greece certain districts in Thrace in which the Greeks overwhelmingly outnumber the Bulgars. Italy opposes it as part of the general diplomatic antagonism between Greek and Italian interests.

America supports Italy, and would leave to Bulgaria the contested districts "to preserve Balkan peace." We would not fight the Bulgars to bring Balkan peace, but to preserve it we would bribe them at the expense of our friends.

The official explanation of our maintenance of friendly relations with Bulgaria was that our moral influence might get Bulgaria out of the war. Mr. PANAREFF, of course, was working for the interests of his country, and he was quite within his rights in trying to impress this engaging theory on our Government.

Our moral influence shed its refulgent beams on the Bulgars for a year and a half and did not get them out of the war. Eventually they did get out of the war with great suddenness, but not because of our moral influence. They got out because their armies had been routed in the field, and routed largely through the efforts of Greek and Serbian troops. By that time, to be sure, the Germans were retreating from France and Belgium, and the moral influence of the American troops fighting their way through the Argonne may have had something to do with it; but the Bulgars did not quit till they were beaten, and saw that their allies were being beaten.

Now the peoples which were wantonly attacked by Bulgaria, which suffered at her hands as France suffered at the hands of Germany, and whose armies played the principal part in putting Bulgaria out of the war and breaking the Berlin-Bagdad line, are afraid that American influence will neutralize the victory and leave Bulgaria unpunished—perhaps actually rewarded for joining the enemy. We would not make war against the Bulgars; it seems only fair that those who did fight, and beat, these allies of our enemy should have a free hand in making the peace.

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL RADIO SERVICE.

Excellent as the intentions of Secretary DANIELS undoubtedly are and earnest as is his desire to help business by empowering the Naval Radio Service to transmit commercial messages, as it was permitted to do by special legislation during the war, Congress should turn a deaf ear to his request for legislation to continue that permission and function in peace. Whatever the merits of the Naval Radio Service, and granting that the private cables are unable at present to take care of the business, suddenly enlarged by the abolition of cable censorship, Secretary DANIELS'S project deserves to be most warily examined.

Not for any temporary and not for any permanent cause, or merely assumed cause, should the Government be allowed to put its bungling and paralyzing hand upon private business. If cable facilities are inadequate in the long run to the volume of business offered, private capital can be depended upon to lay additional cables. At the very moment of the removal of the censorship the plan of making the Government, under a new authorization, a transmitter, and hence a potential censor and muddler of business messages, seems peculiarly inappropriate. The people know how beneficently the Government inserted itself into telegraph and telephone and cable management. They await anxiously the hour when the railroads will be freed from bureaucratic control.

The country does not pine for nationalization, in name or fact or part, of any kind of private business or industry. Commercial interests are best served by commercial interests. The less the Government has to do with private business the better for private business and the public welfare.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Revealing Minds Unchanged.

While the nominal object of the meeting held in Liederkranz Hall Wednesday night was innocent enough—to raise funds with which to alleviate the considerable amount of severe destitution which now exists in Germany—those present were injudicious enough to make the chief effect of the meeting the very different one of revealing to the general public that neither some of the speakers nor most of their auditors have changed their minds with respect to the war since the time before the United States entered the great conflict.

Not a word was said by anybody indicating regret for anything that Germany had done. There was no admission that her unhappy condition is the natural and just consequence of her sins and her crimes. Instead, the tone of all the speeches and of the comments on them was that of grievance and resentment, and an unenlightened listener—arriving, say, from Mars—would probably have been convinced by what he heard that those around him were celebrating their cruelly delayed release from brutal tyranny exercised by stupid and vicious neighbors.

In short, these German-Americans deliberately made the mistake of revealing publicly that they are still almost as much more German than American as they were when the war started, and though some of them, with good right, recalled with seeming pride the fact that their sons had fought bravely and loyally in the American Army, nobody disclosed his realization of any reasons why this should have been done. To have been consistent they should have manifested regret that these young men of German blood took part in defeating Germany and frustrating her aspirations for universal domination.

A Strange Lack of Discretion.

Prominent among the speakers at the Liederkranz meeting was Judge A. K. NIPPERT of Cincinnati. His chief claim to fame elsewhere than in his home town, anyway—is the well-remembered fact that, while the world was mourning in the bitterness of its first grief the wrecking of Rheims Cathedral by German shells, he returned to this country after what he said was a careful inspection of the building and announced that if it had been injured at all, which he doubted, the injuries were trivial.

What the Judge said then is much like what he and the other speakers, some of them explicitly and all of them by implication, said at this meeting. That is, they denied or passed over in silence the wrongs which the world has suffered at German hands, and were passionately eloquent over woes of Germany, and especially of themselves, inflicted by barbarians inappreciative of German virtues and German kultur.

It is a pity that people in some—in many—ways as intelligent as are the German-Americans should not be able to see that by expressing themselves as they did at this meeting they will revive antagonisms already tending to die away. There is still need for the exercise by them of the discretion most of them learned to show after their complete failure to influence American sentiment in favor of Germany. Modesty and silence are still profitable as well as becoming to them, and they are simply inviting new and needless troubles when they exploit themselves audibly as the innocent victims of oppression.

Questions Still Undecided.

A reader of THE TIMES asks it to decide who is right, A, who claims that the law as it now stands prohibits the sale of beer, and that by selling beer, whatever its alcoholic content, the law is violated, or B, whose contention is that the sale of beer containing only 2.75 per cent. of alcohol is lawful.

The problem is not one for decision by a newspaper. Indeed, at the present time, a newspaper cannot settle the question even indirectly by recording the decision of a competent court, for though such decisions have been rendered by Federal Judges, the decisions are at odds and as yet are determinative only in the districts where rendered. Higher authority than has yet spoken will have to be heard before we can know, in the legal sense, whether or not beer containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol is "intoxicating," and when that debatable point has been settled there will still be the law which the House of Representatives has passed and sent to the Senate.

If that law is approved in the higher chamber and signed by the President, discussion of 2.75 per cent. beer can cease, for the law declares one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol the permitted limit for beverages of any kind, and bans all containing more than that amount.

Judge CHATFIELD, in deciding a test case brought in New Haven, ruled yesterday that the wartime prohibition law is violated by selling 2.75 beer, it being in his opinion intoxicating. Therein he disagrees with a previous ruling by another Judge, and there, for the present, the matter stands.

Saloon keepers may well be painfully uncertain as to where they stand and as to what they can and cannot do, but—well, if the woes of saloon keepers were the only ones the world had to worry about, what a comparatively happy world this would be.

Probably All it is Worth.

That the French Government should have offered our own only one-fifth of cost for the vast amount of property still in France belonging to the United States seems at first thought another illustration of what has so often been asserted in regard to French peculiarities when conducting financial transactions with foreign friends. The offer does not seem absurdly low, however, when it is remembered that the greater part of this property, including railways and much rolling stock and the expensive terminal facilities provided at the ports used by American ships, were adapted to the purposes of war, not to those of peace.

Naturally the value of such property now has much depreciated, and there has been like depreciation of like property to the extent of not a few millions right here at home. The French cannot be expected to pay cost for what they do not want or for what is of little use to them as a nation at peace. In consequence, the offer of one-fifth for all we have there to sell, instead of being a bad one, may be a good one. Certainly it is a lot better than none at all would be, for much of this property cannot be brought back to America, and more of it probably would not be worth the cost of transportation after it arrived here.

That the French are looking for a bargain need not be denied, but in the circumstances they cannot be blamed for that. They would be mad not to do so.

A UNIT IN PEACE.

Whole Country Must Support the League as It Did the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this world of limitations and imperfections a document is not to be judged by details and technicalities, but by its underlying motive, general purpose, and fundamental principle. From the very first we of the West have recognized that the purpose of the League of Nations is good; that it is founded upon a correct principle; that there is nothing in the Constitution, if interpreted in the light of its purpose, to vitiate its principle, and that the whole-hearted support of the United States will go a long way toward making it effective for the peace of the world. The possibility that it may fail of its purpose does not argue against it. It argues all the more strongly for it. There are so many forces that will destroy the peace of mankind that objection to a powerful international effort for peace is little short of a crime. There is in the League of Nations an effectual hope of the time when it shall be written in the hearts of all men, "neither any more war."

Now is the time for the United States to demonstrate her unity by presenting an unbroken front for the peace of the world. The oneness of this nation during the war greatly surprised the enemy. A nation that can be a unit for war ought to be a unit for peace. A unanimous support of the League of Nations will prove that unity and make our position among the nations of the world all the more powerful and wholesome. The program for world peace is no more a party issue than the war was a party issue. Any effort to make it a party issue ought to be discouraged by all party leaders. So far the United States has the honor of leading the world in this great constructive movement. If we give the movement our continued and unreserved support, our distinctive contribution to the Peace Treaty will live when all the other terms, bitter though they be, are forgotten. A peaceful world will be our reward.

SIDNEY H. BABCOCK.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 17, 1919.

Crime in Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The spectacle presented by the inhabitants of the nation's capital as told in the daily press should bring a blush to the cheek of all good Americans. Yet what else is to be expected in a city where the brewery and the saloon hold sway, with drunken men a common sight?

But, hold a moment; my wife interrupts me to say that Washington has been dry for two years, and bone dry for two months. Is she right, Mr. Editor? And if so, what becomes of the prohibitionists' claim that a dry town is a crimeless town?

BONE DRY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1919.

A PROPHECY.

A very big and splendid dog is trotting up a street:
His manner is most amiable—he loves his friends to greet.
His nature is a peaceful one, his disposition sweet.
Some other big and splendid dogs pass by with friendly eyes,
Or stop and anxiously discuss the signs of wind and skies.
Each barks a word of fellowship—the sort that big dogs prize.
But here and there a little dog, not of the splendid kind,
Who seems to have a jealous grouch stored somewhere in his mind,
Comes out and yelps defiantly—but always from behind.
The big dog still is trotting on with footsteps firm and round,
And at each step a little dog emits a yelping sound.
But there'll be silence in the rear—when that big dog looks 'round!

LURANA SHELDON.

THE CANADIAN ARMY.

Best of Feeling Between Dominion Troops and British.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since arriving home from France, where I have been for over four years in the Canadian Army, and being in Canadian uniform for a certain time, I have been approached by many people, the great majority of whom were really sincere Americans who felt they wanted to speak what was in their hearts and troubling their minds to a Canadian soldier. On the other hand, I have been approached by another individual who wanted to tell me how "sorry he was for the great Canadian losses," giving his reason as "the desire of the British to place the Canadian Army in the hottest places and save the English troops."

Now, to a man who has watched the work of English-Scotch and Loyal Irish troops, not forgetting our Welsh brothers and Australians, for over four years, this kind of intelligence was somewhat of an ignorant field to continue a conversation in, and needless to say, I lost no time in baiting my informant to draw from his inner recesses what he was really driving at. In every case I have found that this type of individual was a pro-German at heart, and under the guise of a friend to Canada and a sympathizer for her trials and losses was trying to build up a camouflage animosity against the British. I need only remind my readers that as far back as 1915 the Hun in the trenches opposite Canadian troops posted notices which read, "Canadian troops are used as screens for English," and a lot more which were put up to try to make the Canadian men believe they were being sacrificed to save English troops.

For the information of those Americans who have been our friends I would state that at no time in the war was the Canadian Army stronger than four fighting divisions with one reserve division in England, and there were periods when the Canadian Army was held up for lack of reinforcements.

That this was due to the British High Command placing Canadian troops in the hardest fighting areas is too silly to even dream about, for at no time was the Canadian Army command in better spirits than when in the thickest part of the fighting, and the glory of the Canadian soldier was in "up and doing," his chief delight being in getting nearer to the Hun. From official figures issued the whole British Army in the many theatres of war exceeded 6,000,000 men. Is it to be supposed that the Canadian Army of four divisions was placed to do the hardest fighting for this great army?

My readers will understand that it is not my desire to glorify one branch of the tree, the "British race," and forget the others. No man, no matter what branch of the British Army he belonged to, could do this, for we all know that the placing of troops in the fighting was done with all equality. Canadians lost heavily; but if they did, they inflicted greater losses on the enemy. Canadians struck some of the hardest fighting in the whole war. Why? Because they wanted to, because they were purely and simply British, too. Canadians wanted to fight, and fight hard, because they knew that "down the line," somewhere else, their brothers in arms, the Englishman, the Scotchman, and the loyal Irishman, were also fighting hard, (although many pro-German papers were telling you that Canadians were again sacrificed.) In any case, Canadians fought hard, lost many, never squealed; they did this just because they were Canadians, and couldn't do anything else. The Canadian is a fighter, always was; he comes from the same stock, the Briton, as the loyal American. His entry into the war was voluntary, because his vision was not hampered by Teutonic influence. He went into the war expecting no material glory, and he came out of it an clean in morale as the new-born babe. In fact, he came back so much more clean in morale and discipline that he stuck by his Government against the fiery darts of the Bolsheviki and I. W. W. until today Canada is truly the Canadian's home, tempered and made more solid by the fire of war.

It is well known that in the army there exists a certain jealousy between regiments and divisions; men are always prone to return to a childhood trait. They are, in their own estimation, "the only regiment in the field," the cream in discipline and deportment, and at no time will they think anything else about the other fellow but that he is wishing he belonged to the "Regiment Supérieure." Such is regimental jealousy, that unwritten understanding which all high officers in any army desire among their men, and which you will not find in army rules and regulations as covered by a protecting law—only this: "that at all times men must be proud of the units to which they belong, and carry themselves as befits an officer and a soldier of his Majesty's service." This applies to Canadians as well as English, and with the Canadian it is upheld as much as with the Englishman.

Never to my knowledge have I known any other feeling existing, the same feeling which existed and does exist today between men from London and men from Liverpool; men from Ontario and men from Manitoba; men from Melbourne and men from Sydney.

All through the whole British Army you will find this feeling; the feeling of men wrapped up in their own regiment and division, but as a whole you will find the British Army the most effective fighting machine ever produced, because the man, the soldier, has a personal pride and an individuality all his own. Then, again, on the other hand, I know that the men of an English regiment who were jealous of the Canadians from a regimental standpoint were the very men who were proud to be in liaison with the Canadians and try to "go him one better" when the Hun made trouble. Those who read this should know that it comes, not from the pen of a Britisher, but from an American who is proud to have been a soldier of Canada.

HARRY M. MacSWEENEY,
Late Canadian Army General Headquarters, France.

New York, July 15, 1919.

Turning the Tables.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest a remedy, or at least an expedient, for the deplorable race riots in Washington?

A deputation of negroes should at once visit England. In London they should employ the best publicity agent they can get. They should flood that section of the press which will accept their literature with articles inculcating hate and loathing of the white population of the United States. Having thus prepared the ground, they should arrange for the House of Lords to pass a resolution urging the Government of the United States to see that the theoretic equality of black man and white is rigorously enforced. The preamble of the resolution should take note of the sacred cause of self-determination.

The idea that any American would resent such action by the British House of Lords as an interference by an alien body in a domestic problem, or would consider such action in any degree impertinent, is of course too absurd to be contemplated.

STANLEY WENT.

New York, July 22, 1919.

AUDIT OF FEDERAL ACCOUNTS.

Senator McCormick's Bill Supported as Providing for Legislative Control of Executive Expenditure.

BY CHARLES WALLACE COLLINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the letter of Professor John A. Fairlie on "Budget Proposals," published in your issue of July 15, I desire to bring forward a few points bearing on the matter at issue.

In several bills before Congress there is provided what is known as an independent audit system for the Federal Government; that is to say, the existing audit forces are consolidated under an Auditor General and the whole force is carried over into an independent organization working under the instructions of the legislative branch of the Government. Professor Fairlie recognizes the fact that the Executive audits his own accounts and that Congress, although constitutionally in control of the public purse, exercises no control over the expenditures, but his contention is that, because these auditing officers are doing a large amount of executive work in the way of checking up expenditures and in doing other forms of accounting, it would be neither wise nor feasible for Congress to attempt to take over the supervision of their work. He suggests as an alternative a consolidation of the committees on expenditures into one committee, with a staff of experts to grapple with the technical features of the problem.

There is admittedly a very complex and intricate problem. None of the bills before Congress attempt to go into detail as to how the independent audit system will be put into operation. They, however, agree on one principle, and that is that accounting and auditing are two entirely distinct functions; that accounting is purely an administrative act and should be done by the Executive, the purpose of accounting being, in the first place, to furnish information to the public as to the disposition of public funds, and, in the second place, to furnish a record of fidelity in the handling of these funds. Auditing, on the other hand, as the term is understood by students of finance, is the examination of these accounts by some agency not under the control of the person or organization which spends the money, but responsible to the person or agency which appropriated the money to be spent. This system is well known in business practice as well as in the financial procedure of foreign Governments, which necessarily have to maintain a close control over the expenditure of funds.

The problem as applied to our Government would mean:

1. Changing our system of bookkeeping so that we would have a uniform system presenting a record subject to intelligible examination. This would involve the elimination of all of the auditing functions now exercised by administrative officers.

2. The creation of an auditing force which would be entirely independent of the Executive and which would report to Congress, but which would go into the executive offices, where the money is being spent, and examine the accounts and report any irregularity therein to the central office, where the information would be available to Congress.

3. The transfer of the powers now exercised by the Controller of the Treasury to the Auditor General. At the present time the Controller of the Treasury is an executive officer, appointed by and removable by the Executive, yet he is the interpreter to the Executive of the will of Congress in financial legislation. Under the independent audit system he would in effect be an officer of Congress interpreting the will of Congress to the Executive in these matters.

These questions are covered in Senator McCormick's Independent Audit bill, which provides for an Auditor General with an auditing force with power to make daily examinations; providing for frequent reports to Congress from time to time as irregularities may be found, and making it the duty of the Auditor General in co-operation with the Secretary of the Treasury to work out a system of bookkeeping upon which the audit system for which he provides can be based.

The McCormick scheme provides also for the creation of a committee on accounts which would take the place of the ten committees on expenditures in the departments, the abolition of which is provided for in his resolution. This committee would receive the reports of the Auditor General and take such action upon them as may be necessary.

The purpose of the independent audit system is not to provide for an analysis of expenditures, but rather to create an independent check upon administrative officers in the handling of public funds. Certainly now there is no check, except that which is exercised by the executive departments themselves upon their own financial operations.

Senator McCormick's budget scheme provides also for a budget bureau which would exercise a very close control by the Executive over executive financial officers. This is the species of internal financial control referred to by Professor Fairlie as being in operation through the British Treasury. It is no part of the McCormick scheme for the Auditor General to take over any executive or administrative function. It aims to strengthen financial control in all of its aspects—that is to say, it gives the President an organization to control the preparation of the estimates and the disbursement of the funds; provides for a modern and scientific system of bookkeeping, and provides for a continuous independent audit of the accounts through an Auditor General not responsible to the Executive.

The principles upon which the McCormick plan is based seem to me to be impregnable and if put into operation would result in an efficient and easily understood system of finance.

CHARLES WALLACE COLLINS,
Administrative Assistant, Legislative Reference Service.

Washington, D. C., July 18, 1919.

CARELESS PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Pennell Recites Its Shortcomings as Home of Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On returning to my native city I find that the vandals of Philadelphia have been at it again. It is true that they have pulled down the two stands in front of Independence Hall owing to the letters which appeared in THE TIMES. But to celebrate the Fourth of July they put up another one right behind it. This on Saturday was still standing, still untouched, but evidently the authorities of the city are disturbed, for it is decorated with fire extinguishers.

On the front of the Hall still remain two pylons, and from them extend two canopies, stretching one to Congress Hall, the other to the old City Hall, only awaiting the sparks from our frequent fires to set them alight, and destroy those historic monuments. Further, some one unknown has removed the statute of George Washington from its pedestal and taken the pedestal as well. Washington reposes under a tarpaulin on his back by the side of the State House. And in reply to local inquiries as to this matter we are informed that a new "Gregorian" base is being made and when finished the statue will be re-erected.

Nothing whatever has been said, however, by the citizens of Philadelphia in protest against the inflammable stand.

Nothing has been said of the fact that the ancient City Hall is—like most of Philadelphia—a wreck, abandoned, with panes broken in nearly every window, paint peeling from the doors, covered with posters, surrounded with peanut and news stands, and junk heaps, perfectly typical of all our Philadelphia.

What does it matter—Cincinnati is going to erect "an exact copy of Independence Hall," and the Philadelphia Chapter of the Institute of American Architects possesses measured drawings of every inch of the buildings—so let them go.

Only, by Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1900, the President of the United States is authorized to declare historic structures to be national monuments, and to protect them. As Philadelphia has proved itself incapable of protecting Independence Hall, our greatest historic structure, why will you not call upon the President to exercise his prerogative and save our greatest historic and architectural monument from the hypocrites and vandals who inhabit this city?

Philadelphia and Philadelphians are unable to appreciate the art they possess, unable to preserve it, yet they are squabbling over how they shall spend millions over two new art galleries, while far greater works of art than any that will be shown in any gallery in our very midst are crumbling and in the gravest peril of fire.

And not a soul in this city protests, and no paper will protest, and they howl when any one tries to expose the rottenness, the uselessness, with which the whole town is redolent.

JOSEPH PENNELL.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1919.

A Branch Library in Wall Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have often wondered why the New York Public Library has not established a branch in the financial district of the city—in the vicinity of Wall Street. Many commuters from small towns do not have thoroughly equipped libraries at home, and would enjoy the privileges of the New York Public Library. I understand that non-residents who work in New York may join the New York library, but the privilege is not of much use since none of the branches is accessible to their offices. If a branch were established in the section mentioned, commuters could make use of it during the noon hour, and many New Yorkers employed in this district might find it convenient to use the branch.

Possibly the suggestion has never been made. I am sure I voice the wish of the workers in the financial district to see such a branch established.

COMMUTER.

New York, July 23, 1919.

CONDITIONS IN ITALY.

Desirability of More Direct Commercial Relations with America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a letter from a friend in Italy which may be of interest to your readers. I append extracts from it:

"Life here is rather sad because the country is still very upset and I am afraid it will take a long time before having again normal conditions. Labor is very dear, the local production is very small, the importation commerce has been completely stopped; all these conditions, of course, affect very much the standards of life. The demobilized men do not want to work; on the farms they work only five hours a day, getting about 3 francs per hour, and generally they work only four days and have a nice rest the other three days. Sometimes they live on the Government subsidy and do not work at all. It is impossible to find servants. Milk is very scarce, butter rare, because cows have been mostly killed. The price of coal is 200 francs per ton. The lower classes fight to increase their salaries more and more, and, practically, they rule the country.

"As for us, we can't have a very strong government, conditions will not change. When I reached here I had very deep impressions, and I realized how Italians cannot understand the Americans. I tried to work as a link of connection between the two countries, but I am rather discouraged because the cultured classes have such a strange pride, and their spirit is limited in such a narrow space. I do hope for better times, though the present situation does not give many reasons for hoping.

"The American authorities have been extremely kind to me. They wrote a very nice official letter to the Ministero della Marina about me, and they granted to me the Distinguished Service Medal.

"The recent events show the complete failure of our diplomacy in every way. Italy has remained morally, politically, and commercially completely isolated. Now, I think what is more important is to try to develop commercial relations between Italy and the United States. It is interesting to remark that, generally speaking, we have never had direct commercial relations with America, but we have always an intermediary, such as England or France. My idea was to organise a mission to be sent to the United States for this purpose, but now everything has been stopped. I do not know who would be interested in this plan.

"You wish to know my idea about Fiume. I think that the importance of the question has been very much exaggerated by everybody, and there are so many other points much more important. In any case, I do not agree with the system of discussion they have here, and I do not approve the way followed. But I must also say that there are many strong reasons in favor of our people, and that our point of view has not always been taken into consideration, perhaps because we did not know how to push it in proper time. This is the result of our policy in Washington."

MARIE EDGAR.
(Mrs. Newbold LeRoy Edgar.)

Gloucester, Mass., July 22, 1919.

Jokes About the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to protest against the vulgar jokes and songs used at theatres ridiculing the President of our country.

However much we may differ in our views, we still owe respect to the dignity of our nation.

One of the recent much exploited "shows" has a comedian (?) who sings a decidedly coarse verse, bringing in his lines not only the President, but his wife, in a most offensive way.

Even if some of the allies applaud their vulgarity, I am quite sure it is resented by loyal Americans and should be stopped.

New York, July 22, 1919. L. F. B.

GREAT FLEET SAILS LARCHMONT COURSE

Seventy Yachts Gather to Celebrate Sun's First Smiles Upon Race Week Doings.

BIG SLOOPS FURNISH FUN

Nimbers Leads Varuna, Grey Dawn, and Alice Over Line—Nineteen Star Craft in the Field.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., July 24.—After passing through three of the most disheartening racing days ever known in the history of Long Island Sound yachting, the Corinthians who are gathered here for the resumption of the annual race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club have at last had a satisfactory regatta. Although the wind might have been a shade stronger, the breeze from the southwest that was blowing when the Race Committee set the course signals for the fourth race of the series had enough body to drive the little fellows along in true racing form.

To add to the enjoyment of all hands, there was a Summer sky overhead which was more than welcome after the leaden clouds beneath which the Corinthians have been racing since last Saturday. Long Island Sound reflected the golden sunlight and sparkled in a way that brought joy to the hearts of all the racing men. A Summer's haze hung over the waters, helping to make the sun's rays not too hot for comfort.

It is no wonder therefore that seventy yachts, the largest fleet that has gathered this Summer for a regatta, came to the starting line off Larchmont breakwater. There have been years in the history of the Larchmont club when seventy yachts would have been considered a poor entry list. Not so this Summer. When one takes into consideration the conditions under which yachting has been working all year, the fleet today is an astonishing one, particularly as the race was not listed as an open regatta.

The new 39-footers of the Larchmont club again was the feature class of the regatta. The three big sloops were joined today by the Class N sloop Alice, the property of Charles B. Kesler. She raced against the best time of the 39-footers on actual measurement. However, no time allowance can be figured until the exact measurements of the 39 yachts are known.

The course chosen for the big sloops by the Race Committee, made up of Howell C. Perrin, Chairman, B. O. Booth, and H. L. Flint, took the craft from the starting line to a mark off Greenwich Point. As the wind came, it was a run for the yachts to the first spin-makers to starboard. The fleet was led by Philip H. Johnson's Gray Dawn, in the hands of Bob Mahlstedt. Then came Butler Whiting, sailing Commodore Ford's Varuna. They were neighborly lively on board Varuna, breaking out the light sail almost as they crossed. Today, Nimbus was sailed by John Mahlstedt. The 30-footers of the New York Yacht Club followed ten minutes later. The division was led by Minpah, close to the committee boat, with Ogden Reid's Lena, almost abeam, at the other end of the line. They also started down the wind although their course was shorter than that sailed by the larger sloops.

Only one incident marred the starts of the other classes. Just after the preparatory whistle had been sounded for the Larchmont Inter-Club class, Barbara, the property of C. Shields, parted a throat halyard. It ruined the chances of the yacht, which had been doing good work all week. After tinkering with the rigging, Barbara got away twenty minutes after the start.

For the first time since the start of race week, Commodore Ford's Varuna has not been able to sweep across the finish line in the position of honor. To-day's winner was the gaff rigged Nimbus, which covered the 20¾-mile triangle in 3:28:35. Varuna finished second, 2 minutes and 59 seconds astern. Then came Gray Dawn far astern of the other two yachts.

The winner among the 30-footers of the New York Yacht Club was Adois, the property of Fred Richards. The craft beat Minx, which belongs to T. S. Clarke, by 3 minutes and 19 seconds. Lena finished last of the fleet, flying a protest flag. Mr. Reid stated that he protested S. C. Pirie's Oriole and that he would forward the usual protest to the committee in writing tonight.

No less than nineteen star yachts raced today. The winner was C. E. Hyde's Hydra, which beat E. V. Willis's Altair, by 1 minute and 27 seconds for first place. Woof won among the Bayside Birds. Sealy led home the Orients one-design boats. In the Stamford one-design class the winner was Calixia, the property of A. C. Pomery. Three Bells won among the Bellcates.

Indeed, among the Jewel Aquamarine beat the Manhasset Bay one-design Scylla. Sally, the winning Orienta yacht, had no trouble in beating the dory May D. The Class N sloop Alice finished far behind the Nimbus. Among the Long Island Sound schooners the winner was Allure, the property of J. W. and E. P. Alker.

The summaries:

LARCHMONT Y. C. 39 FOOTERS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Nimbus, J. F. Feder	5:43:35	3:28:35	
Varuna, J. N. Ford	5:46:34	3:31:34	
Grey Dawn, Philip H. Johnson			

NEW YORK Y. C. 30 FOOTERS.

Start, 2:25. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Adois, Fred Richards	5:24:32	2:59:32
Minx, T. S. Clarke	5:27:51	3:02:51
Mizpah, D. R. Richardson	5:29:36	3:04:08
Rowdy, C. Belsky	5:33:44	3:08:44
Oriole, S. C. Pirie	5:51:56	3:26:56
Lena, Ogden Reid	5:54:41	3:29:41

SLOOPS, CLASS N AND CLASS O.

Start, 2:15. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Alice, C. B. Kesler	6:02:09	3:47:09

SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Allure, J. W. & E. P. Alker	5:38:28	3:28:28
Moria, C. Powl	6:06:32	3:35:32
Algol, W. Fuller	6:08:28	3:34:28

BUZZARD HAYS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Young Miss, B. Whiting	5:48:24	3:13:24
Zingara, C. W. Atwater	5:52:41	3:17:47

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 2:55. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Skid II., H. L. Curry	5:54:20	3:19:20
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	5:58:10	3:23:10
Senora, W. H. Farrell	6:05:43	3:30:41

Corrected time on Skid II., 3:10:40; Carolina, 3:19:10; Senora, 3:17:42.

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:55. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Hydra, C. E. Hyde	4:36:27	1:41:27
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:37:54	1:42:54
Mara, II., L. A. D. Percival	4:38:55	1:43:55

ADVERTISEMENT.

BISHOP FALLON'S JUBILEE

His Lordship, Right Reverend Michael Francis Fallon, D.D., Bishop of London, Ontario, will celebrate the Silver Jubilee of His Ordination to the Holy Priesthood, July 29th inst.

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ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO., 416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J. Telephone Mulberry 4009. Pierce Arrow Distributors.

Gemini, L. M. Pirie	4:39:00	1:24:00
Taurus, W. L. Inslee	4:40:16	1:45:10
Tara, Donald Cowl	4:40:30	1:45:30
Snapper, A. Iselin, II	4:40:35	1:45:35
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:40:36	1:45:36
Vara, R. G. D'Oench	4:42:36	1:47:36
Saturn, G. V. Elder, Jr.	4:42:38	1:47:38
Shooting Star, A. Knapp, Jr.	4:42:45	1:48:45
Dione, G. A. Duer	4:43:00	1:49:00
Ailsena, A. Y. Fraser	4:44:35	1:49:55
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	4:45:00	1:51:00
South's Cross, A. Knapp	4:46:15	1:51:15
Aria, George Abbott	4:48:42	1:55:42
Great Bear, D. S. Sparkman	4:53:18	1:58:18
Statistic, A. Nesbitt	4:59:05	1:59:05
Mais, D. L. Linkfield	5:02:21	2:07:21

RATSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 3:00. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Woof, W. R. Toller	4:46:47	1:46:47
Teaser, John Johns	4:47:34	1:47:34
Heron, Fred B. Dalzell, Jr.	4:49:39	1:49:39

ORIENTA ONE DESIGN.

Start, 3:05. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Sally, J. H. Haggerty	5:05:51	2:00:51
Thane, A. L. Snow	5:08:19	2:01:19
Alice, A. K. Griffin	5:07:50	2:02:50

STAMFORD ONE DESIGN.

Start 3:05. Course, 7¾ miles.

Calixia, A. C. Pomery	4:39:39	1:39:39
Priscilla, W. F. Gillespie	4:40:46	1:40:46
Sandvikit, H. H. Odde	4:44:05	1:45:05
Little Hope, I. S. Raymond	4:44:42	1:44:42

BELL CATS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Three Bells, W. Delevante	5:21:30	2:16:30
One Bell, J. H. Hach	5:25:16	2:20:16

GLEN COVE JEWELS AND MANHASSET BAY ONE DESIGN.

Start 3:05. Course, 7¾ miles.

Aquamarine, C. L. Weyand	4:33:21	1:43:21
Scylla, F. S. Crovat	4:34:58	1:44:58

BUG AND ORIENTA ONE-DESIGN CLASSES.

Start 3:05. Course, 7¾ miles.

Salty, J. H. Haggerty	5:06:51	2:00:51
MacD., E. Miltenberger	5:44:48	2:39:49

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start 2:40. Course, 7¾ miles.

Comet, C. Vanderbilt	5:42:18	3:02:18
Vigilence, G. W. Ford	Time not taken.	

HANDICAP CLASS.

Start 2:40. Course, 14¾ miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	5:58:57	2:58:57
Nadia, A. C. Fox	5:53:10	3:13:10
Comet, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:42:18	3:02:18
Veda, C. Laurier	5:48:14	3:05:14

Corrected time on Comet, 2:58:44; Sally IX., 2:58:57; Veda, 3:01:40; Nadia, 3:08:42.

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.

Start 2:40. Course, 14¾ miles.

E. Bar, T. E. Lockwood	5:46:35	3:06:35
Whiffs, H. Fryer	5:56:06	3:16:06
La Cygne, A. Walter	5:56:24	3:16:24
Streue, R. W. Fraser	5:56:34	3:16:24
Barbara, C. Shields	6:12:43	3:32:43

SLOOPS, CLASS W.

Start 2:40. Course, 14¾ miles.

Feather, A. G. Clark	5:44:21	3:04:21
Tern, W. T. Hornidge	5:46:49	3:06:49
Vee, C. E. Russell	5:46:26	3:06:26
Wag, H. L. North	5:53:23	3:13:23
Mengo, H. T. Hornidge	5:54:11	3:14:11
Meave, H. Nichols	6:01:46	3:21:46

HANDICAP CLASS, THIRD DIVISION.

Start 2:40. Course, 14¾ miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Garland	5:44:03	2:39:03
Arethusa, Walters and Asch-berg	5:54:30	3:09:30
Frances, S. Wickes	Time not taken.	

Corrected time on Robin Hood III., 2:39:03; Arethusa, 3:03:35.

FIRST AIR PASSENGER LINE.

Service with Daily Schedules to Begin Tomorrow.

The first air passenger-carrying service in this country to operate on daily schedule will be inaugurated tomorrow morning between New York and Atlantic City. New York hotels will be the booking offices for the Travelers' Company, which is composed of three young aviators, Robert P. Hewitt, Charles Todd Seims, and C. Nicholas Reinhardt, who have seen from 200 to 300 hours' actual flying service in the British or American service. They have purchased "limousine" flying boats of 150 horse power, capable of making seventy-five miles an hour comfortably, and carrying, besides the pilot, two or three passengers.

The start will be made at 11 A. M. tomorrow from Ninety-sixth Street and the Hudson River, and, following the course of the Hudson, the bay, and to Atlantic coast line, 105 miles as the crow flies," will arrive at the Inlet, Atlantic City, at 12:30 P. M.

Returning, the first boat leaves Atlantic City at 3 P. M., and arrives in the Hudson at 4:30. This will be known as the Aero Limited, tests of several days having proved that the schedule can be maintained without difficulty.

FAIL TO SAVE DROWNING BOY

Two of Six Rescuers Barely Escape with Their Lives.

Fred Derick, 7 years old, of 539 East 150th Street, was drowned while bathing in the East River off the foot of East 149th Street yesterday, notwithstanding the effort of Fred Glock and George Hyer, employed at the New York Central power house at 149th Street.

When Glock heard the boy's screams he jumped into the water and reached his side. Derick gripped Glock about the neck and rendered him powerless. Hyer then went to his companion's aid and held him up until two other men, said to be engineers employed on the river-front, and two patrolmen, Perente and McGowan of the Simpson Street Precinct, came to their rescue. Both Hyer and Glock were treated in the power house. The body of the boy could not be found.

DROP COURT HOUSE PLAN.

City Opposes Circular Structure—To Spend Only $5,000,000.

The circular Court House plan, proposed during the Fusion administration by Guy Lowell, the architect, was definitely abandoned by the Hylan administration yesterday, and Mr. Lowell was asked to prepare plans for a much less pretentious edifice in which to house the New York County courts. The cost of constructing the Court House along the original lines was estimated at $12,000,000, but experts have estimated that to carry out the original project now, with increased cost of labor and materials, would amount to from $22,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Controller Craig, President Robert L. Moran of the Board of Aldermen, and Frank L. Dowling, Borough President of Manhattan, are the members of the present Court House Board. President Moran had a conference with Architect Lowell and Lewis F. Pilcher, State Architect, who was asked last week by the Board of Estimate to advise the Finance Committee of the board. The architect was told that the city officials could find $5,000,000 of city bonds which could be used, and it is understood that he agreed to set forth his views on the matter in detail.

Miss Sherlock, Radio Operator, Weds

Miss Hortense Sherlock, a radio operator in the United States Naval Reserve, was married yesterday to Ernest Roberts, a former private in the United States army, at the Bronx Borough Hall, Deputy City Clerk Thomas J. McCabe performing the ceremony.

The bride is 21 years old, and first met her husband, who is 24, while on a visit to an army hospital near Prince William, Va., the home of her parents. She was stationed during the war at Radio Station No. 4, Gibraltar.

VATICAN CHOIR IS TO TOUR AMERICA

Seventy Singers Coming, Under Direction of Mgr. Casimiri, by Approval of Pope.

FIRST CONCERT TO BE HERE

Roman Basilicas and Vatican Choirs Have Not Been Heard Outside of Italy in 1,600 Years.

After many attempts during the last fifty years on the part of America to bring to this country the remarkable choir from the Vatican at Rome and the Roman Basilicas, Pope Benedict XV. has finally given his consent to allow seventy of the best of these singers to leave Italy and tour this country and Canada. This announcement was made yesterday by Theodore Mitchell at his offices in the Longacre Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, through whose insistent requests the visit will be made. He said yesterday that a tour of the large cities in this country would be begun immediately after Labor Day, when a concert would be given probably at the Metropolitan Opera House, and that the men would not return to Rome for three to four months thereafter.

"This is the successful termination of a long effort to secure this body of singers from the Pontifical School of Higher Sacred Music in Rome for an American visit," Mr. Mitchell said. "The final arrangements were completed by James Slevin of this city, who has been abroad for the last six months. The American tour will be under the direction of Mr. Slevin, with the following associates: J. B. Muller, H. H. Bisalhon, Carl Reed, Howard Schnebbe, and Charles W. Jones, all of New York.

"The tour will be formally opened with a concert in this city immediately after Labor Day, and will be continued for a limited number of concerts, which are now being booked in the leading cities of the country.

"It is the first time in more than 1,600 years of the existence of the choirs of the Roman Basilicas and the Vatican that permission was granted for the choir to be heard in public outside of their home environment. In granting us our request the Pope let it be understood that he wanted the men to tour the country as a musical organization to show the music-loving public of America how remarkable their voices really are. There will be seventy voices in all, comprising notable singers selected from the best-known members of the choirs of the Sistine Chapel, St. Peter's Basilica, St. John Lateran, which is the Papal Church, and the Pontifical School of Higher Sacred Music.

"The concerts will be under the personal direction of the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Maestro Raffealo Casimiro Casimiri, Canon of St. John Lateran, Director of the Pontifical Lateran Chapel and Head Master and Director of Composition in the Schola Cantorum. The students of this school whose voices are so perfect that they are declared greatest, are permitted then to join the choir of the Basilicas.

"The members of the choirs have trained from boyhood to sing certain tenets, and since all are so remarkable those who have heard them assert that they sound just like a symphony orchestra. Since their tones are so clear no instrument of any kind is used to accompany them. The greatest of composers, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, and Wagner, have all gone into ecstacies after hearing them sing.

"Private advices received yesterday conveyed the additional information that on July 10 in Rome a special concert would be given at the School of Sacred Music before a distinguished gathering, including Pope Benedict XV., five Cardinals, the American Ambassador, numerous Bishops, Prelates, and the Papal Court, in which one of the concerts arranged by Mgr. Casimiri for American hearing was given in full.

"The program consisted of the works of Palestrina, Vittorio, and Marenslo, making thirty-six numbers and selected solos, which were received with such marks of enthusiasm that the concert was designated the most unique effort of the kind ever heard within the portals of the Vatican. The report further said that Pope Benedict was so interested that he gave the proposed visit his fullest approval and personal encouragement, and imparted his blessing both to Mgr. Casimiri and Mr. Slevin."

The Vatican choir was established by Pope Sylvester the First about the year 300 A. D., and was the first choir to sing the Gloria in the sixth century. Since its establishment it had never held a concert without the presence of the Pope.

PRACTICE FLEET ARRIVES.

Midshipmen from Annapolis Here After Southern Cruise.

The Summer cruise practice fleet arrived yesterday from Southern waters, bringing about 1,000 midshipmen from Annapolis, who have been learning the practical side of being an officer in the United States Navy. The fleet is made up of the battleships Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Kentucky, and Kearsarge. The ships came to anchor in the North River, and within an hour after they anchored the young midshipmen began to come ashore on leave, and last night they were in evidence along Broadway.

The fleet, with its practice crews on board, left Annapolis on June 7, and since then it has visited St. Thomas, Guantanamo, Colon, and Panama. It is under command of Rear Admiral Roger Welles. There are on board 300 middies of the second half of the class of 1921 and the class of 1922, numbering 700. The vessels will remain here until the 28th, when they will leave for Provincetown, Mass., returning to New York about Aug. 11.

Lovels to Give a Season of Ibsen.

Leigh Lovel and Octavia Kenmore (Mrs. Lovel,) who have recently come to this country from London, will give a season of Ibsen's plays at the Neighborhood Playhouse, in Grand Street, beginning in September. Mr. and Mrs. Lovel are well-known in London, where they have played Ibsen at various times during the last twelve years.

Stork Nursers

should interest all mothers.

A sensible bottle, no neck, easy to clean, easy to fill.

Wide nipple, natural shape, soft, pliable, reversible, will not collapse.

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LENOX GREETS ITS SOLDIERS

Welcomes Home Men from War with Parade, Dinner and Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 24.—Lenox today welcomed home its 220 men who had served in the world war. The village was beautifully decorated. Cottagers massed at the Curtiss Hotel reviewed a morning parade.

George E. Turnurp was marshal of the day. On his staff were Major David T. Dana, Captain Charles Astor Bristed, and Lieutenant Ross T. Whistler. Miss Beatrice E. Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, drove the Motor Corps ambulance following the 220 service men. Miss Anna R. Alexandre marched at the head of the Lenox Red Cross, carrying its banner. The Red Cross was in charge of Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease. Among others who marched with the Red Cross was Miss Ellen Bullard, just returned from special Red Cross work in France.

Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Misses Emily and Kate Winthrop, Mrs. David T. Dana, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, and Miss Kate Cary, in Red Cross costumes, rode in a handsomely decorated automobile behind the corps. Miss Gertrude Parsons and Miss Heloise Meyer, who were in France in canteen service over two years, marched together in the service division.

In the automobile division was Robert E. Bonner's decorated automobile with a four-star service flag, representing all of his children in overseas service, Griffith, Hampden, Lieutenant Kenneth Bonner, and Miss Kate D. A. Bonner, who served as a Red Cross nurse.

Bishop Thomas F. Davies and George E. Turnure were speakers at the dinner given to the soldiers at which the town presented testimonials to its veterans. Following the parade and dinner a baseball game was played between Pittsfield and Providence teams of the Eastern League.

Lieutenant L. Victor Beau of Mineola, L. I., arrived in an airplane during the afternoon and flew over the town. The celebration closed tonight with band concerts and a public ball in the Town Hall.

ENTERTAINS AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Beekman Gives a Luncheon to Captains of Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman, wife of the Governor of Rhode Island and Chairman of the Newport Chapter, American Red Cross, gave a luncheon at Land's End today in honor of the Captains of the Newport Chapter, who included Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. T. M. Seabury, Jr., Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, Mrs. Harford Powel, Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mrs. Edwin P. Robinson, Miss Emma Stone, Mrs. Reginald Rowland, Mrs. William Paine Sheffield, Miss Lily Barret Knut and Miss Edgar.

Ten days of rain and foggy weather disappeared today, and outdoor life was again in full swing.

Lady Cunard of England, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who has not visited this country since the world war, sails on the steamship Mauretania for New York Aug. 2, and will be met by her parents and escorted to Newport to spend a portion of the Summer.

Mrs. Charles M. Bull and her daughter, Miss Adele H. Bull, gave a reception this afternoon for the armed and naval officers and their wives in Newport. Mrs. William J. Easton, Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, Mrs. George P. Landers, Mrs. John B. Kaufman, Mrs. William J. Cronan, Mrs. Hutch I. Cone, Mrs. Joseph Oneale, and Mrs. George C. Rhoades assisted in receiving.

Commander and Mrs. Hamilton F. Glover took their leave of the naval torpedo station, Newport, tonight, the former going to the New York Navy Yard to take command of the destroyer Muford, assigned to the Pacific fleet. A rousing send-off was given them.

This afternoon at the residence of ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, John Kendrick Bangs spoke on "Devastated France."

Dinners were given tonight by Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Charles L. Baldwin, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. C. Whitney Carpenter, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, and Mrs. Cornelius H. Tangeman was a luncheon hostess.

Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson gave a luncheon today on board the yacht Everglades in honor of Poultney Bigelow of New York, a guest on board.

COLONISTS SEE BALL GAME.

Mt. Washington and Mt. Pleasant Clubs in Exciting Match.

Special to The New York Times.

MT. PLEASANT, BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 24.—The Bretton Woods colony was out en masse this afternoon to see an exciting baseball game between Mount Pleasant and Mount Washington on Anderson Field with a tie score of 3 to 3. Showers prevented further play.

John S. Sunnells, of Chicago, has left his estate at Chicorua to take a long automobile trip in Canada. His daughter, Mrs. Robert I. Jenks, of New York, who is there at her Summer home, will go to spend a few days at the Mt. Washington Hotel on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson P. Rose, of New York, who have been guests for some time of Senator and Mrs. John W. Weeks at their estate at Lancaster, have come to spend a few days at the Mt. Washington Hotel with Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Peck.

Mrs. James Hay, of Philadelphia, will arrive at the Mt. Washington this week. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ellsworth, of Yonkers, arrived at the Mt. Pleasant House today to spend the season.

Major and Mrs. C. L. Beckurts and Miss Isabell Beckurts, of Haverford, Penn., are at the Mountain View House at Whitefield for the Summer. Major and Mrs. James Brown have left the Twin Mountain House for their Summer home at Quechee, Vt. The Major, who has been cited for the D. S. C. and Belgian war cross, was the first American soldier to be decorated by the French Government.

Mr. and Madame Lias Albertioni, of Paris, are at the Mt. Washington Hotel for the Summer.

Lawn Fete for Crippled Children.

A lawn fete will be given tonight at the Hollywood Hotel, West End, N. J., for the benefit of children crippled by infantile paralysis. Mrs. Abram I. Elkus is Chairman of the organization under whose direction the entertainment is to be given.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The engagement of "Three Wise Fools" at the Criterion Theatre, which was to have come to an end tomorrow night, has been extended one week.

Adolph Klauber's production of "Nightie Night" will be seen in Long Branch and Asbury Park next week. The cast will include Francis Byrne, Dorothy Mortimer, Malcolm Duncan, Suzanne Willis, Frank Morgan, Marie Chambers, George Pierpont, Josie Claflin, and Oscar Knapp.

Consuelo Bailey has been added to the cast of "Those Who Walk in Darkness," which the Shuberts are producing.

The opening of "The Red Dawn" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre will take place on Aug. 11. The Harris Theatre will also open during the week of Aug. 11, with an attraction yet to be announced.

The musical adaptation of "Seven Chances," which will be seen in New York late in September, will be known as "Ask the Girls," instead of "Don't You Love It?"

May Boley has been engaged by John Cort to appear in "Roly-Boly Eyes," in which Eddie Leonard will be starred.

David Silva, baritone, will join the Spanish operatic company at the Cort Theatre next Monday night.

A play by Paul Dickey, as yet unnamed, has been accepted by Cohan & Harris.

"Irene O'Dare," a comedy by James Montgomery, which was performed out of town several seasons ago, is being made into a musical show by the author and Harry Tierney. Cohan & Harris will be the producers.

Grant Mitchell will continue to appear in "A Prince There Was" in the East during the coming season. A second company will be seen throughout the West in the play.

"Half a Widow," a musical comedy, with book and lyrics by Frank Dupree and music by Sheppard Camp, will be produced out of town late in August.

LA V. W. NOYES DIES; BEFRIENDED ARMY

Chicago Manufacturer Established $2,500,000 Fund for Education of Soldiers.

WAS INVENTOR IN YOUTH

Producer of Half the World's Supply of Steel Windmills Gave $300,000 to Chicago University.

CHICAGO, July 24.—La Verne W. Noyes, the manufacturer and philanthropist, died today of a complication of diseases. He was born at Genoa, N. Y., but as a child was taken by his parents to Iowa, where he was educated at the country schools and the State University. When still in his teens he began the invention and making of machinery. Following a line of haying tools came a dictionary holder, which made a fortune for him. This money he put into the establishment of the Aermotor Company, which is credited with producing half the world's supply of steel windmills.

His wife died in 1912 and as a memorial to her he built for the University of Chicago Ida Noyes Hall, a $400,000 social centre and gymnasium for women students. Last Summer he announced the establishment at the same university of the $2,500,000 La Verne W. Noyes Foundation, the income to be used for the education of returned soldiers and the children of soldiers, and for the perpetuation of instruction in American history and the duties of citizenship.

Mr. Noyes was a member of many Chicago clubs, ex-President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Academy of Science. His residence was at 1,450 Lake Shore Drive and his office was at West Twelfth and Rockwell Streets.

AT 98 SPEAKS AT FUNERAL.

Rev. Dr. Ballard Eulogizes His Old Friend, Ex-Justice Hendrickson.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 24.—The Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, although nearing his ninety-ninth year, fulfilled his agreement made a short time ago with former Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hendrickson that he would speak at the latter's funeral, but the justice should die first. He reviewed the life of his close friend of more than half a century and paid a beautiful tribute to him.

Among those at the funeral were Justices Francis J. Swayze of Newark, James F. Minturn of Hoboken, and Charles C. Black of Jersey City; ex-Justice William Verdenburgh of Freehold, Judge Rulif Lawrence of the Common Pleas Court of Monmouth County, and many other lawyers.

The Rev. Herbert J. Elting, pastor of the First Methodist Church, conducted the services. Trustees of the Methodist Church acted as bearers, and the Masonic Lodge conducted its services at the grave in Fairview Cemetery.

Samuel J. Harriot.

Samuel J. Harriot of 57 West Fifty-eighth Street, for thirty-five years prior to 1895 a member of the Stock Exchange, died yesterday of pneumonia at his country place at Rumson, N. J. He was born near Greenwich Street, this city, eighty-five years ago. He left a son, J. Bloomfield Harriot, and a daughter, Mrs. F. J. Compton. Mr. Harriot's illness was said to have been brought on by the shock of the death of his grandson, Lieutenant Compton, in France last April.

Wyllys E. Dowd.

Wyllys E. Dowd died yesterday of heart disease at Pawling, N. Y., in his sixty-fourth year. Before his retirement several years ago he was secretary and director of the Whiting Manufacturing Company of this city. He had been a manufacturer of silverware in this city for many years. He was a son of the late Charles A. Dowd of Saratoga Springs, the originator of the system of standard time used by the railroads. Dr. Charles N. Dowd of 127 West Seventy-second Street is a brother. He left a wife, who was Isabel Chesebrough, and a son.

William Gershel.

William Gershel, one of the best known and most popular billiard players in this city, President of the American Amateur Billiard Association, died of heart disease at his residence, Haselton Court, 5,000 Broadway. During most of the 57 years of his life he was devoted to the game of billiards and in his younger days was an expert player.

TO FREE ACCUSED HUSBAND.

New Evidence Indicates Burglars Killed Glassboro (N. J.) Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

GLASSBORO, N. J., July 24.—A wad of torn and crumpled checks, found stuffed under the planking of a rural railroad station, four miles from here, by a shipworker this morning changed the theory of the police in the killing early yesterday of Mrs. Clara Sabor, 25 years old, and the wounding of her mother, Mrs. Jennie Krasne.

While Charles Sabor, husband of the murdered woman, was in a cell in the County Jail at Woodbury, accused of the crime, the police were weaving a new net of evidence, which seems to place the guilt upon a band of burglars who have been operating for months around Chester, Penn., and Wilmington, Del. Arrangements have been made to set Sabor free.

A warrant was sworn out tonight for the arrest of Alex Borvenik, a Pole, who is said to be known to the police of Chester and Philadelphia. The police also are looking for one of his pals. C. F. Foust, a train conductor, telephoned to the police this morning that a shipworker on his train had found the torn checks at the station of Robanna. The checks, which were canceled, bore Sabor's signature and had been taken from a desk which was ransacked Wednesday morning when Mrs. Sabor was killed. Foust said that his train stopped at Robanna Wednesday morning four hours after the shooting, and picked up four men, all foreigners. Their clothing was rain soaked, and when they boarded the train they took separate seats, paying cash fares to Camden.

County Detective Steelman visited the Robanna station this afternoon and found a muddy handkerchief, which had been folded as though it might have been used as a mask. He said his guards had picked up another handkerchief, similarly folded, in the yard back of the Sabor house.

COURT FREES ROTHSTEIN.

Judge McIntyre Finds No Justification for Indictments.

Judge John F. McIntyre, in General Sessions yesterday, dismissed two indictments against Arnold Rothstein which charged him with felonious assault upon Detectives John McLaughlin and John J. Walsh of Inspector Dominick Henry's staff.

The indictments charged that on Jan. 10 last Rothstein shot the two detectives while they were making a raid on a room in which he and some of his friends were gathered in West Fifty-seventh Street.

In dismissing the indictments Judge McIntyre criticised the presentation of the case to the Grand Jury by the District Attorney's office as a waste of time and of public money. He said not a word of evidence was produced showing that the defendant committed an assault on anybody.

AROUSES LAWYER'S IRE.

Suit Threatened Over Bolshevist Charge at Housing Hearing.

A dispute yesterday in the hearing room of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering between Sidney S. Levine, a lawyer, and Charles A. Goldsmith, of the committee, ended in the intimation by Levine that he would sue for $50,000 for alleged defamation of character.

Levine said that his clients, Rapport & Burland, of 428 East 161st Street, need not obey subpoenas issued by the Corporation Counsel's office. The landlords apparently were willing to answer questions, but were advised by the lawyer not to do so.

Mr. Goldsmith told Levine that he was the only attorney who had questioned the legality of subpoenas issued for landlords. Burland, under Levine's advice, refused to be questioned, and Goldsmith told Levine that his course was making for Bolshevism and a disregard of the law.

Announcement was made by the State Reconstruction Commission that the Lower Yorkville Community Council voted to send the following resolutions to Governor Smith:

That vacant land in the city suitable for housing be withdrawn from speculation.

That the money in banks, &c., be made available on long term mortgages for building homes.

That vacant tenements unfit for use be bought by State or city and made into suitable dwellings.

That landlords who have not improved their property and whose taxes have not been raised be prevented from unfairly raising rents."

BLIMP OWNERS OFFER PAY.

Goodyear Company to Reimburse for Loss in Chicago Accident.

CHICAGO, July 24.—G. M. Stadelman, Vice President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, owners of the dirigible balloon which took fire and fell Monday on the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, causing the loss of thirteen lives and injuries to twenty-eight other persons, has issued a statement through his attorney that the company will pay all expenses caused by the accident.

"Any families who have suffered because of the accident will only have to present the bills to our company to have them paid," the statement said. "Irrespective of what the investigations may disclose as to our responsibility, we wish to be allowed to afford all possible facilities for the care of the persons and families afflicted. The company also offers to assume full financial responsibility for damages wrought in the banks."

The investigations by Federal and State authorities to fix responsibility for the accident, which were adjourned yesterday, will be resumed tomorrow.

APPROVES NEW PIER PROJECT

Harbor Organization Favors Development on Staten Island.

The Executive Committee of the New York Harbor Protective and Development Association at a meeting yesterday at 150 Nassau Street adopted resolutions congratulating Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert upon obtaining the approval of the city officials to his plan for constructing new steamship piers on Staten Island, as part of his plan to develop the harbor of New York.

The resolutions also urged him to insist upon the city's approval of the balance of the plan, "whereby a large section of available water front at Jamaica Bay may be developed at less expense, as it is the opinion of the owner of the property, and with greater direct advantage to the city than elsewhere in the harbor, and for which the money is available, and can also quite safely be spared on the fact that no condemnation proceedings would be necessary."

STUDY BRITISH MEAT COST.

Parliamentary Committee to Trace American Packers' Profits.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—One of the first points to which the newly appointed Parliamentary Select Committee on Profiteering will direct its investigations will be the question of what influence the American beef trust has upon prices.

The committee will take limited numbers of important articles of food and clothing and examine into their cost and distribution. Meat and shoes are two of these key commodities and in the latter as well as in the former the American Beef Trust may be concerned, for it is credited with control of the price of hides as well as that of beef.

Magistrate House Ill.

Magistrate Frederick B. House was taken ill at his home, 413 West 146th Street, yesterday, and was unable to sit in the Traffic Court, where his place was taken by Magistrate

GIANTS WIN GAME FROM BRAVES BUT ARE ALMOST NIPPED AT WIRE BY PLACID FOE

Feast your eye on the world's best woolens—

Our Summer suits for men and boys.

Did St. Swithin spoil your straw hat?

Our stock looks good to the man who wants a new one to finish out the season.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "Four Convenient Corners" Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Men's wear at McCutcheon's

Men's Silk Shirts

We are showing an unusually fine assortment of high-grade Silk Shirts.

Heavy broadcloth Silk Shirts at $12.50.

Shirts of "Peau de Progress" Silk, excellent for wear, $10.50.

Wash Silk Shirts in neat patterns at $8.50.

Fibre Silk Shirts at $7.50 and 8.50.

Heavy Plain White Silk Shirts at $8.50 and 10.50.

James McCutcheon & Co. Fifth Avenue

Men's Wear Dept., 33d Street Entrance

Comfortable, stylish American homespuns. Quality equal to imported fabrics of pre-war days. Have you ever worn them? They are an acceptable novelty for most men. Drop in and see how they look on you. Cordially

Wm. Morgan.

Wm. Morgan & Sons

Clothiers—Haberdashery

14 Cortlandt St. 9-11 Dey St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

PRICES STILL SOARING BUT NOT HERE

Nainsook Athletic Underwear at 55c, 69c & 85c

Shirts and Drawers

Nainsook Athletic Union Suits at 95c & $1.50

Balbriggan & Lisle Shirts and Drawers 89c a garment

Long and Short Sleeves

Negligee Shirts

Great variety of patterns

At $1.15, $1.50 & $2.00

All Soft Cuffs

RACING

Empire City Track

(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)

TODAY

$1,000 May-Nov. Handicap

Oakhill Purse

The Larchmont Purse

Fairfield Purse

and 2 Other Sterling Contests.

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

Special Race Trains leave Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:20 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at 11:30, 12:30, 1:35, 2:35 P. M. Additional trains Sats. All trains stop at 138th St. Also via Lexington and Jerome Ave. Subways or West Farms Subway to Mott Ave. transferring to Jerome Ave. Subway, or via 6th Ave. "L" to Jerome Ave. Subway, changing to trolley at Woodlawn Station.

Ladies' Stand, $0.50. Including War Tax.

BRAVES LOSE, BUT HAND GIANTS SCARE

Stallings's Medicine Turns Five-Run New York Lead to Near-Victory for Boston.

HOMERS A VITAL FACTOR

Chase and Kauff Turn In Four-Base Clouts—Barnes Jolted Hard—Score, 7 to 6.

The Giants gave the Boston Braves a trimming up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and in return the Braves gave the Giants a scare. At one stage of the matinee the Giants had the Stallings tribe limping along at the small end of a 6 to 3 score. The New York players regarded this as such a cinch that they didn't seem to notice Boston creeping up. As the game progressed, New York's skill diminished in the same proportion that Boston's improved. New York won out by a score of 7 to 6, but if the argument had been prolonged another inning or so the Braves would have won out, as sure as taxes.

The game was decorated with three home runs. Hal Chase poked one to deep right which trickled through an open gate in the third inning with one man on the bases. Benny Kauff, with no apparent provocation other than the spirit of fun, slapped a homer into the upper grand stand in the fifth. Red Carlisle Smith jabbed an unusually long homer into the left-field bleachers in the eighth.

After bucking up against the Pirates, Cubs, and Cincinnati Reds, the Giants did not regard this softer, with the Braves' scanty array of talent. Moreover, with Jess Barnes pitching, it looked every inch a cinch. New York gathered six runs off Art Nehf, Boston's best left-hander, so the general impression among the Giants seemed to be that all that there was to do for the rest of the afternoon was to loaf. Boston began to get spunky in the sixth inning, and before they had finished they had jarred Barnes for four hits and had chalked up four runs. Barnes realized that Boston was still in the game, and Smith's homer was the only damage executed after that six-inning earthquake.

Even Patent Medicines Fail.

Boston's team is made up chiefly of the remnants of other teams of other years. Many of them have flitted from club to club until they finally settled down in Boston from sheer exhaustion. Manager George Stallings has tried everything to instill the spirit of old youth into his club. He has even tried patent medicines. Advertisements state the world how So-and-So's juice helped Smith and Jones and half the players. Under setting a bad example for it may influence the other clubs to try patent medicines.

Pretty soon the papers will carry a full-page "ad" which will read something like this: "Before using your tonic, our club had a hard-time beating Philadelphia. After taking three bottles we are ready to slide back into the minor leagues. Send a case to the Giants."

The efforts of the Braves against the Giants this season have not been impressive. The clubs have clashed in nine games, and the Giants have won seven. The Braves have won one game at the Polo Grounds and one in Boston. It isn't likely that they have any serious intentions on a pennant this year, for if they had Stallings would have let the secret out before this.

The Giants got started in the second inning. Larry Doyle singled to left. On a hit-and-run play Kauff singled to right and sent Doyle to third. Zimmerman soaked a hopper at Nehf and Doyle started for home. Larry was trapped between third and home, and started back to third. Kauff was having an excursion of his own between third and second, and Doyle and Kauff arrived at third at the same time. The rules can be stretched a lot, but there's no way that even an umpire can let two runners occupy one base at one time. Not even Umpire Klem, who was in supreme command yesterday. Klem decreed that Kauff's lease on third did not have the legal standing that Doyle's lease had, so Kauff was dispossessed right off the premises. Zimmerman had gone to second. Chase splashed a single to centre, and Doyle and Zimmerman scored. Gonzales walked and Barnes lofted to Thorpe. This incident in the progress of the party closed when Burns forced Gonzales.

Young Observes Etiquette.

The third inning found the Giants acting perfectly natural. Young walked and Burns died at first. Doyle singled to centre, scoring Young. Kauff forced Doyle, and Benny stole second. Zimmerman singled to left, scoring Kauff. Zim going to second when the ball trickled through Powell. Chase brought joy to the multitude when he slapped a line drive to deep right. Thorpe and Smith both went after the ball, but it rolled to the deepest corner of the stockade, hit a chair, and bounded through the partly opened gate. Zim easily gaited home ahead of Hal. Holke stabbed a liner off the bat of Gonzales, and the inning was over.

Up to this point there was no material indication that the Braves were in the game. In the fourth, after Herzog had lofted to Kauff, Powell cracked a triple between right and centre. Zim tossed Red Smith out at first, and Holke sent Powell home with a single to centre.

The Giants didn't worry about that one run, but when the sixth inning came along the Braves gave the Giants something to think about. Herzog was again the first batsman up in the sixth, but Fletcher tossed him out at first. Powell was unusually proficient with the stick, and this time he jarred a two-bagger to left. Smith was tossed out by Doyle, and, with two gone, a kick from the Braves was the last thing that New York looked for.

Chase Lucky to Hold It.

Holke shot a hot drive down through first, and Chase was lucky to retard its wild flight. Powell scored on the hit. Jim Thorpe rattled a single to centre and pushed Holke to third. Rabbit Maranville, who up to this time had been unduly quiet, broke out with a terrific one-base wallop to centre, and coaxed Holke and Thorpe across the plate. The Rabbit stole second, and when Gonzales threw the ball all the way to centre field, Maranville kept right on running, and didn't take a breath until he had crossed the plate. Art Fletcher then ended the inning when Fletcher threw him out at first.

Barnes tightened up in the next inning and let the Braves down in order. The pitcher also started the eighth inning auspiciously by striking Powell out. He did not repeat on Smith, however. Former Brooklyn bricktop smote the ball hard and sent it on a long trip to the left-field bleachers. This home run caused the Giants to ponder a moment, and when they pondered they suddenly realized that they had only seven runs, while Smith's home run brought the Braves' total up to six. Barnes got down to his job, and there was no more damage that inning.

In the ninth Maranville was out to do mischief. He gave the ball a severe jolt, and sent it on a hilarious journey to deep right. Young gave Barnes great support at this moment, and Ross made a catch which saved the score from being all gummed up.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Young,rf	2	1	0	4	0	Herzog,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	0	7	Powell,lf	4	2	2	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	2	1	1	Smith,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Baird,2b	1	0	0	3	0	Holke,1b	4	1	2	9	1
Kauff,cf	4	2	2	1	0	Thorpe,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	2	1	0	2	Mar'ville,ss	4	1	2	1	3
Chase,1b	4	1	3	14	0	Wilson,c	4	0	0	7	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	4	0	Nehf,p	3	0	1	0	5
Barnes,p	3	0	0	0	3	aCruise	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	10	27	17	Total	34	6	9	24	16

a Batted for Nehf in ninth.

Errors—Gonzales, Powell.

New York	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	7
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	—	6

Two-base hit—Powell. Three-base hit—Powell. Home runs—Chase, Kauff, Smith. Sticken bases—Kauff, Maranville. Sacrifice hits—Holke, Barnes. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 2; Barnes, 1. Struck out—By Barnes, 2; Nehf, 1.

GIANTS GET PHIL DOUGLAS.

Chicago Cubs Give Up Pitcher for Outfielder Dave Robertson.

The big trade which has been under way between the Giants and the Chicago Cubs for some time was consummated yesterday, and pitcher Phil Douglas, the big right-hander, became a member of the New York club, while Manager McGraw sent Outfielder Davey Robertson to the Cubs. It was a straight trade with no money consideration on either side.

President Bill Veeck of the Cubs went to Norfolk Wednesday and had a talk with Robertson. The temperamental player said that he would gladly play with the Cubs. Manager Mitchell made a sacrifice when he let Douglas get away, but he must have additional batting strength, so he could not have made a better transaction than to capture Robertson.

Robertson refused to play with the Giants this year because he wanted to be transferred to the American League and play with Washington. The National League refused to let him get out of the organization. Robertson then consented to come back to the Giants, but when he got here he had to warm the bench, for Burns, Kauff and Young were all going like wild fire. Robertson didn't want to warm the bench, so he went back to Norfolk.

Ever since the World's Series of 1917, when Robertson made a costly muff, for which he received much publicity in the newspapers, the player has been anxious to get away from the New York club. He dislikes criticism and refused to play here again. President Veeck said yesterday that Robertson had signed for two years. Douglas will report to the Giants immediately. Douglas has won nine games this season for the Cubs and has lost six.

Yankees Buy Third Baseman.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 24.—Babe Pinelli, the Sacramento third baseman, has been sold to the New York American League Club. Manager William Rodgers of the local club announced today. Pinelli will not report to the major league team until after the close of the Pacific Coast League season.

American Association.

Toledo, 5; St. Paul, 4.
Indianapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 2.
Kansas City, 11; Louisville, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 6. (11 innings.)
Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 4; New York, 3.
Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	50	23	.685
Cincinnati	50	27	.649
Chicago	44	35	.557
Pittsburgh	40	38	.513
Brooklyn	38	39	.494
Boston	28	46	.378
St. Louis	29	48	.377
Philadelphia	25	48	.342

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	54	29	.651
Cleveland	46	35	.575
New York	46	35	.565
Detroit	46	36	.561
St. Louis	43	38	.531
Boston	35	46	.435
Washington	36	48	.429
Philadelphia	19	60	.241

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

RUTH'S HOME RUN DEFEATS YANKEES

Runner on First When Babe Hits for Circuit in Eighth, and Red Sox Win, 4 to 3.

BOSTON, July 24.—Babe Ruth's mighty bat laid the Yankees low here today in the first game of their series with the Boston Red Sox. In the eighth inning, when the New Yorkers seemed to have the game in hand, Ruth crashed one into the distant right field bleachers for a home run with a man on base ahead of him, and the blow gave the fading world's champions the victory by a score of 4 to 3. It was the fifteenth circuit smash for the great Boston batter.

Bob Shawkey was the particular victim of this blow and it spoiled his fine efforts of a whole afternoon. Up to that time he had managed to keep the Red Sox under control and the Yankees were one run to the good. Shawkey allowed only seven hits and his performance in the box was a big improvement over some that Manager Huggins has had to put up with recently.

President Jacob Ruppert, Colonel Huston, and Secretary Harry Sparrow joined the Yankees here today and the presence of these officials gave rise to the report that a deal would soon be closed whereby the New York club would acquire the services of Pitcher Carl Mays, who has refused to play with the Red Sox. Manager Huggins could make fine use of a pitcher of Mays's calibre at this time and it is supposed that there is a good chance that a transaction will take place.

Herb Pennock was matched against Shawkey in the box and the Yankees gained an early lead off him. But they had to be content with one run an inning in such frames as they managed to do any scoring. Shawkey kept the Red Sox blanked for five innings, when two hits, a pass and an error resulted in two runs. Even after that Shawkey had Boston safely harnessed until Ruth came along with his mighty blow.

Peck started the game with a single to left and Pipp beat out a bunt to Shannon. Both runners advanced while Baker was fanning Pecknand Lewis then pulled a squeeze play. Lewis made a good bunt, but was thrown out at first while Peck counted.

In the fourth inning Lewis hit a slashing grounder to Vitt, who made a fine stop and got the ball, but threw wild over first base and Lewis went to second on the play. The Yankee outfielder stole third when Schang attempted to catch him off second. Bodie finally sped Lewis with a bunt along the first-base line which he beat out. Fewster and Hannah were easy outs after that.

The Yankees made their last run in the fifth, when, after Shawkey had fanned, Peck hit safely, Pipp hit over the ball and allowed the runner to reach first safely. Pipp walked and Baker raised a short fly which fell safely for a hit, filling the bases. Lewis then filed to Hooper and Peck scored after the catch.

Hooper started the scoring for the Red Sox in the sixth, when he opened with a single to left. Vitt hit to Peck, who made a fine stop and got the runner on a close play. Hooper going to second. Ruth was purposely passed after Roth had flied out, and Gainer hit to Peck, who fumbled the ball. Hooper scored on the error and Schang followed with a double, which sent Ruth home.

In the eighth inning Roth had reached first on a single, when Ruth came to bat. Shawkey elected to pitch to the slugger this time and Ruth connects, with one which he sent sailing into the right field stands. It was a long drive and the two runs resulting were enough to beat the Yankees. Pennock settled down and the Yankees could do nothing with his delivery in their half of the ninth.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Peck,p'p,ss	5	2	2	1	2
Vitt,3b	2	0	0	2	3	Pipp,1b	5	0	1	7	2
McNally,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Baker,3b	5	0	2	2	0
Roth,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Lewis,lf	2	1	0	0	0
Ruth,lf	3	2	2	2	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Gainer,1b	4	0	1	11	1	Bodie,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Schang,c	4	0	1	4	0	Fewster,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Shannon,2b	3	0	0	2	2	Hannah,c	4	0	1	7	2
Scott,ss	3	0	1	2	3	Shawkey,p	4	0	0	2	5
Pennock,p	3	0	0	0	3						
aLamar	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	30	4	7	27	14	Total	35	3	8	24	12

a Batted for Vitt in eighth.

Errors—Vitt, McNally, Pennock, Peckinpaugh.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—	4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Scott, Schang. Home runs—Ruth. Stolen bases—Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Fewster. Sacrifice fly—Lewis. Double plays—Hannah and Baker; Hannah and Peckinpaugh; Shannon and Gainer; Pennock, Scott, and Gainer. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 4; Pennock, 3. Struck out—By Shawkey, 6; Pennock, 2.

CICOTTE WINS ANOTHER.

Blanks Browns for Ten Innings and White Sox Take Game, 1 to 0.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Chicago shut out St. Louis, 1 to 0, in a ten-inning pitchers' battle between Sothoron and Cicotte today. Gerber's error paved the way for the lone run of the game. Leibold went to second on the error and E. Collins walked. Weaver grounded out and Jackson was purposely passed. Felsch followed with a single to left, scoring Leibold.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	5	1	2	3	0	Bronkie,3b	4	0	0	0	1
E. Collins,2b	3	0	1	1	4	Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	0	4
Weaver,ss	5	0	2	3	4	Pinelli,ss	4	0	2	3	0
Jackson,lf	2	0	0	5	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	2	9	2
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	5	0	Williams,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Risberg,1b	3	0	2	7	0	Smith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
McMullin,3b	4	0	1	1	4	Gerber,ss	4	0	1	6	1
Schalk,c	2	0	0	5	0	Severeid,c	3	0	1	4	3
Cicotte,p	4	0	1	0	0	Sothoron,p	4	0	0	2	1
Total	35	1	8	30	9	Total	35	0	8	29	12

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Smith, Sothoron, Gerber, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Stolen base—McMullin. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Schalk. Double plays—Gerber and Sisler; Weaver and Risberg; McMullin and Risberg. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 11. Bases on balls—Off Sothoron, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, (Severeid.) Struck out—By Sothoron, 8; Cicotte, 9.

BOLAND CHECKS INDIANS.

Tigers Hit Timely and Win Opening Game of Series, 4-2.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Boland's effectiveness in the pinches and the batting of Shorten and Jones gave Detroit the first game of the series with Cleveland by a score of 4 to 0. Jones drove in three runs and Shorten the other.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	1	0	Graney,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Young,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Chapman,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	4	0	Speaker,cf	2	1	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Smith,rf	3	0	0	2	1
Heilmann,1b	4	1	1	5	0	Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Shorten,rf	4	1	2	1	1	Wambsg'ss,2b	3	0	1	4	2
Jones,2b	4	0	3	0	0	Johnston,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Ainsmith,c	2	0	1	5	0	O'Neil,c	4	0	0	4	3
Boland,p	3	0	0	0	4	Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	1	1
						aHarris	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	11	27	7	Total	29	2	5	27	17

a Batted for Coveleskie in ninth.

Error—Wambsganss.

Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Jones, Shorten. Three-base hits—Jones, Speaker. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Sacrifice flies—Boland, Gardner. Double plays—Shorten and Hillmann; Wambsganss and Johnston; Smith, Wambsganss, and Gardner. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Cleveland, 4. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 6; Coveleskie, 1. Struck out—By Boland, 4; Coveleskie, 2.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 9; Nashville, 0.
(First game.)
New Orleans, 4; Nashville, 2.
(Second game.)
Atlanta, 6; Memphis, 4.
Chattanooga, 4; Mobile, 2.
Little Rock, 7; Birmingham, 4.

Giants advance sale for seats for next Saturday and Sunday at 300 5th Ave. Adv.

ROBINS AGAIN LOSE IN EXTRA INNINGS

Stage Rally in Ninth Round Against Quakers, but Falter in the Eleventh.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The Dodgers dropped their second extra-inning engagement in two days this afternoon, when they carried the Phillies to eleven innings, but lost the verdict with two out in the home half of this frame. The score was 7 to 6. Uncle Robbie's men had tied up the game in the ninth with two men out, Schmandt bringing in the tieing run on his double, a sacrifice, and a wild pitch.

Manager Gavvy Cravath pulled one of the oddest bits of baseball strategy ever seen in the Majors just before Schmandt brought over this run in the ninth inning. With Ray on third and one out, Cravath decided that a fly to right field might score the runner. So he took Meusel out of the game and replaced him with Leo Callahan, a better thrower. The strategy failed to stop the run, as George Smith unleashed a wild pitch, while Clarence Mitchell was at the plate, and Schmandt raced in with the run.

Leon Cadore and Gene Packard were the original pitching nominees, but neither lasted to the finish. Both were hit hard in the early innings, and Manager Cravath finally sent Packard to the garage in the fourth frame, George Smith replacing him. The former Iumbia boxman was far more efficient, and the Dodgers collected only one run that could be charged to Smith.

Uncle Robbie was more patient with Cadore, and the work of the latter, after a poor start, completely justified the faith which Robbie had in the ex-soldier. After a big third inning, which produced five runs through a combination of hits and poor throws, Cadore settled down and had the Phils at his mercy. In the ninth his turn at bat arrived with two out and Ray on third base, so Robbie had to take a chance with a stronger hitter. He sent Clarence Mitchell to the plate and then called on Sherry Smith to finish the game. It was Smith against Smith from the ninth to the end of the game, with the decision going against Sherry.

The Phils picked up a run in the first inning, but did not hold the lead very long. Bancroft singled to centre, stole second, and scored on Cravath's single. Cadore's infield out, after Blackburne had popped to Cadore. When Kilduff fumbled Meusel's grounder, losing a chance to retire the side, Bancroft galloped across.

The Dodgers gained Lewis with a bunt to the front, collecting two runs in their half of the second. Schmandt lined a single to right centre, Kilduff walked, and both runners advanced while Bancroft was throwing out Krueger. Cadore's single to right sent Schmandt home, but the quick return held Kilduff at third. Clarke threw to first to catch Cadore off the bag and, when the ball got away from Luderus, Kilduff scored. Olson closed the inning by hitting into a double play.

Two more runs in the third made the game appear like a walkover for the Dodgers, but this idea was dispelled before the Phillies finished up their half of the same inning. Johnston walked, Griffith rolled to Packard, and both were safe when Johnston beat the pitcher's throw to second base. Wheat struck out, and then Johnston perished in an attempt to steal third, which proved a costly experiment, as Myers followed with a drive over the fence in right centre, scoring Griffith ahead of him.

In the Phillies' third, five runs trickled over the pan. Singles by Bancroft and Blackburne and a pass to Paulette filled the bases. Meusel hit to Cadore, who was in too much of a hurry to make a play at the plate, and he threw past Krueger. Bancroft and Blackburne scoring, while Paulette reach third and Meusel second. Both runners held their bases while Luderus was being retired at first, but when Whitted hit to Olson, Paulette made a dash for the plate and beat Ivy's throw. Meusel reached third on this play and then worked a double steal with Whitted, Meusel scoring. Sicking hit to Olson, who dropped the ball as he was about to throw, and Whitted scored. Clarke's double to left got by Wheat and Sicking tried to score, but was thrown out at the plate on Olson's relay to Krueger. The Brooklyn catcher was injured in the collision at the plate, and Mack Wheat replaced him. Packard's strike-out ended the big inning.

After Kilduff's infield hit and Mack Wheat's single to right, in the fourth, Packard gave way to George Smith, Kilduff scored while Sicking was throwing out Cadore. This was the end of the scoring until the ninth, when Schmandt doubled to centre, was sacrificed to third, and scored on a wild pitch, tieing up the game.

With two out in Philadelphia's eleventh and Bancroft on first base, Blackburne landed on Sherry Smith for a triple, which scored Bancroft and ended the game.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	4	3	2	5	7	Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Blackb'ne,3b	6	1	2	2	1	Johnston,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Paulette,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Griffith,rf	5	1	0	0	0
Williams,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Wheat,lf	5	0	0	5	1
Meusel,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Myers,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Callahan,rf	1	0	0	1	0	Schmandt,1b	4	2	2	11	1
Luderus,1b	5	0	2	14	2	Kilduff,3b	3	2	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Myers,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Sicking,2b	5	0	0	1	4	Mack Wheat,c	2	0	1	5	0
Clarke,c	4	0	1	4	6	Cadore,p	3	0	1	2	3
aTragessor	1	0	0	0	0	bMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	1	cSmith,p	0	0	0	0	0
G.Smith,p	3	0	0	2	1						
Total	45	7	12	53	23	Total	34	6	9	*22	14

*Two out when winning run scored.

a Batted for Clarke in eleventh.

b Batted for Cadore in ninth.

Errors—Luderus, Bancroft, (2,) Olson, Kilduff, Cadore.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—7
Brooklyn	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Schmandt, Clarke, Luderus. Three-base hit—Blackburne. Home run—Myers. Stolen bases—Z. Wheat, Bancroft, Meusel, (2,) Whitted. Sacrifice hits—Kilduff, Johnston. Double plays—Bancroft, Sicking, and Luderus. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 1; S. Smith, 1; Packard, 1; G. Smith, 3. Hits—Off Cadore, 9 in 10 innings; S. Smith, 3 in 2; Packard, 6 in 8, (none out in fourth;) G. Smith, 3 in 6. Struck out—By Cadore, 8; S. Smith, 1; Packard, 1; G. Smith, 3. Wild pitch—G. Smith. Winning pitcher—G. Smith. Losing pitcher—S. Smith.

SENATORS BLANK MACKMEN.

One Run Decides Pitching Duel Between Johnson and Kinney.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Johnson held Philadelphia safe at all stages today, Washington winning the opening game of the series, 1 to 0. Judge's double, Foster's bunt single and a sacrifice fly by Rice accounted for the winning run. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	1	4	0	Kopp,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Foster,3b	4	0	2	1	2	Thomas,3b	4	0	0	4	1
Menosky,lf	2	0	2	3	0	Walker,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Rice,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Strunk,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Murphy,cf	4	0	0	5	0	Burns,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Picinich,c	4	0	1	10	1	Barrus,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Shanks,ss	3	0	0	1	1	aBurrus	0	0	0	0	0
Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	1	0	Turner,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Johnson,p	3	0	0	0	0	McAvoy,c	3	0	0	3	3
						Kinney,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	30	1	6	27	4	Total	33	0	6	24	12

a Ran for Perkins in the ninth.

Error—Menosky.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Judge. Turner, Menosky, Perkins. Stolen base—Foster. Sacrifice fly—Rice. Double play—Picinich and Judge. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; Kinney, 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 8; Kinney, 1.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 6; New Haven, 5.
(First game.)
New Haven, 6; Worcester, 7.
(Second game, 10 innings.)
Hartford, 1; Waterbury, 0.
(First game.)
Hartford, 6; Waterbury, 4.
(Second game.)
Bridgeport, 6; Springfield, 4.
(First game.)
Springfield, 5; Bridgeport, 4.
(Second game.)
Pittsfield, 8; Providence, 2.
(First game.)
Providence, 6; Pittsfield, 1.
(Second game.)

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Cobb, Detroit	68	261	48	92	.353
Sisler, St. Louis	80	311	57	108	.347
Jackson, Chicago	53	211	46	107	.344
Veach, Detroit	81	300	46	101	.337
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	75	276	50	93	.337

National League.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Cravath, Phila.	61	159	31	67	.354
Myers, Brooklyn	73	270	36	93	.333
McHenry, St. Louis	51	165	19	50	.327
Young, New York	72	281	43	90	.320
Williams, Phila.	67	182	28	58	.319

SKEETERS BLANKED IN PAIR OF GAMES

Jersey City Nine Finds Sledding Exceedingly Hard on Binghamton Diamond.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 24.—Jersey City was blanked in both games here this afternoon by Binghamton. Rube Sellers attempted to hurl both games for the Skeeters, but he was hammered hard in the second after pitching a fine game in the opener.

Barnes shut out the Skeeters, 1 to 0, in the first game, allowing but eight hits. In the second game, Beckvermit gave but four hits and the local men won, 3 to 0. Smith's triple and McClarry's Texas leaguer won the first game for the home team.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| BINGHA

TENNIS FORM IS JUSTIFIED BY SURVIVAL OF RANKING PLAYERS IN LONGWOOD TOURNAMENT

WILLIAMS SHOWS OLD TENNIS SKILL

Ex-Champion and Washburn Beat Pell and Inman in Four-Set Tilt at Longwood.

GALLERY ALWAYS ON EDGE

Biddle and Garland Also Furnish Full Quota of Thrills in Topping Gardner and Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—Under a cloudless sky, with blistering heat taking the place of the recent rains, the new grand stand court of the Longwood Cricket Club was initiated this afternoon by two of the most exciting doubles matches that a tennis gallery could wish to see. In the baptismal offering the old Eastern champions, R. N. Williams 2d and W. M. Washburn defeated the New York team, T. R. Pell and F. C. Inman, by the topsy-turvy score of 1—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1, while later the strong combination of Craig Biddle and C. S. Garland pulled out a five-set decision in a thrilling finish against G. P. Gardner, Jr., and H. C. Johnson, at 6—2, 3—6, 5—7, 7—5, 7—5. Among the winners on the outside courts today were Biddle, N. W. Niles, Garland, Sulloway, and Yamasaki in the singles, and the Wrig brothers, Niles and Dabney, and Harte and Caner in the Eastern doubles.

The crowd, which flocked to the grand stand for the first big match of the afternoon, gasped with astonishment at the sight of Williams and Washburn literally overwhelmed in their opening set against Pell and Inman. Distinctly superior play by the New Yorkers, with frequent errors by the local combination, turned this session into a 6—1 rout. Washburn lost his first service with a double fault, and Pell made it 2—0 when Williams missed a chance at the net. The 1916 champion then served successfully for his side's only tally of the set. Inman's delivery brought the score to 3—1, and Washburn then lost again, smashing out the deciding point after once more double-faulting and misjudging a good lob. Pell served a love game for a 5—1 lead, and the set was scored at 6—1, when Williams finished a rocky service with a double fault.

An Irresistible Attack.

This reverse, however, seemed to put the ex-title holders on edge, and the tide turned suddenly as they began an irresistible attack, in which all the shots which previously had been missing consistently now seemed to find the lines and the unguarded openings in the court. It was Williams who shone most brilliantly in this counteradvance, while at the same time Inman, evidently suffering from the heat, slumped gradually, until toward the close of the match he was far from his usually dependable self. Sharp placement shots immediately secured a break through Inman's service, and this was repeated against Pell, with both Williams and Washburn winning on their own deliveries, so that the score quickly reached 4—0. The left-hander again failed to come through, losing on a double fault, and Williams made it a love set, with the same offense as the only point charged against him.

Pell was upset for the opening game of the third set, but the advantage was canceled against Washburn when Inman made a winning stop-volley off a hard drive by Williams. The veteran of the quartet, however, was again unequal to winning his service, and Williams gave his side a 3 to 1 lead with the most delicate of short volleys. Pell served successfully and Washburn also did his share in bringing the games to 4—2, after which the inevitable break came again on Inman's southpaw offerings. Williams once more served out the set, 6—2.

The final struggle was soon over. Service alternated for two games before Inman succumbed again for the odd. After winning his delivery for a 3—1 lead, Williams smashed one which Pell miraculously caught on the throat of his racquet, making a good return and then winning the point with one of his prettiest back-hand drives across court to the alley.

But this spectacular effort did not save the game, and Washburn's service made it 5—1. Inman wilted completely in his final attempt, serving three double faults, the last one deciding the match at 6—1.

Even More Sensational.

The later battle developed even more sensational tennis than this curtain-raiser, and was far more closely contested throughout. Biddle and Garland began well, capturing a set at 6—2 before their opponents were fairly started. Gardner, however, began to develop a tremendous effectiveness overhead, while Johnson's chop drives became more and more accurate, and the Boston men had soon squared the match with a 6—3 victory. The third set was a hard one for the eventful winners to lose. The Pennsylvania team had run into a lead of 5—2 before Biddle and Garland succeeded in starting a rally. Then Gardner won his service, and the crucial break followed against Garland's delivery, the latter losing a deuce game after twice having the set-point on his racquet. Each time Johnson hit below the belt as the Pittsburgher came in to the net, and each time the volley was flubbed.

After putting out his game, Johnson tied up the set 5-all when Garland lobbed out and Biddle netted. It was 6—5 against Biddle after a wonderfully accurate volley by Gardner and the netting of an easy shot on the part of the Philadelphian. With Gardner serving, Johnson closed out the set, 7—5, by batting the ball close to the net for the deciding point.

The fourth set threatened to be a repetition of this uphill fight. Biddle and his partner led at 4—2 by breaking through Johnson's delivery, Garland's defensive lobbing of smashes and a clever placement down the centre being features of this skirmish. Then, in a hard fought deuce game, the Bostonians upset Biddle in turn, only to see the score mount to 5—5 when Gardner double-faulted his service away. Garland also lost, however, when Biddle missed an easy volley, and a lucky lob-volley to the base line by Gardner made it 5-all. Biddle served his team into a 6—5 lead, playing his head off, and had Gardner in the hole at 0—40 with a fine lob and volley, after the server had missed overhead, a habit that was distinctly growing upon him. Gardner then let the set slip away at 7—5 when he tried for too sharp an angle on a soft volley and netted the ball in consequence.

Victory Always in Doubt.

The rubber was an heroic affair, with victory in doubt up to the final point. Garland's service lost as a starter, but the games were equalized against Johnson, largely through his partner's errors. Biddle gave up the vantage point on his own delivery when he slipped and fell, and Garland missed the ball low for another break, with Johnson also flat on the ground. The Yale Captain sent the score to 3-1 by netting another volley close up, and the games then alternated with service up to 5—4. Here Biddle flashed a backhand drive straight down the track that brought a yell of applause from the gallery. A fierce volleying duel was won by Garland's nervy shot, close up, and after the New Englanders had scored twice overhead the same player made it 40—30 with a fine drive.

Gardner tied it up with a smash, however, and then introduced the match-point with another and shorter overhead kill. Biddle saved it with a placement that barely nipped the side line. He netted for a repetition of the danger signal, but this time Garland came to the rescue with a splendid volley. The youngster then drove through Johnson for the even vantage, and Gardner accommodatingly smashed out for the game, which made it 5—all. Garland served it up to 8—5 without the loss of a point both Pennsylvanians volleying superbly. Match-point came up again at 15—40 against Gardner, and, when Garland drove hard, the server was unable to keep his volley within the confines of the side line. It was set and match at 7—5 for Biddle and Garland, a nerve-racking finish to one of the most sensational doubles battles of the season.

Yale Man Passes Veterans.

The former Eastern champions found considerable difficulty in disposing of W. E. Porter and L. B. Rice in their morning match. The younger team took the opening set at 6—4, and continued to threaten the victors to the very end, finally losing at 7—5 in the fourth set. Washburn was wild throughout on ground strokes as well as volleys, his only dependable assets being a fast service and a fairly accurate lob. Williams made startling shots at intervals, but mixed in some costly errors. Young Rice, who made a great record with the Yale tennis team this year, found his fast service a fairly consistent winner, while the slower, twisting delivery of Porter also proved puzzling to the ranking stars.

J. D. Ewing of Yonkers and his veteran partner, W. H. Abbott, lost a close decision to Pfaffman and Crocker after being two deuce sets to the good, but the other doubles winners, particularly the Wright brothers, advanced in comparatively easy fashion.

F. J. Sulloway's one-sided defeat of A. S. Dabney, Jr., at 6—1, 6—2, was the only result in the singles that savored of the unexpected. Sulloway was hitting unusually hard, and was entirely too steady for his rival.

The summaries:

Longwood Singles.

THIRD ROUND—R. C. Seaver defeated R. B. Bidwell, 6—1, 7—5; R. N. Williams won from C. F. De Long by default; Craig Biddle defeated G. H. Peterson, 6—4, 6—3; L. B. Rice defeated D. S. Niles, 7—5, 6—3; N. W. Niles defeated George Garbs, 6—1, 6—1; A. N. Reggie defeated R. C. Bray, 6—2, 6—2; H. C. Johnson defeated H. S. Guild, 6—0, (defaulted); J. W. Foster won from N. Johnson by default; C. S. Garland defeated Willard Crocker, 7—5, 6—2; G. P. Gardner, Jr., defeated J. B. Fenno, Jr., 6—2, 6—3; F. J. Sulloway defeated A. S. Dabney, Jr., 6—1, 6—2; Ken Yamasaki defeated W. S. Warland, 6—4, 8—6; Josiah Wheelwright defeated E. W. Feibleman, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

Eastern Doubles.

SECOND ROUND—F. J. Sulloway and R. C. Seaver defeated A. E. Keat and H. H. Bundy, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5; D. S. Niles and J. S. Nicholl defeated A. S. Peabody and F. R. Godfrey, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; Craig Biddle and C. S. Garland won from F. E. Dixon and E. Mahan by default; G. P. Gardner, Jr., and H. C. Johnson won from M. Hobbs and H. S. Guild by default; H. Swain and W. L. Jennings won from C. K. Shaw and R. N. Dana by default; Beals and I. C. Wright defeated C. H. Collester and H. Taylor, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2; A. A. Claflin and W. W. Rice won from G. Garbe and H. Bullock by default; N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Jr., defeated J. B. Fenno, Jr., and G. W. Helm, 6—3, 6—2, 11—9; R. B. Bidwell and N. Peggie defeated J. S. Seabury and J. W. Foster, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3, 6—0; R. C. Harte and G. C. Caner defeated R. C. Bray and G. S. Wales, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4; K. S. Pfaffman and Willard Crocker defeated J. D. Ewing and W. H. Abbott, 5—7, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; H. V. Greenough and J. Wheelwright defeated Plimpton Brothers, 6—3, 6—4; W. S. Warland and K. Yamasaki won from W. D. Bourne and N. Johnson by default; R. N. Williams, 2d, and W. M. Washburn defeated W. E. Porter and L. B. Rice, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; T. R. Pell and F. C. Inman defeated H. Scott and S. L. Beals, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round—Craig Biddle and C. S. Garland defeated G. P. Gardner, Jr., and H. C. Johnson, 6—2, 3—6, 5—7, 7—5, 7—5; Peterson and Goodridge defeated Swain and Jennings, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1; Wright Brothers defeated Claflin and Rice, 6—4, 6—0, 6—1; Greenough and Wheelwright defeated Warland and Yamasaki, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3; Williams and Washburn defeated Pell and Inman, 1—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

EASTERN TENNIS MEN WIN.

Alexander and Voshell Take Match in Straight Sets in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—In the hardest fought tennis game played here this season Fred Alexander of New York, and S. Howard Voshell of Brooklyn, today defeated Charles Carran and Chick Benton of Cleveland in three straight sets, 6—4, 10—8, 8—6, in the second round of the tri-State sectional doubles tournament.

The other winning teams were Henry Wick, Jr., Cleveland, and Walter Westbrook, Detroit; Robert Kinsey and Axel Grayem, California, and Lucien Williams and J. Webber of Chicago.

A scheduled exhibition singles match between Fred Alexander and Axel Grayem was called off.

The summaries:

Tri-State Sectional Doubles.

Harry Wick, Jr., Cleveland, and Walter Wesbrook, Detroit, defeated R. G. Tewksberry and C. B. May, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; Robert Kinsey and Axel Gravem, California, defeated Ralph Ostir and W. D. White, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; Lucien Williams and J. Webber, Chicago, defeated Durand Wilder and Ashley Van Dusen, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4; Fred Alexander, New York, and S. Howard Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated Charles Carran and Chick Benton, Cleveland, 6—4, 10—8, 8—6; Harry Wick, Jr., Cleveland, and Walter Wesbrook, Detroit, defeated Henry Botten and Harold Hone, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—3, 6—7, 6—4.

RICHARDS BEATS GRIFFIN.

Youngster Enters Northwestern Tennis Finals Against Johnston.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., will oppose William Johnston of San Francisco in the finals of the men's singles of the Northwestern tennis tournament at Deep Haven courts tomorrow afternoon.

The feature of today's play was the work of Richards, who defeated Clarence Griffin of San Francisco, after five strenuous sets, 10—8, 6—4, 5—7, 2—6, 6—4. Johnston had an easy time winning from Joseph J. Armstrong of St. Paul, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

STARS IN WESTERN TENNIS.

Johnston, Kinsey, Gravem, and Kumagae Expected to Compete.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.—Tennis stars from many parts of the country are among the entries for the Western championship tournament to be held at the Rockhill Tennis Club one week beginning next Monday. The list already includes Fred Jostles, Theodore Drewes, and Elmer Swarts of St. Louis, Harry S. Knox, President of the Chicago Tennis Association; R. S. Van Arsdale, President of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, and other well-known players.

It is hoped that William M. Johnston, former national champion, and the two California stars, Robert Kinsey and Axel Gravem, who figured in the East and West tournament at Cincinnati, will play here. Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese star, and S. Howard Voshell of Brooklyn are other likely entries.

Entries for the women's events include Miss Corinne Gould of St. Louis, Miss Marguerite Davis of St. Paul, Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill, who recently won the Chicago City championship; Miss Mary Katherine Voorhees of Evanston, Ill., a former Western champion, and Mrs. H. S. Adams of Centralia, Ill.

The play will include men's singles and doubles, women's matches, and some mixed doubles.

PHELPS VICTOR ON COURT.

New Orleans Man in Asheville Final —Capers Also Wins.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 24.—Esmond Phelps of New Orleans defeated E. S. Mansfield of Atlanta today in the semi-finals of the Southern tennis tournament.

The ladies' singles started today. In the semi-finals Miss Louise R. Todd of Louisville, Ky., defeated Mrs. Alan McDonald, Asheville, 6—3, 6—0.

The defeat of C. M. Rodgers and Allen Ware by the Capers brothers, Rutledge and Frank of Augusta, in the semi-finals of the men's doubles, leaves the finals between the Capers brothers and the winner of the match between J. E. Orr and E. V. Carter, Atlanta, and E. S. Mansfield and J. D. Hunt of Atlanta.

CIRRUS FIRST HOME IN KNICKERBOCKER

Purchase Is Scratched, but Stable Mate Shows Enough Speed to Win Feature.

Sam C. Hildreth did not have to start his great three-year-old, Purchase, to capture the Knickerbocker Handicap at Empire City yesterday, although the conqueror of Sir Barton had been entered. Instead he relied on Cirrus, which has been acting as a pace maker for his more noted stable mate, and this son of Tracery proved good enough to take the winner's share of the $3,000 purse. Cirrus beat C. M. Garrison's Be Frank, winner of the Latonia Derby, which had been expected to give Purchase a fine contest. In fact, Be Frank was beaten for the place by Balustrade, which R. L. Gerry entered as an added starter to fill out the card.

Despite the fact that Purchase was scratched, to the disappointment of a large throng of spectators who had wanted to see him and Be Frank in a contest, the race proved to be one of the best that have been seen at the Yonkers track and the finish was so close that the proverbial blanket would have about covered all three horses. Cirrus got the decision by a neck while Be Frank and Balustrade finished so closely together that it looked to the thousands in the stands like a dead heat. The judges decided that Balustrade had whatever advantage there was.

Be Frank and Balustrade, which was in with 107 pounds, were made equal favorites at 8 to 5, while Cirrus was offered at 11 to 5, but at the last minute there was a heavy play on the Hildreth colt although the price did not change.

The difference in the rides which Jockeys Fator and Fairbrother gave their respective mounts was largely responsible for the victory of Cirrus, which also had the advantage of a little racing luck at a time when he needed it. Fairbrother used up Be Frank without attempting to save the colt for a final drive, while Fator waited patiently in the rear for his chance and was ready when it came.

The start was good, with Be Frank off in front on the mile and a sixteenth journey, closely followed by Balustrade. At the first turn Cirrus was cut off when Fator tried to get in on the rail and he trailed the others into the back stretch. Here Fairbrother moved up on Balustrade, took the lead and insisted on setting the pace although Be Frank is one that can come from behind in a race over a distance.

Be Frank and Balustrade raced in these positions all the way around the turn and opened up a gap of four lengths on Cirrus which was coming along at a steady clip, with Fator apparently not at all uneasy over the fact that he was some distance away from the leaders. Turning into the stretch Shuttinger urged Ballustrade and came up almost abreast of Be Frank. They were running so close together and the jockeys were so interested in this phase of the contest that they bore out coming into the stretch.

Just at that point Fator mare his move on Cirrus and the Hildreth colt began to gain with each stride. Fator took advantage of the opening left to him and came in on the rail, saving several lengths, almost enough to make up for the distance he had been behind the others, and when it came to the stretch drive Cirrus had the most racing left in him.

Cirrus caught the others in the last hundred yards, pushed his head in front and kept it there in one of the prettiest finishes of the season. There was no dispute over the winner, but Be Frank and Balustrade were nose and nose, the latter having come up with a final burst of speed. It proved to be just enough to send Balustrade over for the place.

The sunshine brought the racegoers back to Yonkers. The attendance was about 12,000, one of the largest crowds that have attended during this meeting. It was a bad day for those who played the favorites, for it was not until the last race that a public choice was first home. J. W. Schmidt's Penelope broke the long spell in the sixth event and sent at least a few of the players home with a smile on their faces.

The day started off with an upset when J. W. May's Head Over Heels was defeated by Kallipolis, owned by J. H. Shreve, for the Mount Kisco Purse, a five and a half furlong event for two-year-olds. Head Over Heels was a 7 to 10 favorite, but she is shy miss and dislikes company. All by herself she can almost fly, but when she discovers that other horses are racing with her she is apt to quit. Kelsey got her off to a flying start and she opened up such a gap on the others that it seemed she might not hear their clicking heels. Kallipolis and Phantom Fair were strung out behind her and getting off to the worst of the running. Kelsay did not give his mount a breathing spell and when the stretch turn was reached Head Over Heels tried and Kallipolis came on to win by a nose, with Phantom Fair third. Kallipolis was quoted at 18 to 5 and was fairly well played.

W. S. Kilmer's Vancouver bowled over a favorite in the second race, in which fifteen horses, the largest field of the day, went to the post. J. L. Murphy's Jeweler was the choice, but was forced to be content with third, Sammy Kelly beating him for the place. Jockey Gaudreau rated Vancouver third over the center part of the distance. Joseph F. Murphy and Sammy Kelly were making the pace and Vancouver came on to win in a drive through the stretch.

The Rye Purse, a mile event for three-year-olds and upward, went to H. L. Pratt's Game Cock. With only four starters, Tetley, the favorite, finished last. Lawrence Waterbury's Ticket, which he recently purchased from Andrew Miller, was second and Woodtrap got up for third. Tetley came up in the stretch after being back most of the way, but could not overtake Game Cock.

Ellison, which is owned by W. C. Weant, provided another disappointment on the list when he finished second to Albert A. in the fifth race. This was a mile and seventy yards test and brought out six starters. Ellison was favorite at 8 to 5. Rora set the early pace, but Albert A. went to the front on the last turn and came home an easy winner by five lengths.

Penelope was not the favorite at the putset in the last race, but was the choice at post time, because of heavy support that came in the last few minutes. She was easily the best of her field and had four lengths to spare at the finish. Cormoran was second and Our Maid third.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

The Mount Kisco Purse, for two-year olds; purse $700. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Kallipolis	110	Falcbr'er	18-5	7-10	1nk
Head Over Heels	110	Kelsay	7-10	2-5	2½
Phantom Fair	110	Fator	12-5	2-5	3½
Pontypridd	105	Tryon	60-1	12-1	4
Zomot	118	Butwell	100-1	20-1	5

Time—:54 3-5. Time 1:09.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Kallipolis, b. f., by Glorifier or Colt-Puritan Girl; owned by J. H. Shreve and trained by N. K. Bell.

SECOND RACE.

For maiden three-year-olds and upward; $700 added. About six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Vancouver, 3	112	Carroll	6-1	5-2	1nk
Sammy Kelly, 3	112	Nolan	4-1	8-5	2½
Jeweler, 3	117	Fator	5-2	even	3½
J. F. Murphy, 4	117	Falrbro'er	4-1	8-5	4
Buttontrope, 4	117	Lyke	6-1	5-2	5
Miss Sirling, 4	112	Erickson	60-1	20-1	6
Indian Spring, 3	107	Sn'derman	30-1	12-1	7
First Troop, 4	117	Collins	30-1	12-1	8
Rio, 4	117	Obert	100-1	40-1	9
Lave, 3	112	Shutt'ger	20-1	8-1	10
Susan M., 3	107	Coffiletti	30-1	12-1	11
Ballyconnell, 3	107	Rodriguez	10-1	4-1	12
King Agrippa, 4	112	Powers	12-1	5-1	13
Triumphant, 3	112	Stalker	30-1	15-1	14
Eledwin, 3	113	Th'nton	100-1	40-1	15

Time—1:11 2-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Vancouver, b. c., by Ogden-Lady Alberta; owned by W. S. Kilmer and trained by J. S. Healy.

THIRD RACE.

The Rye Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; claiming; $800 added. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Game Cock, 4	115	Walls	12-5	8-10	1nk
Ticket, 5	128	Shutt'ger	13-5	4-10	2½
Woodtrap, 5	120	Fator	12-5	4-5	5½
Tetley, 3	102	McAtee	5-2	4-5	4

Time—1:43 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Game Cock, ch. c., by Ballot-Almadie; owned by H. L. Pratt and trained by J. Fitzsimmons.

FOURTH RACE.

The Knickerbocker Handicap of $3,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Cirrus	110	Fator	11-5	2-5	1h
Balustrade	107	Shuttinger	8-5	2-5	2no
Be Frank	124	Fairbro'er	8-5	2-5	3

Time—1:49 4-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. Cirrus, b. c., by Tracery-Morningside; owned and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Albert A., 4	113	Shutt'ger	2-5	1-10	1h
Ellison, 5	113	Butwell	8-5	2-5	2no
Nanette Flack, 5	98	Coltiletti	12-1	4-1	5½
G. M. Miller, a	113	Fator	7-1	2-1	4
Dahinda, 3	98	Erickson	8-5	7-5	6
Rora, 4	110	Rodrig's	30-1	10-1	8

Time—1:48.

Start good; won easily; place same. Albert A., b. g., by Ballot-Clara J.; owned by Richard Cook and trained by J. J. Mufresan.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; selling; purse $700. Five and one-half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Penelope	109	Shutt'ger	3-5	even	1nk
Cormoran	109	Kelsay	6-1	2-1	2½
Our Maid	98	Pierce	15-1	6-1	3h
Rubidium	111	Davies	18-5	7-5	4
Hampden	114	Fator	4-1	8-5	5h
Edinkin	103	Carroll	30-1	4-1	6
Pirate McGee	101	St'pleton	20-1	8-1	7
Eastern Glow	106	Pickins	40-1	15-1	8
Sadie D.	106	Obert	20-1	10-1	9
Little Alexander	106	Collins	30-1	10-1	10
Frenzela	104	Rowan	30-1	10-1	11

Time—1:09.

Start good; won easily; place same. Penelope, b. f., by Sweep-Josie Cohan; owned by J. W. McClelland and trained by A. Zimmer.

MIGNOLA WINS RACE EASILY.

Favorite Takes Grand Circuit Feature in Straight Heats.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 24.—The Fort Miami Stake of $3,000 for 2:09 trotters, the feature event of today's Grand Circuit card at Fort Miami, was won by Walter Cox, driving Mignola, the favorite in the race. Mignola's best time was 2:04½, made in the second heat. The race was a straight-heat affair, as were all the others on the program.

The 2:14 pace for a purse of $1,000 had sixteen starters. The judges decided that the field was too large and the race was split into two divisions. Jack Keith, driven by Valentine, won the first division and Sanardo, with Murphy up, took the second.

The 2:07 pace with seven starters was won by J. Thomas driving John R. Braden. Because there were only three entries in the 2:07 trot the race was called off.

It was reported today that Edward Allen, who suffered a compound fracture of an arm in an accident at the track the second day of the meeting, had been taken to a hospital. Frank Hedrick, injured in the same accident, is in a hospital suffering from internal injuries.

The summaries:

2:07 PACE.

Three heats. Purse $1,000.

John R. Braden, b. h., by John E. Gentry, (J. Thomas)			1	1	1
Little Battiste, b. g., by Red Rim, Jr., (Cox)			3	5	2
Symbol Baron, blk. g., by Symboler, (McMahen)			2	4	5
Bex R., b. g., by Bex Elsec, Jr., (Martin)			6	2	4
Peter Maurer, ch. h., by Peter the Great, (Valentine)			5	3	3
Maggie Wreath and Handley B. also started.					

Time—2:04½, 2:04½, 2:07¼.

2:09 TROT—FORT MIAMI STAKE.

Purse $3,000.

Mignolia, ch. h., by Allerton, (Cox)			1	1	1
Mary Coburn, ch. m., by Manrico, (Andrews)			2	2	2
Gentry C., ch. g., by Gentry Allerton, (Geers)			3	4	3
Ethel Direct, br. g., by Ethel Todd, (Brusie)			4	3	7
Harrods Creek, ch. h., by General Watts, (Engleman)			5	5	4
The Cossack, Stephen, Peter Pogue and Petrex also started.					

Time—2:04¼, 2:04¾, 2:06¼.

2:14 PACE.

First Division. Purse, $1,000.

Jack Keith, blk. h., by Directum Medium, (Valentine)			1	1	1
Myron Cochato, b. h., by Walter Cochato, (Sturgeon)			2	2	2
Tepna, b. m., by Rex Leon, (Stokes)			5	2	3
Jack Frost, r. g., by Jack Straw, (Gray)			4	4	4
Anna Moore, b. m., by Oliver Moore, (Mitchell)			7	5	5
Lottie Express, Ella H., Tony Nut, Lassie Pointer also started.					

Time—2:07¼, 2:05¾, 2:10¼.

2:14 PACE.

Second Division. Purse $1,000.

Sarnardo, b. g., by San Francisco, (Murphy)			1	1	1
Miss Eagle, b. m., by Red Eagle, (Stokes)			2	3	2
Twister C., ch. h., by Sam Twister, (Fain)			3	2	3
Ethel Knight, blk. m., by Midnight, (McDonald)			4	4	4
Lady Todd, b. m., by Kentucky Todd, (Lawrence)			5	5	6
Prince Pepper and Jeanne Castle also started.					

Time—2:04¾, 2:04¾, 2:06¾.

TO BEAT 2:13¼ TROTTING.

Gramco, b. g., by Morgan Axworthy, (Stokes.) 2:09¼.

TEST FOR BETTING LAW.

Michigan Order Prohibiting Publication of Odds Is Contested.

DETROIT, July 24.—Constitutionality of the Michigan law which prohibits publication of betting odds on horse races, or distribution within the State of newspapers containing such information, will be tested in the State Supreme Court.

This announcement was made here today by counsel for Louis and Frank F. Grosscup, and Max and Samuel Solomon, local newspaper distributors, charged with circulating out-of-town newspapers containing betting odds.

Hoofbeats of the Racers.

Owners who still have horses at Empire City have practically completed arrangements for shipping to Saratoga, and the fields will probably grow smaller as the meeting draws to a close. There will be the usual rush as the last minute approaches.

Chris Fitz Gerald, manager of the Empire City track, is making an inquiry into the charges that horses have been tampered with. He had no announcement to make yesterday about the cases of Beck and Call and Masda, but said a full investigation would be made.

Lawrence Waterbury, the noted polo player, who bought Ticket from Andrew Miller, is going to make a jumper of the horse. He believes Ticket will be successful in the steeplechase events.

There was some bidding on Albert A. after his victory in the fifth race and his owner, Richard Cook, retained him at $1,205.

The Highweight Handicap will be the feature on the card at Yonkers today. Out the Way, from the stable of Sam C. Hildreth, has been assigned the top weight with 140 pounds. Arrah Go On, Mad Hatter, and Startling are others which will be required to carry a heavy burden.

Samuel Ross's Cormoran has run a number of good races recently, but has not been able to score a victory.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Brutus, 108 pounds; St. Kevin, 108; Pokey Jane, 112; Bread Line, 103; Lover's Lane, 98, 102; Bright Gold, 112; *Acid Test, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; Oakhill Purse; selling; one mile and a quarter. Comma Ci, 108 pounds; *Caddie, 107; *John I. Day, 111; Conduit, 115.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Alvord, 114 pounds; The Pin, 114; Lady Ward, 103; Dashing, 102; Carmelita, 107; *Dotta's Best, 102; *Gleipner, 113; Blasony, 114; King Agrippa, 114; Millrace, 106; Search Light 3d, 107; Fledra, 114; *Rockport, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; Highweight Handicap; about six furlongs. Out The Way, 140 pounds; Mad Hatter, 120; Grimalkin, 108; Quietude, 107; Startling, 127; Kashmir, 114; Woodtrap, 115; Arrah Go On, 126; Ticklish, 117; Slippery Elm, 123; Whitney, 115; Bill McCloy, 96; Back Bay, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Crepuscule, 111 pounds; Search Light 3d, 102; Locius, 118; Joan of Arc, 99; Tondatool, 103; Salvatella, 107; Favour, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Jest Bullant, 108 pounds; *Frenesia, 106; Sain Rose, 106; Bridge Player, 105; Mazarelle M., 106; Mlle. Vivian, 105; Our Maid, 105; Orleans Girl, 105.

BARNES HOLDS LEAD IN TITLE TOURNEY

Western Open Champion, with a Par 70, Increases Advantage Over Hagen in Four Strokes.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Playing a par 70 today, James Barnes increased his lead to four strokes over the nearest contender for his title in the Western open golf championship at Mayfield Country Club. Added to yesterday's 69, Barnes had a total of 139 for 36 holes, while Walter Hagen, national champion, was second with 143, having taken 72 today because of pit trouble.

Two strokes away stood McLeod of Washington, D. C., formerly national champion, who scored 74 today. He was kept back by poor putting.

The champion's best shot of the round was made on the 436-yard ninth. He drove 275 yards, but the pellet found an old scrap in which it was half buried. Barnes had to use a mashie with which he cut away the hardened edges of the hole. The ball carried 120 yards and with a lunge reached the green, giving him a par 4 and 35 for the nines, one under par.

Turning for home, the tall Cornishman put his second six feet from the cup on the boomering tenth, 450 yards, but missed the putt. He did better on the 525-yard eleventh, scoring a birdie 4 by holding a tricky putt over along a ridge. After again finding a trap on the 230-yard twelfth, and taking 4 as yesterday, Barnes duplicated yesterday's stretch 2 on the 200-yard thirteenth by holding a twelve-footer.

The St. Louisan dropped a stroke on the 400-yard fourteenth by allowing for a stiff breeze, which was shut off at this hole by a high bank and woods, taking 5. With par on the next three holes, Barnes faced the home fairway needing a 4 on the 450-yard hole for a second 69. He was overanxious, and, trying to play a low sliced ball around a bend in the fairway, failed to get the slice. He landed in the depths of a trap, whence he emerged by breaking the shaft of his niblick clean off. He put his third on the green eighteen feet from the cup, but missed holing his fourth by inches.

Aside from Barnes, the gallery showed most interest in Hagen, who, after dashing off pars on the first two holes, thrilled the spectators by scoring an eagle 3 on the 455-yard shindy over hillowing hills to a blind green. He whaled out such a long drive that he reached the carpet with a mashie and finished by holing a ten-foot putt.

Hagen went over the green with his approach on the 335-yard fifth, and took 5, but recouped the loss with a birdie 3 on the 515-yard sixth and a 2 on the 145-yard eighth. He sliced his drive and hooked his second on the ninth, where he got enmeshed in a forest yesterday, but got down in 5.

The national champion had another spill on the 230-yard twelfth, where he overdrove the green into a pit and took 5, but covered the rest of the homeward journey in par except the sixteenth, where he hooked his drive and took a 5.

Ellsworth Augustus of Cleveland was the only amateur to remain in the race. J. K. Wadley of Texarkana being off his game.

Many of the scores ran high today on account of faster greens and a brisk breeze.

Those who qualified for tomorrow's play, with scores for today and total for thirty-six holes, follow:

James Barnes, St. Louis, 70—139; Walter Hagen, Detroit, 72—143; Fred McLeod, Washington, 74—145; Bob McDonald, Chicago, 71—146; Otto Mackbarth, Cincinnati, 77—146; Tom McNamara, New York, 77—147; J. Douglas Edgar, Atlanta, 71—147; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 75—147; Jack Hutchinson, Chicago, 72—148; Willie Kidd, St. Louis, 77—148; Harry Hampton, Richmond, Va., 73—148; Charles Lorms, Toledo, 74—149; Willie Ogg, Atlanta, 75—149; Leo Diegel, Detroit, 74—149; William Trovinger, Detroit, 73—150; R. H. Griggs, Louisville, 75—150; George Sargent, Minneapolis, 76—150; Charles Thom, Shinnecock Hills, 75—150; W. C. Sherwood, Newark, Ohio, 74—150; Dave Ogilvie, Columbus, 74—150; Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland, 76—150; Cyril Walker, Minneapolis, 76—152; H. C. Walker, Muskegon, 77—153; Arthur Clarkson, Kenosha, 78—152; Frank Adams, Winnipeg, 77—152; J. S. Brophy, Cincinnati, 78—153; Emmett French, York, Penn., 76—153; Alex Cunningham, Wheeling, 81—154; William Brand, Upper Montclair, 78—154; Louis Lollier, Boston, 77—154; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, N. Y., 77—154; Jack Burke, St. Paul, 77—154; Alfred Hackbarth, Chicago, 79—154; Jack Burgess, Asheville, N. C., 77—155; Frank Sprogell, Birmingham, 78—155; Eddie Loos, Chicago, 77—155; Jack Dinerwall, Pittsburgh, 79—156; Tom Kerrigan, New York, 78—156; Bob Simpson, Coronado Beach, Cal., 78—156; Gil Nicholls, New York, 78—156; Jack Kelly, Newark, N. J., 79—156; Norman Clark, Cleveland, 82—156; J. J. O'Brien, Ch

REFUSES TO ENJOIN ARSENAL MUSEUM

Justice Luce Blocks Effort to Prevent Private Exhibit in the Park.

COMPLAINANT WILL APPEAL

Attorney Says Judge Erred In Dismissing Suit—Reasserts Lease Is Illegal.

Efforts by members of the Parks and Playgrounds Association and others to prevent the Safety Institute of America using the Arsenal Building for an exhibit of safety devices met with a setback yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Luce dismissed the suit filed by William H. Williams of Gaston, Williams & Wignore, Inc., suing as a taxpayer. The court also refused an injunction to restrain Park Commissioner Gallatin and the Safety Institute from carrying out the terms of a lease, under which the Institute is to have free use of the Arsenal upon spending $50,000 to remodel the building and make it fireproof.

William B. Roulstone, attorney for Mr. Williams, said he believed Justice Luce was in error in holding that the complaint did not state a good cause of action, and in giving judgment for the defendants. "Our cause is just, and we believe the complaint is sufficient," he said. "We will have the case reviewed by the Appellate Division as soon as possible. We are grateful to THE NEW YORK TIMES for the constant efforts to protect the parks from anything but park uses, and wish the newspaper the best of luck in its fight."

Text of Court's Decision.

In his opinion, Justice Luce said:

The argument of the plaintiff is based on his assumption that any use of the lands included in Central Park for purpose other than playgrounds or resting places is illegal in other words, that a park shall consist solely of trees and grass. It is well established that park lands may be put to many uses without violation of law. The laws under which Central Park was acquired, and amendatory acts thereto, provided for the establishment and maintenance within the limits of the park of museums, zoological or other gardens, collections of natural history and observatories or works of art. This provision has been carried into Greater New York Charter.

The decisions of the courts of this State have recognized that the establishment of a restaurant in a public park is a proper use of the park property. It has also been recognized that the use of park property for horticultural gardens and for the instruction and recreation of the public is a proper use. The acts and decisions referred to establish fully that educational features as well as provisions for the health and comfort of the public are proper attributes of a public park.

Justice Luce held that the city has authority under the charter to establish the museum proposed, and, accordingly, that "the plaintiff's cause of action fails."

In his brief opposing dismissal of the complaint, Mr. Roulstone said the plaintiff was suing on the ground that the granting of the license to the Safety Institute constituted a waste of city property. The complaint should not be dismissed if the plaintiff is entitled to any relief, either legal or equitable, he said, and it should be construed liberally, since the "material allegations are deemed to be true."

Calls Lease Illegal and a Waste.

Mr. Roulstone pointed out that the complaint was based on two theories; first, that the lease by the Park Commissioner is an illegal official act, and, that it entails a waste of property. He said:

"It will not aid in, but will impede and materially hinder the beneficial use of Central Park by the public and people of the city and will not contribute to but will detract from the use and enjoyment of the park by the public and will diminish the opportunity of the people to use and enjoy Central Park as a place of resort, amusement, recreation and exercise. In the light of the decisions the complaint is sufficient as showing that the action is calculated to work public injury and imperil the public interest."

Mr. Roulstone contended that an injunction should be granted pending the final determination of the suit, because if the defendants are permitted to alter and occupy the building "the principal end which the plaintiff is seeking to prevent will be accomplished." He added:

"It is difficult to conceive in what manner the program of the Safety Institute will serve to maintain the beauty and utility of Central Park or to improve it for ornamentation purposes, or for the beneficial use of the vast majority of people of the city. It will mean either that, on one hand, any one who merely clothes himself in the garment of a benefactor or ostensibly carries the standard of worthy endeavor, can step in and obtain the use of any park or section of a park upon the mere asking; or, on the other hand, that the interests of the public in the parks of the city cannot be jeopardized at the mere whim and caprice of every enthusiast who sees in the parks an opportunity to further his own selfish interest or the interest of a restricted class of people at the expense of the great public at large."

Gallatin Argues for Exhibit.

Park Commissioner Gallatin, in urging that his action be approved, said his predecessor, Commissioner Berolzheimer and other public officers had considered the subject and they all considered that the use of the arsenal by the Safety Institute "would be to the great advantage of the people of the city, and would enhance the use of the park by them and add to the entertainment, recreation and education of those who frequent the park."

Commissioner Gallatin said the arsenal is in disrepair, and that under the lease, the building will be restored to its original architectural condition. He said the lease does not involve the exploitation of private interests. City Chamberlain Berolzheimer said exhibitions of safety devices are maintained in parks in London and Paris. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Safety Institute, said the $50,000 for the reconstruction of the arsenal is available, and that the plans being prepared by Arnold W. Brunner will be submitted to the Park Commissioner.

Secretary Baker's Brother Candidate

VERONA, N. J., July 24.—Major Frank H. Baker, a brother of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, may be chosen by the Democratic voters of West Essex as their candidate for the County Board of Freeholders. Mr. Baker has stated that he would allow his name to be considered. Major Baker, who has been a resident of Caldwell for the past five years, is connected with a wholesale produce firm in New York. He was commissioned in the Quartermaster Corps in April, 1917, and discharged from the service last February.

Launch Destroyer at Bath, Me.

BATH, Me., July 24.—The torpedo boat destroyer Crowninshield was launched at the Bath Iron Works today. The christening was by Emily Crowninshield Davis, 11 years of age, daughter of Dr. Lincoln Davis of Boston. Her great-great-grandfather, for whom the craft was named, was Secretary of the Navy under President Madison. Lieut. Commander Ralph E. Sampson, son of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander in Chief at the battle of Santiago, will command the destroyer.

Chicago House Rents to Soar In Fall.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Rentals of apartments and houses in Chicago will be increased from 10 to 30 per cent., and in some cases 100 per cent., to meet the increased cost of operation, real estate dealers said today. These increases will go into effect when tenants sign new leases Oct. 1.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

Rockinchair
De Luxe Union Suits
In Seven Select Fabrics
At The John David Shop

Underwear Is Only Something To Be Worn Under, But A Rockinchair Athletic Union Suit, Though Worn Under, Is A Revelation In Artistic Patterning, Smart Tailoring, Body-Fitting Draping. On View In Nainsook Checks, $1.75; Mesh Striped Madras, $2.00; Plaid Handkerchief Lawn, $2.50; Featherweight Silky Mulle, $2.50; Silk Striped Madras, $3.50; Jacquard Silk And Cotton Figures, $4.00; Silk Habutai, $7.50..

Examine your face and neck closely in the mirror. See if hairs which tend to grow back under the skin form an irritating "collar-line."

Eliminating the "collar-line"

HAVE you noticed how many men you meet on the cars at night are adjusting their collars, trying to ease the irritation where the edge rubs on the lower part of the beard?

Those men are suffering from a "collar-line." They are probably making it worse every time they shave.

Examine *your* beard. Look at the skin of your face and neck closely in the mirror. It is not perfectly smooth. With a microscope you could see that the skin is really a series of tiny hills with the hairs rising from depressions.

If when shaving you stretch the skin of your neck and shave against the grain, you actually cut off the hair *below the surface*. The hair is curled in as it grows again. The result is an irritated "collar-line."

How to prevent this irritation

To do away with the "collar-line" the beard must be *softened thoroughly* before shaving. Stretching the skin in order to get a close shave is then unnecessary.

The hair of the beard is composed chiefly of *keratin*, the same horn-like substance that makes the finger-nails hard. Each hair is surrounded by a film of oil supplied by the skin. The creamy, thick-textured lather of the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick instantly dissolves the oil film around each hair and works quickly to soften the keratin.

Even a razor that is but moderately sharp will not pull. Irritation is prevented and you get the quick, velvety shave you have always longed for.

The after-effect on the skin will be a welcome surprise, for the face is left smooth and *refreshed*.

You will find that every druggist is ready to supply you with the stick in the metal container at 35 cents and re-fills at 25 cents. The Andrew Jergens Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Perth, Ontario.

The new Woodbury's Shaving Stick

The same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap

There is Now Plenty of Beef and Lamb for Everybody

At the present price levels these are the cheapest of the meat foods.

It is now possible to advise the American people that it is no longer necessary to conserve beef and lamb.

Right now, there is plenty of these meats for everybody and this will be the situation for many months to come. Here are the reasons:

1. Demobilization of our armies has gone ahead so rapidly that they now require very little beef and lamb.
2. England and the other European countries no longer look to us for their beef supplies.
3. When war was declared the American live-stock raiser started to produce more meat. The result has been a large increase in live stock production.

Therefore,

You may now buy beef and lamb—and buy freely.

American National Live Stock Association
National Wool Growers' Association
Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas
Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa
Kansas Live Stock Association
Southern Cattlemen's Association
Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen's Association
Nebraska Stock Growers' Association
Missouri Live Stock Feeders' Association
Illinois Live Stock Association
Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association
West Virginia Live Stock Association
Wyoming Stock Growers' Association
Montana Stock Growers' Association
California Cattlemen's Association
Colorado Live Stock Association
Idaho Cattle Growers' Association
Arizona Cattle Growers' Association
New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association
Cattle Raisers' Association of Oregon

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TAMMANY DELAYS TO PLACATE HEARST

Publisher's Opposition to Justice Luce Forces Revision of the Slate.

MURPHY IS CONCILIATORY

Selections for the City Court Also a Problem for the Organization Leaders.

MORAN OPENS CAMPAIGN

Prospective Candidate for Aldermanic Presidency Opposes Transfer Charge and Higher Fares.

Unable to agree upon candidates for the City Court, Tammany leaders will not complete their slate for the offices to be filled at the November election until next week. The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall was to meet at noon today to announce candidates for President of the Board of Aldermen, Supreme Court Justices, City Court Judges, and Surrogate, but word was received from agents acting for William R. Hearst that the publisher demanded two places on the City Court list and moreover would not acquiesce in the nomination of Robert L. Luce for the Supreme Court. Leader Charles F. Murphy is anxious to placate the Hearst faction and it is probable that a compromise will be effected.

Mr. Hearst wants James A. Allen, always a Hearst supporter, renominated for the City Court and also would like to have Richard H. Smith renominated. Mr. Murphy, it is understood, is willing to do this, but he also wants to renominate Justice Luce for the Supreme Court bench. Justice Luce was appointed by Governor Smith to fill out the term left vacant by the resignation of Clarence J. Shearn and the Hearst papers strongly opposed the appointment. Mr. Hearst is in California but his agents here have given Tammany an ultimatum on his behalf. The Tammany Executive Committee decided to adjourn their meeting until next Monday at noon when they hope to have the difficulty smoothed out.

Assails Traction Companies.

Robert L. Moran, the Tammany choice for President of the Board of Aldermen, in the meantime does not intend to wait, but has gone ahead with his campaign plans. He issued a statement yesterday in which he said that part of his platform would be opposition to the granting of increased car fares as well as the order of Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon allowing for transfer charges on the city traction lines. Despite the fact that Governor Smith upholds Commissioner Nixon in his transfer order, as against Mayor Hylan, Mr. Moran said that he stood squarely with the Mayor on the proposition. It is not expected that Mr. Moran's stand will interfere with his nomination by the Tammany organization, as he is concededly the strongest candidate Tammany could name for the place. President Moran said:

The question has been asked me by many people of the city as to my attitude on the subject of increased fares, and the granting to the traction trust of the city by the Public Service Commission the right to charge for transfers on the various street railway lines throughout the city. So that there will be no doubt in the minds of the people as to what my platform will be in the coming election, I wish to publicly state that when the street railway companies made application to the Board of Estimate some few months ago for the privilege of making an increased fare, I, as a member of the Board of Estimate, voted in opposition to the said application.

For years the traction interests of the City of New York received through legislative enactment and through various legislative municipal bodies special grants and franchises to use the highways of the city, for additional upon the five-cent fare. For more than half a century the five-cent fare poured into the pockets of the traction trust billions of dollars from the people of the city, and through various stock manipulations and friendly receiverships many millions were abstracted from the investing public, who were assured that New York railway stocks were secure investments.

If after all these years of exploitation the companies are no longer desirous of operating under a five-cent fare, the franchises should be forfeited and returned to the city.

An increased fare or the granting of authority to charge for transfers, which is equivalent to the same, is a step backward to the conditions which the past speak so plainly of, and which progressive public opinion has long since repudiated. The issue is a plain one to those who are of progressive thought and modern ideas, whether the city must guarantee to all the utility corporations a rate which will insure profit, regardless of exploitation, manipulation, or mismanagement. When that day is at hand, and prevailing conditions would indicate that it is, the city has but one alternative, and that is the confiscation of the public utilities and their operation in the present and future interest of the people of the City of New York.

The Public Service Commission is not the voicing agent, nor is it representative of the opinions of the people of the city, and it has therefore not acted in the best interest of the people when it granted an additional charge for transfers, and it has further violated the trust which the Legislature of this State vested in it when by statute it was placed in control of the utility facilities of this metropolis.

The Board of Estimate, which is the duly elected body to serve the interest of the people, should have been consulted as to the city's policy upon a question relative to the franchise rights of railroad corporations in the City of New York. The action of the Public Service Commission has broken down the barrier which was intended to safeguard the city's interest and has opened up the floodgates for a further exploitation of the general public by the traction trust.

Mayor Hylan and I have disagreed upon many questions of public policy, but upon this issue, which I am confident is the concern of almost every citizen of the city, we are thoroughly in accord and co-operation. I sincerely hope that the courts of this State will render an opinion which will nullify the action of the Public Service Commission and will place in the hands of the Board of Estimate the disposition of this matter. In the event that the court shall rule that the Public Service Commission is vested with such broad powers, the Legislature of this State, rising to meet the demand of the people of this city, should enact laws which will arrest the power of a nonelective body whose history from its inception has been the protection of special interests, and shall place in the hands of the Board of Estimate, which is directly responsible to the voting population of this city, sufficient power to safeguard the interests of the city.

The Bronx Democratic organization also want a representation on the City Court Judgeship ticket. A number of Bronx candidates have come forward. Among the candidates are Public Administrator Ernest E. L. Hammer, County Clerk Joseph V. Callahan, Sheriff James S. Donnelly, and Assistant Corporation Counsel James A. Donnelly.

The Sheriff's name has been put forward by Under Sheriff Thomas F. O'Neill. County Clerk Callahan is said to have the inside track for the nomination if the Bronx is to be favored.

The Democratic County Committee of the Bronx will meet tonight in the Morris High School, Boston Road and 166th Street, to discuss the matter. The organization will also adopt the party call for the primary election to be held in September. At the meeting it is proposed to amend the County Committee rules to change the ratio of representation on the committee from one member for every ten voters to one for every fifteen voters.

Switzerland Has Aided 100,000 Badly Wounded Men

BERNE, July 24, (Associated Press.)—More than 100,000 mutilated, seriously wounded soldiers have been transported to their respective home countries through Switzerland during the war. The men were transported in hospital trains with the assistance of the Swiss Red Cross. A further movement of these soldiers is expected from France to Germany through Switzerland, which will bring the total up to 110,000.

PARIS HERALD PRINTS APOLOGY TO THE TIMES

False Statement Acknowledged and Attributed to Cable Error.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—The New York Herald European edition publishes the following on the first page of today's issue:

The Herald has received the following cablegram from the management of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"New York, July 21.

"Your New York dispatch about Villard's publication of a secret Government dispatch, in the course of which you say: 'Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk accuses THE NEW YORK TIMES of having purloined confidential documents from the State Department' has been cabled to us. The falsity of this statement concerning THE NEW YORK TIMES should have been obvious at a glance, no matter how your cable dispatch may have been garbled. An immediate, complete, and satisfactory retraction is required, without waiver of any of our rights in the matter.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES."

The Herald regrets to find on investigation that through an error in transmission the dispatch in question published in Monday's Herald and conveying the text of a "confidential" message from Mr. Arthur Bullard to the State Department as it appears in this week's New York Nation was confused with other press publications of confidential diplomatic correspondence which Mr. Polk declared had been surreptitiously obtained.

Sincerely regretting the inadvertence, The Herald is happy to make instantly and fully the amende honorable due to THE NEW YORK TIMES in the matter by publishing this correction, recognizing that a journal of its high reputation could not possibly have been guilty of incurring the accusation mentioned.

GEORGIA DEFEATS SUFFRAGE

Legislators, Angered at Wilson, Also Vote Down Referendum Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 24.—The Federal suffrage amendment was defeated overwhelmingly in both houses of the General Assembly today. Following a contest that has continued about two-thirds of the entire time since the session opened, the Senate finally brought the question to a vote at the morning session and killed it by a vote of 30 to 17, the votes, the ballot being 39 for and 9 against refusing to ratify the amendment.

The House took up the bill at the opening of the session and disposed of it in short order, only four hours being consumed in the discussion. The final vote on the amendment proposed by the committee against ratification was 118 to 20, while the vote on adoption of the committee amendment was 126 to 34.

The Senate not only defeated the bill, but voted down an effort to have the question submitted to a vote of the people at the next white primary by a vote of 36 to 127. Senator Risgdale declared that if the bill passed "it would mean that the American race would be degraded and wiped off the face of the earth when the women put on pants and entered politics."

The Legislature acted in opposition to President Wilson, who sent a telegram urging ratification of the amendment for the sake of "expediency" and also sent William J. Harris, the junior United States Senator from Georgia, to Atlanta to lobby for ratification or to see that the Legislature did not act at all. President Wilson's course angered the legislators and he was time and again denounced as a "meddler" during the debate. Senator Harris was denounced and described as a man who had gone to the Senate by virtue of Wilson's indorsement when Georgia was raging with the war fever. So bitterly have legislators resented the President's course that it is said in the Capitol lobbies that he would have difficulty in carrying Georgia if he should again be a candidate.

SALEM, Ore., July 24.—Governor Olcott refused today to call a session of the Oregon Legislature to ratify the National Woman Suffrage amendment, except on condition that a majority of the members of both Houses voluntarily requested such a session, and agreed to bear their own expenses.

LORDS DROP SUFFRAGE BILL

Adamson 30-Year-Age Measure Is Halted by Chancellor.

LONDON, July 24, (Associated Press.)—The Adamson bill, which provided for giving the franchise to women on the same terms as men, but only at the age of 30 years, was dropped by the House of Lords this evening.

This action was taken by the Lord Chancellor at the suggestion of the Earl of Kimberley, who had moved the second reading of the bill.

The House of Lords on Tuesday passed the second reading of a bill, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, entitling women to hold public office and exercise public functions. It made no change in the franchise affecting women. The Government bill was a substitute for the bill of William C. Adamson, offered in the House of Commons on behalf of the Labor Party.

ASKS AS TO SUFFRAGE PLANS

New Hampshire Would Act with Others Before Election.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 24.—Governor Bartlett today sent to the Governors of all the States a telegraphic request for information whether the States had adopted or would afford an opportunity for the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution before the next Presidential election. He said he would call the New Hampshire Legislature into special session to obtain action on the amendment if a sufficient number of States were likely to afford a similar opportunity.

Governor Bartlett added his belief that this State would favor the amendment.

MEXICO SENDS NOTE ON CHEYENNE CASE

Says "Lack of Precaution on the Part of the Victims Was the Cause of the Incident."

TAKING STEPS TO PUNISH

No Comment from Our State Department as to the American View of the Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Department of State announced today that a note had been sent by the Foreign Office of the Mexican Government to the American Embassy in Mexico on the Cheyenne incident. No comment was made as to whether this Government was satisfied with the Mexican viewpoint. The Carranza note is similar to the Mexican official statement printed this morning. The State Department announcement reads:

Secretary Lansing announced today that the Department of State has received a dispatch from the American embassy at Mexico City reporting that the Mexican Foreign Office, in a note dated yesterday, contended that the recent holding up of a boat load of sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne was due to lack of precaution on the part of the sailors and that the Mexican authorities have taken measures for punishing the guilty parties. This explanation, as a result of representations made by the Department of State, through the American embassy, is similar to statements published in the Mexico City press as having been made public by the Foreign Office and chief of the general staff of the Mexican Government.

The Foreign Office note says that the sailors "without notifying the Mexican authorities imprudently went up the Tamesi River, beyond where the last military detachment of the Mexican Government is located, and that it was due to this fact that they were assaulted and their personal effects, consisting of a watch, shoes, and a small amount of money, were taken fro them." The note adds: "From this above it can be deduced that the lack of precaution on the part of the victims was the cause of the incident. The authorities are now taking the necessary steps for the identification and punishment of the guilty parties."

Secretary Lansing's announcement added that the Mexican press had published the report of the Mexican chief of staff on the cases of the Americans Correll, Catron, and Hughes. These accounts are the same as those published in THE TIMES this morning.

Another announcement by the State Department, which was issued without comment, deals with the discovery of new oil fields and sets forth the attitude of the Carranza Government toward oil grants and drilling permits, as published in the newspaper Excelsior. It reads:

Existence of large and important oil deposits in the vicinity of Mapimi, in the State of Durango, Mexico, is believed in Government circles in Mexico City, as the result of prospecting operations near Mapimi, according to an article in the Excelsior forwarded here from the Consulate General at Mexico City. Several claims based on these explorations already have been filed in the Department of Petroleum of the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and the concessions have been granted.

The article adds: "The action of the Government in conceding titles is in accordance with the prevailing laws which allow the conferring of titles to lands in vicinities which have not yet been opened up for exploitation. Further concessions for new wells will not be granted in regions where petroleum is now produced, pending the enactment of the proposed petroleum laws which are now being considered by the National Congress.

"This new oil region is adjacent to the important mining section of Valardena and Pedricena, within easy reach of Parras and Torreon, and there is good railway connection with Monterey and the industrial region thereabouts.

"It is understood that the concessionaires above mentioned have already taken the first steps toward obtaining necessary drilling machinery and it is expected that within three months active operations will be in progress."

In connection with the Mexican statement about the Correll case, Mrs. Correll, while testifying before the House Rules Committee, was asked if "any one representing the authorities in Mexico, up to this time, asked you anything about the incidents that occurred at your house that day?" Her reply was "No."

Mrs. Correll's son Joseph was asked if any attention was paid to the murder by Government authorities. He replied: "No, sir. The next day they sent a bunch of men out there, but they did not try to catch them. They just laid around the station, and when the next train came they caught it and went back to Tampico."

AGREE ON BORDER PATROL.

Gen. Calles Has a Conference with American Officers.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 24.—A complete understanding was reached today upon details of a plan whereby the United States army officers in Arizona and those of the Mexican Federal army in Sonora will co-operate to prevent trouble along the Arizona-Sonora boundary. This was the outcome of a conference held in Agua Prieta today between Brig. Gen. W. R. Smedberg, commanding the Arizona military district, and General Calles, Governor of Sonora and Secretary of Commerce and Industry in the Carranza Cabinet. The conference was also attended by Colonel W. O. Johnson, commanding Camp Harry J. Jones, near here, and Captain F. D. Wright of the Army Intelligence Service.

The conferees discussed recent incidents out of which friction had arisen in the border district, particularly in the vicinity of Nogales, Ariz. General Calles stated that he had strengthened the border guard in that vicinity and could guarantee that there will be no repetition of the alleged thefts of live stock.

General Smedberg, following his return to Douglas, expressed satisfaction over the result of his conference, which he will communicate to the headquarters of the Southern Division for transmission to the War Department at Washington.

GIRLS ADMIT STARTING FIRE.

Five Inmates Held in Blaze at New Jersey State Home.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Charged with arson in setting fire to one of the dormitories of the State Home for Girls here last night, Margaret Snook of Trenton, Hannah Egan, Hannah Huddock, Anna Wayland, and Emily Loisky, all former residents of North Jersey and inmates of the institution, were committed to Mercer County Jail today by Police Magistrate Geraghty.

The girls confessed the crime, according to the police, and also state that Miss Snook turned in a false alarm last Tuesday night when thirty of the inmates tried to escape while the attention of Dr. Mary Harris, Matron, and other attaches of the home, was diverted from the girls by the excitement. They also said oil-soaked rags were used in making last night's fire, which caused a loss of $3,500.

Thirteenth Investigation by Congress; Shipping Board and Post Office Next

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Members of the House determined today upon two more investigations in addition to the eleven already now being conducted. The House, by a vote of 287 to 0, ordered an inquiry into the Shipping Board. The Standing Committee on Expenditures also announced an exhaustive search into the conduct of the Post Office Department.

The Shipping Board investigation resolution was offered by Representative Walsh of Massachusetts. Democrats asserted the investigation was for political purposes, and Representative Pou of North Carolina chided the Republicans with partisanship.

"This is going to be known as the Investigating Congress," he said on the floor.

The investigation into the Post Office Department will not be begun until September because of the plan to take a recess during August. The line of inquiry will be directed into Postmaster General Burleson's handling of the telegraph and telephone systems, the Postal Service and the Air Mail.

"We plan to make a complete investigation of the many complaints against the Department," said Representative Zihlman of Maryland, Chairman of the committee. "One of the first witnesses will be the Postmaster General. Particular attention will be paid to the many delays in the mail service, and the whole investigation will be an attempt to show that much better service is possible."

In addition to the two investigations proposed today others now in progress are: War Department expenditures, being studied by five committees; the Mexican situation, the threatened coal shortage, the right of Victor Berger to a seat in the House, the Alien Property Custodian's disposal of valuable German dye patents to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., and the American loans to Russia.

Resolutions have been introduced for the investigation of the high cost of living, the expenses of the Peace Commission and a dozen other subjects.

BALL TO TESTIFY ON ARMY CRUELTY

House Committee to Summon Sergeant Imprisoned at Governors Island.

BLAMES HIGHER OFFICERS

Asserts "Hard Boiled" Smith Compelled Him to Beat Men in Prison Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Sergeant Clarence E. Ball, who was accused of brutal assaults upon American prisoners at Prison Farm No. 2, near Paris, but who asserts that Lieutenant "Hard Boiled" Smith made him "the goat," will receive an opportunity to testify before the House Sub-Committee now investigating this subject. Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota decided today to summon Ball, who is now imprisoned at Governors Island, within a short time.

In a letter to Representative Dallinger of Massachusetts, Sergeant Ball accuses "Hard Boiled" Smith of insisting that the prisoners be ill treated. Ball admits freely various charges against him, but says that the blame must be placed higher than sergeants.

His letter to Mr. Dallinger follows:

"I went to France with the 28th Division to serve my country, which I did up until the 28th of July, 1918. Then I was sent to the hospital. After I got out of the hospital I was sent to a casual camp. There they took me to drill recruits, which I did. From there I was sent to run a replacement company to handle casuals for five divisions. I worked day and night. From there I was sent to Chelles Brig.

"I told them I did not want that kind of a job, but they said 'You will do it,' and myself being a soldier and in time of war, I had to do as told. I got caught buying some prisoners a case of beer and I was sent to Prison Farm No. 2. I stayed there in jail three days and they took me out for duty and besides myself there were several others.

Says Smith Ordered Beatings.

"Lieutenant Smith laid the law down to us and told us what we were to do and he said we had better do it. We did our best not to misuse the prisoners and it did not suit him. He said we would have to tighten up.

"We took men that had done little wrongs before him and he would make us sergeants beat them. We asked him what the American people would say when they found out. He said 'Never mind what they say; do as I tell you or I will put you in there with them and have the prisoners chasing you.' And if we went about ourselves, we would get picked up by the M. P. and sent back to him and we would have got court martialed by somebody if I did not do what I was told I was imprisoned.

"Since I am in the army I could be tried for disobeying orders which in time of war is a very serious offense, and I had no American people behind me to tell my troubles to so something could be done. The A. E. F. was all the same in the cruelty to prisoners, and the enlisted men were only dogs at the prisons.

"I have been in the army two years before that, and I was a N. C. O., and I never heard anything like that before and never had to do it for I never was told to do such a thing before, as I never knew until I got in those outfits that I had to misuse American soldiers. I never went to France to do that kind of thing, but was drove to it before I got back to America.

Blame "Higher Than Sergeant."

"Now they are printing everything about me in the papers, and it looks as though I was the fault of all the beating up of these prisoners at this Farm No. 2. I admit I hit prisoners, but the orders came from higher than any sergeant. The sergeant in the A. E. F. had nothing to say and you could not write, for your mail was censored by the officers. At this place they had me any way I went.

"The papers are printing it as though sergeants was the fault of the beating and clothes and feeding and the bedding of these soldiers, which a sergeant had nothing to do only do what they was told until somebody took the case up, which somebody should of done long before it was done. Now I am getting my name in the papers and am getting beaten by other prisoners and getting kicked out of the army—all for taking orders from the men who might have known better and taught us better.

"I am serving a sentence which I deserve, and I am not kicking, and my prison record will show it. I have been twenty-five years in the United States and I never was in any trouble before or in any jail until I went to the A. E. F.

"I could tell you a lot more if I could talk with you which I cannot write in a letter. I hope you will put a piece in the paper out of this letter so the American people will look at the right side of this case, and there is a hundred other sergeants that did prison duty and they will tell the same story. I remain,

"Respectfully yours,

"CLARENCE BALL,

"7384 Castle Annex, Fort Jay,

"Governors Island, N. Y."

Charges Against Ball.

Some of the specific acts of assault alleged against Sergeant Ball at his court-martial in Tours last Spring were:

Dec. 1, 1918, struck Private Darmiss on the jaw with his fist, knocking him down.

Dec. 2, 1918, struck Private Relling on the left ear and right of jaw with open hand.

Dec. 5, 1918, slapped Private Griffiths on the head with his hand and kicked him.

Dec. 14, 1918, struck Private Franko above the ear with his fist. On the same date Ball beat up a little negro with a blackjack, according to the testimony of two sergeants.

Dec. 21, 1918, struck Private Hill on the nose with his fist, knocking him to the ground.

Boy Scouts Visit Roosevelt's Grave.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 24.—Sixteen Boy Scouts under the command of Scout Master Stanley D. Cornish, from Carmel, 56 miles away, hiked today to the grave of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in Young's Memorial Cemetery. This is the first time a body of Boy Scouts have marched to the grave of Colonel Roosevelt.

BARRAGE OF FROST HALTS BLAZING OIL

Explosion at Bayonne Plant Endangers Hundreds as Fire Spreads Quickly.

WATER CARRIES THE FLAMES

Firemen Baffled Until Freezing Spray Saves Buildings—Loss Is $250,000.

A blazing sea made up of hundreds of barrels of oil at the plant of the Texas Oil Company at the foot of Third Street, Bayonne, was threatening yesterday morning to destroy the fifteen buildings of the plant, endangering many lives, when its spread was cut off by the use of chemical furnished by the Standard Oil Company, which created a barrier of frost. Dams of earth also helped to stop the flow of the flames.

Forty persons were scorched and injured otherwise in the desperate battle which was kept up several hours. One warehouse and several cars of oil were destroyed and the property loss mounted to $250,000. The whole plant would have been destroyed and most of those fighting the flames trapped and burned to death but for the barrage of freezing spray, the dams and the heroic work of several hundred men, according to Fire Chief Davis and officials of the company.

Bayonne was shaken by the first explosion, which occurred at 7:15 o'clock in the morning and was followed by several others. A carload of gasoline is believed to have blown up, setting off numerous smaller containers of gasoline, but the exact manner in which the blaze originated is not known. The force of the explosions hurled the numerous containers in cars and tanks, and blazing oil was soon flowing to the depth of several inches over a portion of the railroad yard of the plant.

The flames had almost reached tracks on which stood two other cars loaded with oil when Frank Henry, an engineer at the plant, ran a locomotive into the fire-swept zone, coupled on the two cars, which were in danger of exploding from heat at any moment, and drew them to safety. After this trip he switched to another track and tried to pull out another car, but the heat had spread the rails, so that the last oil car jumped the tracks and had to be abandoned.

Haul Barges Away.

As the fire grew and threatened other buildings, firemen from Bayonne and Jersey City and hundreds of workmen of the Texas Oil Company and other plants, taking great chances with their lives, began to carry and roll out containers of oil from adjoining buildings, while several tugs hauled away a large number of barges loaded with oil which lay along the water front within easy reach of the flames.

Streams of water were poured on the blaze from Standard Oil Company tugs and other tugs from the Texas Oil Company's fire department, and from the fire engines of Bayonne and Jersey City, which pumped their supply from the Kill van Kull and from the Bayonne mains, the latter being practically useless because of low pressue, due to broken mains. The fire fighters were too late to stop the flames from reaching one large oil warehouse, the streams of water, which were intended to check the fire, having gradually filled the railroad yard and helped the oil's spread.

Oil Burns on Water.

While it was considered necessary to use the water to cool off oil warehouses and chemical laboratories which were threatened, the water at the same time was dangerous, because as it flowed over the ground it carried the blazing oil on its surface. Thus the flames were threatening the other buildings late in the morning, when the mode of attacking the fire was changed. Tanks of a chemical called "foamide of "foam" arrived from the Standard Oil plant and were used to wash down the walls of the buildings in the most imminent danger. The foam, according to the firemen, froze the instant it was applied, reducing the temperature long enough to prevent combustion inside the buildings from the heat on the outside.

At the same time workmen braved the superheated air and smoke to shovel up dirt in low embankments near the advancing sheets of flame carried on the water and cut off its spread where the danger was greatest. In this hazardous work many were overcome by smoke and heat, while others were hurt in carrying inflammable materials out of danger. There was a moment of deadlock, when Chief Davis said that he expected the threatened buildings to blow up, destroying the whole plant and killing all engaged in fighting the fire, but the flames were held at a standstill and gradually began to recede. The fire continued all during the afternoon and into the night.

Fireman George Henderson of Engine Company 3 was overcome by smoke while he was at work on the roof of one of the buildings and fell to the ground, fracturing two ribs. Stanley Polaski and Wladislav Olkevitch were caught by the flames when they were taking property from one of the company's stores and badly burned about the face, arms, and body before they were rescued by other workmen. Patrick Driscoll suffered a fractured leg in jumping from the roof of the building. A large number of ambulance surgeons were kept busy during the day treating others who had been overcome by heat and smoke or had suffered sprains and lacerations.

La Guardia Is Reluctant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Representative Fiorello La Guardia said today that he would rather remain in the House of Representatives than make the race for the Presidency of the New York City Board of Aldermen, as Republican leaders wish him to do. However, Mr. La Guardia said, while he was a "conscientious objector" against being chosen for the race, he would run if "drafted." In some quarters the impression prevailed that Mr. La Guardia feared a move to get him out of the House, where he has been enthusiastic over his work.

"I would rather remain here in the House," he said, "because I can do good work here, and I believe have done and am doing good work. But, of course, if I am nominated, I will have to make the race—and I will win."

GRIFFITH APPEALS FOR WILSON'S AID

Sinn Fein Leader Says Ireland Will Have Naught but Republic.

REFUSES DOMINION RULE

Insists Irish Have Same Right to Self-Determination as Others.

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DUBLIN, July 24.—Today I have been living in the past. For two hours I have been listening to Arthur Griffith, "Vice President of the Irish Republic," and in the absence of Eamonn de Valera, acting "President," expound the wrongs of Ireland at the hands of England for the last 700 years. I have not heard one word of constructive policy, but merely denunciation; not even a sign of a desire to arrive at a practical settlement, but an evident desire to make clever talking points against Great Britain, without regard for immediate improvement of the relations between the two countries or in the condition of Ireland.

I hope this does not seem a prejudiced view, but it is the impression left on my mind, and I entered the Irish "White House" prepossessed in favor of Mr. Griffith, who has been described to me as a man of brains, honesty, and ability.

The Irish "White House" is an old building at 6 Harcourt Street, which was the residence of Cardinal Newman during his ministry in Dublin. It bears many traces of past glories, but it is woefully bare and dilapidated today.

I found the acting "President" in a back room on the second floor, scantily furnished with a bare wooden table and a couple of chairs. This is the editorial sanctum of Nationality, a Sinn Fein organ, of which Mr. Griffith is editor. Undoubtedly Mr. Griffith is a clever man, but he seems to be obsessed with his own cleverness and more anxious to display it than to accomplish actual progress. To his mind, words are more important than deeds. Let me not be understood as impugning in any way his patriotism. I believe he is a thoroughly patriotic Irishman and doing what he thinks best for his country. His judgment, not his heart, is at fault.

In reply to my first question about the attitude of the Sinn Fein party toward the proposal for dominion rule, he said:

"No form of dominion home rule is satisfactory to us, because the country has declared for absolute independence and we think we can make it possible."

In reply to further questions he said:

"If all the military obstacle is there, but we propose to overcome it as other countries, such as Poland, Bohemia, &c., have overcome it, as soon as President Wilson carries out the principles he announced to mankind. The military obstacles cannot overcome us. The power which rules by military force alone can never succeed against the people in the end."

Discussing economic relations, Mr. Griffith denied Ireland economically was dependent on England. England was Ireland's best customer, but Ireland also was England's best customer, next to America.

He produced figures showing that for 1914—the last normal trade year—Great Britain's exports to the United States were $365,000,000 and those to Ireland $675,000,000 and to France and Germany combined only $675,000,000.

"This country is not a poor country, but actually and potentially one of the richest countries of Europe," he continued.

"Therefore, the English commercial policy is to keep it from development. At first this was pursued by direct legislation for centuries and indirectly since."

He passed over specific instances. Mr. Griffith quoted British legislation of 1820, 1830, and 1840 to 1850, &c. As the most modern instances of the alleged opposition of English traders he cited the establishment of the Ford factory at Cork, which, however, established through the effort of Arthur Chamberlain, founded a great explosive business at Arklow. I put the direct question:

"Would you accept the dominion scheme as an installment of justice and work for it if convinced the offer was in good faith?"

"If England set up tomorrow a convention in Ireland, freely elected by the whole people of Ireland and agreed to accept any decision as to the government of Ireland that the majority of that convention came to, then would be a good starting point; but she will never do it and has not the slightest intention of doing it."

"What, then, will be the result?"

"They have tried to conquer us for 700 years and have not succeeded. They never can conquer us."

"But they have held you down?"

"They cannot keep on holding us down forever. All we ask of America is that the principle applied to Poland and Bohemia be applied to us, and as we have suffered vastly more than these countries we should be the first country in Europe to which the principles should be applied. We say also that America won the war, and had not America intervened the British Empire would be at an end. America saved the British Empire because she was assured by the President that the military power of no nation can be allowed to rule the destinies of another nation. We thoroughly agree with that principle, and all we request is that as America won the war that principle it be applied in our case."

SELECT COUNTY TICKET.

Kings Republicans Designate Prosecutor Lewis for Re-election.

County candidates for the next election were designated at the meeting of the Republican County Committee at Kismet Hall in Brooklyn last night. The Hylan Administration was attacked in a special resolution.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis was unanimously named to succeed himself. For the office of Surrogate the Republicans designated Lieut. Col. James C. McLeer, who was with the 1st Cavalry Regiment of the 21st Division. In picking a soldier for this office they met the Democrats, who have fixed upon Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate as their candidate. Judge Norman S. Dike, a present incumbent, and Frederick E. Martyn were designated as the candidates for the two County Judgeships. Ex-Senator John Drescher was named for Sheriff. John H. Maddox was designated for Register.

The telephone service of New York City, in a special resolution, was condemned as inefficient and a demand was made on the Public Service Commission to give immediate attention to this. Regarding the Hylan administration the committee said in its platform:

"The present administration of the City of New York, under the auspices of Tammany Hall, exhibits the most flagrant example of bombastic ineptitude the city has ever endured. It has turned revenue to the city of $900,000 under a five-year contract for garbage disposal, made by a former administration, into an expenditure by the city of $1,000 a day with utter waste of valuable by-products and the befouling of the bathing beaches by material dumped at sea.

"It has greatly increased city expenditures, attempting to conceal this by bond issues and by juggling with the tax rate, in part frustrated by the courts. It has by demotion of efficient officers, by the abolition of specialized squads, by appointments subverting the civil service laws, by the reinstatement of policemen whose dismissal by former administrations was sustained by the courts and by absurd orders for general arrests, demoralized the police force, resulting in an increase in crime and disorder. In the city, and particularly in this borough, it attempted to make the welcome of our soldiers and sailors merely a personal and political pawn and flouted representative citizens originally on the Committee of Welcome."

Westcott Express Co. Hearing Ends.

The hearing on the application of the Westcott Express Company for permission to increase its charges for the carrying of luggage 30 cents apiece was completed yesterday by Deputy Public Service Commissioner Glennon, who reserved decision. The company stated that the strike of its employes was over, and that the men would resume work at once in consideration of a substantial increase in their pay.

France Plans to Double Prewar Merchant Tonnage

PARIS, July 24.—In the course of a debate in the Senate today, bearing on the scarcity of tonnage, by reason of which numerous Algerian products, such as phosphates, tobaccos, and wines, have failed to reach the French markets, Albert Claveille, Minister of Public Works, announced that he would shortly submit to the Chamber a scheme whereby France's mercantile tonnage would be raised in the next three years to double the prewar tonnage. The Government, he added, aimed to reach a total of 5,000,000 tons. All new ships would be built in French yards.

PALMER BATTLES FOR CONFIRMATION

Defends Acts as Alien Property Custodian Before Senate Committee.

CLERK'S CHARGES FALSE

Attorney General Holds His Jurisdiction Over Alien Property Claims Is Not Inconsistent.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A. Mitchell Palmer before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee today renewed his fight for confirmation by the Senate of his nomination as Attorney General, and again vigorously defended his administration as Alien Property Custodian. He replied to charges of improper administration of alien enemy property, made by Harold Remington, a New York lawyer, and Leslie S. Kennard, an Indiana attorney holding a place in the Alien Property Custodian's office.

Mr. Remington, appearing in person, declared that as the Department of Justice must pass on many acts and claims of the Alien Property Custodian's office, Mr. Palmer's appointment as Attorney General was highly improper.

General charges of improper administration made by Attorney Kennard in a statement recently submitted to the committee by Senator New, Republican, of Indiana, were answered today by Mr. Palmer, who presented an affidavit from Mr. Kennard repudiating his previous statement. Mr. Palmer also stated that Mr. Kennard, after making his repudiating affidavit before officers of the Alien Property Custodian, had promised to appear before the committee, but could not be located today.

Replying to Mr. Remington's contention that the Attorney General must pass on claims of owners and creditors of enemy property seized by the Alien Property Custodian, Mr. Palmer argued that justice in such claims could not be decided by the Attorney General, but must be determined by the Federal courts in regularly instituted legal proceedings.

Contrary to Mr. Remington's assertion that Mr. Palmer's construction of the Custodian's powers were erroneous, the Attorney General held that these powers had been upheld in every Federal court in which they had been tested. Mr. Remington, the Attorney General said, was attorney in seizure proceedings brought by him and had been defeated in two cases. There was nothing inconsistent, he maintained, in his jurisdiction of claims for property made against the Alien Property Custodian. Saying that he never passed personally on a single claim, as such matters were handled by subordinates, Mr. Palmer added:

"Besides, these claims must be settled by legislation of Congress after peace is proclaimed. I have no doubt that Congress will provide machinery to prevent men from occupying inconsistent positions."

Mr. Palmer said Kennard was an "inconspicuous $2,000 clerk" in the Custodian's office and not in a position to have information bearing on the charges. One of these was that Mr. Palmer had failed to seize property of Turkish subjects in this country.

"In the first place," Mr. Palmer said, "there wasn't very much Turkish property in this country. Besides, there was a very good diplomatic reason—fear of barbarous reprisals upon Americans in Turkey. The President approved of my course in that matter."

Mr. Palmer said he did not know Kennard, but had caused officials of the Custodian's office to make inquiry regarding his statements. When called before these officials, Kennard admitted that many of them were untrue. Relating to Kennard's statement that he had appointed "inconspicuous" men as the trustees for enemy property, Mr. Palmer said 700 such directors had been appointed and that many were bankers, merchants, and others prominent in the business affairs of their communities. The Attorney General will appear before the committee again tomorrow.

GERMANS ANGRY AT PALMER

Alleged Report Assailed as Showing "Robbery Campaign" Here.

BERLIN, July 24, (Associated Press.)—The Pan German newspapers in Berlin yesterday printed an alleged report of A. Mitchell Palmer, former American Alien Property Custodian, concerning the confiscation of the property of Germans in the United States while he was in office. It is presumed that the report was also published by the Pan German press throughout Germany.

The Democratic and Socialistic organs did not use the report, and whether it is authentic has not been determined.

Each of the Berlin newspapers carrying the alleged report made savage editorial comments on it. The Lokal-Anzeiger says that it proves conclusively for what purposes the United States used the war and why that country entered the conflict.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung heads its article "The Deliberate Destruction of German Possessions in America," while another Pan German organ characterizes the report as showing "a robbery campaign against German property."

LYNCHING KEPT SECRET.

Georgia Negro's Crime Was Defending Negress Against White Man.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.—Berry Washington, a 72-year-old negro, was lynched near Milan, Ga., on May 26, for killing a white man in defense of a negro woman.

This information is contained in a story which The Atlanta Constitution will publish tomorrow. Officials of Milan, the story says, declared at the time that they wished to keep news of the affair from becoming public in order to assist them in arresting the lynchers, but according to the account no arrests have been made.

TEXAS MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Takes Prisoner from Jail and Hangs Him in Courtyard.

GILMER, Texas, July 24.—Chilton Jennings, a negro, was taken from jail here this afternoon and hanged in the courtyard square by a mob of about 500 men.

The negro was arrested charged with assaulting a woman here yesterday. The mob dispersed after the negro was pronounced dead.

FINDS 2.75 BEER VIOLATES THE LAW

Judge Chatfield Decides Against Seller in Test Case in Connecticut.

DEMURRER IS OVERRULED

Unnecessary, Court Holds, to Charge That Beer in Question Was Intoxicating.

ORDERS ACCUSED TO PLEAD

Any Taxable Beer, Court Declares, Comes Within the Evident Intent of Congress.

In a decision handed down yesterday, Judge Thomas I. Chatfield, of the United States District Court, asserted that in his opinion the sale of 2.75 per cent. beer was a violation of the Wartime Prohibition law. The decree was made in the case of the Government against Martin Schmauder of New Haven, Conn., who was charged with selling beer in defiance of the wartime measure. The case is one of two test actions brought in the Federal District of Connecticut.

Judge Chatfield is sitting in Connecticut in place of

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ALTO PLUSH, Pearson's, Wanted, or similar, Chelsea 9635.

ALTO, Selmer, and Chinchilla Wanted.—Rothstein & Nelson, Farragut 4717.

AMERICAN Wanted.—9036, and 37, 5 225; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 1826.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS Wanted.—150 deh, all quantities, cash. Cypress 8040.

BATHROBES Wanted.—Men's. Phone Canal 1219.

BEAVER Wanted.—Raritan 1273, all colors. Louis Rosenheim Co., 110 West 24th.

BEAVER PLUSH Wanted.—4074 Sidney Blumenthal's, Farragut 3026.

BELTING Wanted.—Mercerized, 2 and 2½ inches; open for big quantities. 434 West 37th, 7th floor, Greeley 2910.

BOLIVIA, Lustrola, Silvertip, Silvertones, Everta, Peachbloom, Tinseltone Wanted.—I. Bernstein, 3 West 20th St. Chelsea 7468.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—De Land 658; cash. Gottlieb & Laikind, 27 West 20th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for 315 broadcloth, all shades; also light and heavyweight velours, all shades. Harry J. Schiffer, 19 East 33d.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay cash. M. W. Levine & Co., 45 West 25th. Farragut 4023.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Light weights, silvertones and Stevens, 4314. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted—Light weight, all colors, all makes; quantity; for cash. Bothhum, 9 West 32d.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—50 inch and 54 inch; spot cash. J. M. Finkelstein, 34 West 27th St. Farragut 707.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; navy and brown. Myer Gans Sons, 151 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer, and black. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St. Farragut 9044.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay cash for 112, all colors. Liebman & Hurwitz, 153 West 31st.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, F. & H., brown and taupe. I. D. Karpus, Farragut 5166.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 1060.

BROADCLOTH wanted, all shades, for spot cash. Rosh-Mayers, Inc., 132 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for good quality brown broadcloth. Greeley 5980.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112, all colors, 110 black. Gramercy 5296.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., navy, black, and taupe. Farragut 9030.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—190 or similar. Cohen Cloak Co., Farragut 4063.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—315, 110, 118. Goldstein & Falk, 144 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH, Silvertone and Velours Wanted. S. E. S., 140 5th Av.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—in all shades. Kramer, Madison Square 9636.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany; all colors. Chelsea 9546.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112; all colors. Greeley 4376.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Also Holden & Leonard, Tinseltone, all colors, any quantity; cash. Gramercy 1544.

CHAMELEON CORD and Peachbloom Wanted.—For cash; all shades. Phone Gramercy 5156.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Bolivia, all-wertip Bolivia. Farragut 3023.

CHARMEUSE SATIN Wanted.—Zimetbaum Company, Telephone Madison Square 287.

CHECKS Wanted.—Velour checks, Deering Milliken or similar. Ritter Bros. Greeley 4575.

CLOTH Wanted.—McKinney's thibets, W96; for cash. Farragut 9767.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive coat jobber will place quantity orders on popular priced or better grade cloth and pile fabrics coats. Call 29 West 30th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week. 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; call with samples all week. 11 West 32d., 5th Floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Open to buy jobs, any quantity, spot cash. Emanuel, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Jeans; 200,000 yards Longdale, Pepperel, Hill, RG, or similar cloth for manufacture of middies and smocks; will pay spot cash. Abe Millman, 121 West 19th. Farragut 7286.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Any quantity, any description for cash. Central Mills, 18 Franklin St. Franklin 2250.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Gaberdines and white skirtings. Seidel Bros., 137 West 25th.

CREPE Wanted.—Export house interested in buying Lawrences F. W. M. N. cloth; also C. B. B. C., B., and Rigolette Crepe. Tel. 740 Whitehall, extension 22.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing large stock orders on satin tricolette stouts, tricolines, and evening dresses of both the popular and better grades; samples daily 9 to 5. Wiener, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will place quantity order on satins, serges, and evening dresses; strictly misses' sizes; must be nifty styles and good workmanship. 32 West 35th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000; jobber open to buy satins, serges, tricotines, taffetas, and wool velours; any quantity. Call with samples. Underselling. 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade, jobs, cash. National, 15 Lispenard St. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—2,000; jobber open to buy for cash tricotine, jerseys, tricolette, serges, and satins. A. Packales & Son, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking for better-made Fall models, in satins and tricotines. Call all week, Eidlinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for large quantity satin dresses; better kind; your material or our own. 14 East 27th; 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash large quantities tricolettes, jerseys, tricotines and satins 258 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Children's; Boston jobber buying children's dresses and coats. 34 West 27th St. 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy jobs, any quantity, spot cash. Emanuel, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satin, serge, tricolette, and tricotine; spot cash. 39 East 31st, ground floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for 8, 12-ounce flannels, all shades, any quantity. Gramercy 7059.

FROSTLOW, also FROSTILLA Wanted.—All colors. Haber, Madison Square 6670.

FROSTGLOW Wanted.—Also frostilla; all colors; Haber, Mad. Sq. 6670.

GABARDINE Wanted.—White wool gabardine, white wool French serge, for cash. Md. Sq. 4360, extension 5.

GEORGETTE CREPE Wanted.—Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway, are open for 500 to 1,000 pieces; of two-thread georgette, at a price.

GINGHAMS, Chambrays, and Percales Wanted for cash. Madison Square 8670.

GOLDTONE Wanted.—Andrew, Oxford, and copen; silvertone, Joel, Andrew, H. & L., Yalima, Duvet de Laine, Prestoglow. A. Davis & Sons, Inc., Vanderbilt 7076.

JAP SATIN Wanted.—White and flesh, 5½ to 7 momme; large quantities. Sarasohn, 56 West 17th. Chelsea 8350.

KERSEY BLACK Wanted.—Raritan silvertones, lightweight velours; all shades. Irving Finkelstein, 20 West 33d. Madison Square 3844.

KERSEY Wanted.—Black 15020; will buy or exchange burgundy and brown. Greeley 4582.

LININGS Wanted.—Will buy chineys, 32-inch Florentine, or exchange grey for brown patterns. Farragut 616.

LININGS Wanted.—36 and 40 inches. Rashkind & Soloff, 22 West 30d St.

MELTON Wanted.—Hug 1500, brown and navy. Louis Rosenheim Co., 119 West 24th.

NAVY TRICOTINES, Navy Brown Beaver, Velour Suiting, Duvet Delaine; also Beaver 60th Duvetteen wanted. A. & S. Levy Co., 38 East 32d.

NORMANDY Wanted; also frost glow chameleon cord, Beliport 2205, Buckley-Cohen 716 cloth; all shades. Chelsea 7029.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—Ben Kramer, Madison Square 9636.

PANAMA Wanted.—230 Whitman, navy only. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

PEACHBLOOM and Chameleon Cord Wanted.—F. & H.; for cash; all shades. Phone Gramercy 5156.

PEACHBLOOM Wanted.—F. & H. bolivias; all colors; cash. Madison Square 500.

PERCALES Wanted.—Borden's, Farance's lights and darks, figures and stripes. G. & S., Spring 7528.

PLUMETTE Wanted.—Style 107; can use quantity; will pay cash. Haft, Farragut 9752.

PLUMETTE Wanted.—Joel's 107, cash. Gottlieb & Laikind, 27 West 20th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Sidney Blumenthal's camisole, reasonable; open to buy American 15032. Gramercy 1635.

PLUSHES and SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032; any quantity; for cash. Farragut 4076.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Also mole, Kersami. Madison Square 4540, Ext. 14.

PLUSH Wanted.—Silk and mercerized. Rothstein & Nelson. Farragut 4717.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Deland's 9600, or similar; also American velours or similar. McKenney's diagonal, all colors; cash. Jacobus Bros., 1,201 Broadway.

Buyers' Wants

POLO CLOTH AND MIXTURES Wanted.—De Land's 9600, 100 spot cash. Weinreb & Horowitz, Madison Square 9690; Mr. Crystal.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Delands 9600, quantity no object, all colors. Harris Coat House, 1,119 Broadway.

POLO CLOTHS Wanted.—Stevens 2621 in all shades; can use quantity. Freedman, Farragut 9755.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15035, Delands 9600, Holmes 2205; all colors. Greeley 4376.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—9600 De Land or similar. Fit Best Cloak Co., Farragut 4983.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Stevens or other makes. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—De Land 9600, all colors; spot cash. Madison Square 3080.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Jeans; 200,000 yards Longdale, Pepperel, Hill, RG, or similar cloth for manufacture of middies and smocks; will pay spot cash. Abe Millman, 121 West 19th. Farragut 7286.

POM POM Wanted.—13075, all colors; also Jamestown suiting 4563; must be cheap. Farness, Madison Square 7087.

POPLINS Wanted.—Silk and wool in any color; good quality only; must be reasonable for cash. Madison Square 4360, Ext. 6.

POPLINS Wanted.—Burgundy, brown and taupe; American or similar; cash. Merit Co., 1333 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—40 inches, silk and cotton; all colors. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

POPLINS Wanted.—0610 or similar. Phone lowest price for cash, Mr. Alvin, Madison Square 8102.

POLO Wanted.—Lawrence 818, 819, 820, 880; color 3 only; 843, 3302; Delandis 9600. Farragut 2980.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610 or similar; also silvertone 15032. Chelsea 3037.

RUBBERIZING Materials Wanted. — Any quantity, 30 to 37 inch width black twills, 60-48 sheeting Cantonettes, silk cashmeres, all for rubberizing purposes; send samples and quote prices for spot cash. P. S., 78 Times.

SATEEN Wanted.—Red and purple; job lot or small seconds. Phone Chelsea 1345.

SATINS Wanted.—Can use quantity of printed cotton back satins! Morris Nagel & Co., Inc., 105 Madison Av.

SATIN Wanted. — Printed Susquehanna, Kridel, or similar. Rothstein & Nelson. Farragut 4717.

SATIN Wanted.—Washable, flesh color; can use quantity; for cash. Nelson & Levine, 320 5th Av.

SATIN Wanted.—Quantity of cheap satin wanted. Farragut 6535.

SATIN Wanted.—Any quantity, navy. Fourth floor, 114 West 25th.

SECO and all kinds of silk wanted for cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 7120, 7512, 4061, 54280, 774; poplin, P. P. L., C. S. G., and all colors; broadcloth, radium. Call Gramercy 0066-6067.

SERGE Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity No 1068 botany serge; immediate action navy and black. Harry Rubin, Chelsea 2417.

SERGES Wanted.—Lawrence's, O. T., Ottoman, and W. P. Frances. Send offers to G. Sommers & Co., 895 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 104, 94, 11433, 800, will pay spot cash for any quantity. Mr. Spiegel, Farragut 3340.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity O D pure wool serge, 10 to 12 ounces; price must be close. Chelsea 1370.

SERGE Wanted.—CSG XX 87 Whitman's; quantity no object. Abe Millman, 121 West 19th. Farragut 7286.

SERGES, GABARDINES Wanted.—0036, 00070, Lorraine 3681, all makes gabardines. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 780, Garfield's 519, or similar materials. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0036, 00070, or similar; phone lowest prices for cash, Mr. Alvin, Madison Square 8102.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433, all black, large quantity. Max Greenberg, 112 Madison Av.

SERGES, U. S. 820 and 233 wanted for cash. Ben Ginsberg Co., 51 West 24th St. Farragut 3981.

SERGE Wanted. — Taupe and burgundy French, also all wool taupe and black poplin. Call Gramercy 4054.

SERGE Wanted.—Black and navy, U. S. 225, 820, 836. Simon, 22 West 26th. Farragut 9433.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity of CS navy and black. Chauser, 137 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, at right price. Phone Gramercy 6174.

SERGES Wanted.—106, 2205, 2272, 0036; navy. Stuyvesant 6735.

SERGES Wanted.—235, 0036, 00070, 838, 9, 00, 104 or similar. Stuy 6882.

SHARKSKIN Wanted.—Open for big quantity of sharkskin, S. K. W., for spot cash. J. Blumenthal Bros., 14 West 24th St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for taffetas and poplins, fancy striped satins, or black taffetas, in any quantity, for cash. Call Mad. Sq. 4941.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, prints, foulards, novelties, velvets, and velveteen; also chiffons and tender silks. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy any kind of plain or printed silks; also chiffons and Jap silks; can use slightly tender or imperfect silks also. Madison Square 1303.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for remnants in any quantity; also odds and ends in crepe de chine, georgette, taffeta, and fancy stripe silks; for cash. Mad. Sq. 2673.

SILKS Wanted.—Any kind of plain or printed; also Jap silks; quantity no object. Madison Square 1327.

SILK Wanted.—Will pay cash for any kind Japanese silk. Telephone 1393 Madison Square.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for good quality striped silks. Herman Goldstein, 127 West 25th.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for fancy silk linings. Chelsea 1560.

SILVERTIP Wanted.—Bolivia; De Lands 658, all colors; spot cash.

SILVERTONES Wanted—American 15030, 15032, 16007, Deand's 9600, all shades; quantity no object; net cash. Harris Coat House, 1,115 Broadway, Fairfield 9050.

SILVERTONES Wanted, and other coatings; also suitings, serges, gabardine, tricotine. The Bischof, Sterne & Stein Co., 404 4th Av. Room 1101.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, all colors; also American Suedine 13068, all colors. Rappaport & Gottlieb, 153-159 Madison Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted, in all shades; will pay highest market price. Alper, Schultz & Mayerfeld, 1,140 Broadway.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—For coats and suits; all makes and all shades. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohn 801 Deland 9600 or similar, all colors, for cash. Samuel Printz, 49 West 25th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032, 15030, 4315; also American poplin and lightweight velours. Haft, Farragut 9752.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Cotton warp, Deering-Milliken or similar; all colors; cash. Merit Co., 1333 Broadway.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 1530, De Land's 9600, Buckley-Cohen 638; all colors. I. D. Karpus & Co., Farragut 5166.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley Cohen 801, American 15032, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 1060.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for silvertones and plushes, all makes. Harry J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

SILVERTONES, TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; Meinbards 78, 18-ounce Kersey. Chelsea 0018.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Cotton warp, Deering Milliken 6705 or similar; all colors. Greeley 4376.

SILVERTONE COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking on coats; ready to place orders. 45 West 27th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—American 15030, 15032, all colors; cash. Merit Co., 1333 Broadway.

SILVERTONE, Velour, and Velarna Cloth Wanted for Suits.—Tel. Farragut 587.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—All shades, any mill; also velours. Madison Square 10170.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032 or 15030; any quantity. Madison Square 6054.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Delands 9600. Myer Gans Sons Co., 151 West 26th.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — American. Farragut 2477.

SILVERTONES, Tinseltone's, Tricotines, Polo Cloth Wanted.—For cash. Gram. 1807.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032, 15030. Madison Square 3121.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better and medium priced Fall skirts, all materials; your or our goods. Call with samples at once, and all next week. 250 Sixth Av.

STEVENS FABRICS Wanted.—8116, 6109, 1075, 4315, 3082, 4312, 2821, for cash. Madison Square 0087.

SUEDINE Wanted.—Stevens and lightweight velours, all colors; will pay cash. Merit Co., 1333 Broadway.

SUEDINE Wanted.—American and Robinson 600; all colors; cash. Md. Sq. 1060.

SUEDINE Wanted.—American 13068, all colors. Greeley 4377.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for job Spring suits, large quantities, for cash; Canadian concern. 116 West 22d, 12th floor. Chelsea 2769.

SUSQUEHANNA Wanted. — Silk poplins, fancy and satin de chine. Farragut 2980.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—We are open to buy black taffetas at a price; quantity no object. Post Skirt Co., 47 East 29th St. Madison Square 2915.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—H. & L., all colors; also Chameleon Cloth. Cohn & Fiske, Chelsea 999.

TINSELTONES, Silvertones, and Velours Wanted.—All shades. I. Levy & Co., 8777 Madison Square.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—Holden & Leonard or similar, brown, taupe and navy. Madison Square 6028.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—H. & L. 718, Copen, brown, and burgundy; cash. Greeley 2030.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonard 718; cash. Gottlieb & Laikind, 27 West 20th.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st. Madison Square 2127.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—In any color; if quality and price are right. Mad. Sq. 4360, Ext. 7.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—For spot cash; copen, henna, taupe. Phone Farragut 8214.

TRICOLETTE Wanted, in all shades. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Black and oxford suitings; also Buckley-Cohen suede tricotine 716. Lieberthal & Stoller, 40 West 27th. 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for navy tricotine at a price; spot cash. Chelsea 9038.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, good quality. Marton Dress, 2 West 33d St.

TRICOTINE, Silvertones, Velours Wanted for cash. Chelsea 8883.

VELOURS Wanted.—Clarke and Dana Stevens, or similar; navy, brown, Pekin and Reindeer; net cash. I. J. Ludwig & Co., 133 West 25th. Farragut 9850.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for quantity American 0360, or other light weights; pekin, brown and navy. Herzog Cloak & Suit Co., 1,237 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted—Heavy cotton velours, all makes and colors. H. Drusin & Sons, Farragut 3486.

VELOURS AND SILVERTONE SUITINGS Wanted.—All colors. Herzig & Rappaport, 30 West 26th. Farragut 3118.

VELOUR CHECK Wanted.—Can use quantity suiting weight in all makes; will pay cash. Haft, Farragut 9752.

VELOURS Wanted.—For cash, American 032 or similar make; navy, twilight and reindeer. Phone Gramercy 5156.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, all colors, for suits; also velour checks, Deering Milliken or similar. Greeley 4377.

VELOURS Wanted.—Coating weights, Stoney & Starkey's 748, brown. Myer Gans Sons, 151 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors, light weight; also pajamas; cash. Looker-Krown Co., Inc., 839 6th Av.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open for quantity of suiting velours, in all colors, for cash. Greeley 5080.

VELOUR COATINGS Wanted.—All shades, spot cash. Markowitz & Schlossman, 40 West 836.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suitings; also 7120, 54280, C. S. G., 4061, 11433. Stuyvesant 2153.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, 4281 or similar; all colors. Merit Co., 1333 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weights, all colors; cash. Gramercy 1660.

VELOURS DE NORDS Wanted.—Salts 50 inch. Madison Square 6064.

VELOUR CHECKS SUITINGS Wanted.—Goldstein & Falk, 144 West 27th St.

VELOURS, SUITINGS Wanted.—Ben Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and brown. Madison Square 1060.

VOILES, Flesh Voiles Wanted.—Paradise Waist, 24 West 30th.

WAISTS Wanted.—Silk waists, georgette, crepe de chine, satin and taffeta waists; all colors or odd sizes; small or large quantities; will buy for cash. 1st floor, 134 West 26th St.

WAISTS Wanted.—Georgette; jobber placing orders; bring samples. 150 West 24th St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open to buy big quantities; also all wool plaids. Call Madison Square 5077.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for quantity Saxonia cascade, style 972. Phone Madison Square 920.

YALAMA botany 5046 or similar wanted for cash. Ben Ginsberg Co., 51 West 24th St. Farragut 3981.

YALAMA CLOTH Wanted.—Serges, oxfords, tinseltones, and crystal cord. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 21st.

YALAMAS AND VELOURS Wanted.—Navy. Bernstein, Baum, De Costa, 38 W. 32d St.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR.—Make skirts with your material; suit skirts preferred. J. Weissheim, 207 Graham Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMERICANS.—027 brown, taupe, green; Lawrence's 1040, 1041; 1042. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th. Farragut 9052.

BEAVER PLUSH.—Timmies, below market price. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4377.

BABY CHRISTENING CAPS in stock. Max Mayer, Inc., 352 4th Av.

BLANKET GOODS.—Lawrence, Indian patterns; 100 pieces. Peerless, Farragut 3073.

BOTANY.—Velbarres, all shades; also silk Duvetyne, Henna and new blue. Murray Hill 9722.

BOYS' SUITS.—All wool, blue serge, small sizes, $4.87½. National Clothing Exchange, 90 Bleecker St.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. 110, in all shades; serges, 5632, 519, 528; Amoskeag 7301 in quantities; also tricotines, velours and silvertone. Madison Square 9567.

BROADCLOTH.—F-H and Botany; all widths, all shades. Tannenbaum-Mack, 10 W. 24th.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H. and Botany; all shades. Meyers. Phone Vanderbilt 4020.

BROADCLOTH.—Brown; good price. Telephone Farragut 554.

BUTTONS AND FURS.—To close out, job. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

CAMEL'S HAIR POLO.—De Land's 9603. Lawrence 1041.

CHIFFON VELVETS. — 42-inch silkback, brown, taupe, and black, $6 net cash. Reich, 4132 Madison Square.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—1,000 all wool velour, to close; size, 2-6; $2; size 6-10, $3.75; $4.75. Stuyvesant 1014 West 25th.

CHILLNA BLUMENTHAL 7 pieces. Farragut 707.

COATINGS.—¾ diagonals; 100 pieces; will sacrifice. Garsson, 220 5th Av., Madison Square 2804.

COATS.—Children's, misses' and junior coats in velours and plushes, nobbiest styles, at prices that cannot be equaled in this market. Copeland Co., 38 West 26th.

COATS.—All lined silvertones, $13.75; all lined velours, $14.50. All wool tricotine dresses, $14.50. See these three big winners. Modern, 15 West 26th.

COATS.—Fall plushes, velours and mixtures, to close out; attractive styles. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—2-6, 8-14, and juniors, in all materials, for immediate delivery. Roah & Mayers, Inc., 122 West 27th.

COATS.—High-grade flapper coats for the hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—Buyers see our wonderfull all fancy lined coats in the 816.75; immediate delivery. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—200 kerseys, all lined, plush and fur collars, $9.75; juniors', $7.50; unusual values. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—200 ladies' mixtures, thibets and chinchillas; $6.50. Louis Friedman, 718 Broadway.

CORDUROY.—9000, white. Madison Square 8644.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Exporter has large quantity of voiles, chambray, silk and cotton mixtures, suitings, flannels, chalies, Holland, &c., for immediate delivery; moderate price. Call Broad 4880.

COTTON GOODS.—One case 36-inch cotton serge, navy, suitable for middies and knee pants; 27-inch Z-ply poplin, white; 36-inch Indian Head feather. Gramercy 4599.

COTTON GOODS.—Special lot narrow colored and printed goods; also cambrics and nainsooks. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS, 30,000 to 40,000 yards of surgical gauze, bleached, for immediate delivery. Federman Bros., 8 East 17th. Phone Stuyvesant 181.

COTTON GOODS; Satsena.—All grades; spot delivery; under market price; also colors. Nathan & Heyman, Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON FAILLETTE.—Colors or in the raw; immediate delivery. Farragut 2321.

CRETE MOTEUR.—Brown, $2.25. Madison Square 2907.

DENIM.—10,000 yards aniline dye blue denim to sell; prompt delivery. I. Strauss, Main 9749.

DRESSES.—Tricotines of the better kind; "pick 'em off the rack" as others are doing. Rivera Dress, 2 East 29th St.

DRESSES.—Printed voile, 1,000 from $3.00 to $3.75. Goldblatt & Schaffler, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes and cottons; immediate delivery. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Garfield's and U. S. tricotine Fall dresses; $14.75 net. I. Rand & Co., 27 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Job better voile dresses. Malito Bros., 132 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—2,000 printed voile at a sacrifice. Green & Lebowitz, 134 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Satins, serges, georgette dresses; jobbers only. B. B. Dress, 1 East 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge, $4.75 up; Fall models; immediate delivery. Queen, 214 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job at silk dresses to be sold, cheap. Katz & Rashbaum, 111 W. 17th.

DRESSES.—Georgette, beaded, and tailored; sacrifice. Queen, 214 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Repp and poplin dresses, 2-6 years. York Dress Co., 1,151 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

DRESSES.—Mr. Out-of Town Jobber, what we have been striving for has been attained in our line for Fall. You'll find our Fall line for Jobbers a still greater departure in merchandising than last season. We invite our friends and prospects to view the real dress values. Satins, Georgettes, serges, tricotines, $6.75 to $22.50. See our tricotine dress at $8.75. M. Kerschner & Sons, 16 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Profit shearing—not profiteering—that's our motto; new models by the thousands on the racks to deliver today; serges, satins, georgettes, and georgette combinations; taffetas, tricotines, paulettes and tricolette jersey, $6.75 up. If you don't come up—you pass up, the best buy in the market. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesmen, excessive overhead, or live models, but our models are live sellers; better made dresses of tricotine, paulette, serge, jersey, $7.75 to $17.50; voile, georgette dresses to close; cheap. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—We have for immediate delivery 2,500 dresses, consisting of satin, charmeuse, georgette, tricotine, silk tricolettes, and paulettes. Prices from $10.75 to $50. The Hattie Dress, 3 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobbers, get on the right track to bed rock prices on serges and other Fall dresses; pick while the picking's good; a gold mine of winners here; look them over today. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500, consisting of satin, georgette combinations, serges and tricotines; all latest models, for immediate delivery, at a sacrifice. Kaufmal Bros., 122 West 29th. Farragut 9186.

DRESSES.—Evening, wedding and party wear; excellent style, quality and workmanship; big selection; $11 to $50. B. Schneider & Son, 21 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Snappy numbers in satins, serges, and paulettes; ready for immediate delivery. Call and be convinced. B. Herman, 140 West 29th.

DRESSES.—300 beautiful printed voiles, organdies; slaughtering prices, $4.75 and $5.75 values, $2.75; $7.75 and $6.75, values, $5.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES, satin, taffeta, charmeuse, serge; 1000 dresses on the rack to be sold at a sacrifice price. Winthrop & Schwartz, 126 Fifth Av.

DRESSES.—700 cotton dresses; will sacrifice at low figure; our Fall line is ready for your inspection. National Costume Co., 148 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—500 printed voiles, assorted sizes and styles; georgette, taffetas, crepe de chines closing out prices. Parason, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—450 snappy organdy, 200 voile; closing out to the first bidder. Friedlander & Siegel, 14 East 26th St. Telephone Madison Square 5758.

DRESSES.—Snappy youthful styles; satins, serges, tricotine; exceptional values; $12.75 up; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—All wool tricotine, $14.50; coats, all lined silvertone, $13.75; all wool suits, $13.75. See these three big winners. Modern, 15 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Snappy numbers in satins, serges, and paulettes; ready for immediate delivery. Call and be convinced. B. Herman, 140 West 29th.

DRESSES.—300 beautiful printed voiles, organdies; slaughtering prices, $4.75 and $5.75 values, $2.75; $7.75 and $6.75, values, $5.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES, satin, taffeta, charmeuse, serge; 1000 dresses on the rack to be sold at a sacrifice price. Winthrop & Schwartz, 126 Fifth Av.

DRESSES.—700 cotton dresses; will sacrifice at low figure; our Fall line is ready for your inspection. National Costume Co., 148 West 24th St.

DRESSES, better grades; selected best-selling models of New York better stores; will close at a good reduction. Max Cohen, 120, 122 West 31st St.

DRESSES, VOILES AND GINGHAMS, in assorted patterns and sizes; immediate delivery. Biltmore Dress Co., 6 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Satins, taffetas, georgettes; best selling numbers for immediate delivery. Mohawk Dress, 41 Division St. Orchard 7074.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton voiles, dark grounds, 35 to 39; ginghams, $3.75 to $7.50. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 heavy beaded georgette; latest styles. Fleischman & Morris, 126 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Contractor has job of 200 georgette dresses to close at sacrifice. 245 7th Av., corner 24th, sixth floor.

DRESSES.—300 snappy styles in satin and serges, to close out at a price. Daniel Levy, 170 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Final clearing georgette silk jersey serges; washables. E. Deutsch, 22 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Summer dresses, assorted styles and materials; all sizes; prices reduced. N. Y. Dress Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 100 cotton voile better grade to close at sacrifice. Practical Dress, 38 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Racks full of tricotine, serges, Jerseys and georgettes; pick them right off. Ansonia Dress Co., 36 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Colored, 2 to 6, for immediate delivery. Rosenthal & Levine, 29 East 22d.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful line of satins, $7.75 to $11.50. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—250 beaded and embroidered georgette dresses to close out. Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses, to close out; serge dresses at special prices. Kalish & Co., 28 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Serge and satin, on the racks for immediate delivery. Congress Waist and Dress, 32 West 20th.

DRESSES.—2000 high-grade colored voiles, ginghams and nets, to close out cheap. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Wash, to close, $2.75; flowered voiles, ginghams, organdies. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DUCKS.—Nine bales 30-inch 8.42 oz. army, 9 bales 29-inch single filling; short cuts; below market. The S. M. Bennett Co., 225 West Broadway.

DUVET SUPERIOR.—F. & H. duvet superior; all colors. Madison Square 509.

FLANNELS.—For interlining purposes; 3,000 yards; to close cheap. Cairo, 212 5th Av.

FLANNEL.—Amoskeag 2701, khaki, 15 cases, 27¼c. Telephone Stuyvesant 2155.

FURS.—Coney fur collars in kid, brown, and black, $2.50 each. Greeley 5080.

GEORGETTES.—Navy, white, and flesh, 2x8, heavy quality, for immediate delivery. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Assortment. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

HOSIERY.—All kinds of full fashions and mock seamed hosiery for the wholesale trade on hand, in large quantity, for immediate delivery. Simon Engler & Sons, 433 Broadway. Canal 9059.

HOSIERY.—Men's and ladies' silks, mercerized, cotton, wool, to close out cost. 256 Church, Room 65.

JAP SILKS.—Naturals. Madison Square 8103.

MARQUISE DE LUXE.—54-inch, black, Mad. Square 3121.

ORGANDIES.—Three cases, to close cheap. Cairo, 212 5th Av.

OVERALLS.—100 dozen blue denem overalls; spot delivery. Franklin 5980.

OXFORDS.—Stevens 2824; immediate delivery. Madison Square 6716.

PANAMAS.—Silks and cloths; good assortment. Call at store, 26 East 22d St.

PANTS.—100 dozen men's and boys' pants; spot delivery. Franklin 5980, 350 Broadway, Room 815.

PAULETTES.—50% silk, 50% cotton; 36 and 48-inch; six colors. Madison Square 2068.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—All colors, including navy; immediate delivery. Nat Lebensen, 9 West 20th. Chelsea 6511.

PLUSHES.—Brown back 6-4 coatings; 50 pieces short lengths, assorted suitings; broadcloths, navy, poplins. Garsson, 220 5th Av., Md. Sq. 2804.

PLUSHES.—Sidney Blumenthal; Black tip, baby Persian lamb, also Arctic fox; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

PLUSH for sale.—Peco, large quantity for spot cash. Write to E 280 Times.

PLUSHES.—Pearson, style 8050; all colors. Farragut 4078.

PLUSHES.—Formosa, China. Madison Sq. 3121.

POIRET TWILL.—4078 Garfield's black. Mad. Sq. 1520. 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

POLO CLOTH.—Buckley & Cohen 500-1 natural poplins; American 0302, navy and black. Madison Square 8047.

POLO CLOTH.—American 15035; Suedene 13068;

Spray Mark

Youthful dash and smartness—expressed in the individual cut, the rich, new fabrics, and the delightful originality of the trimming details—have made Spray-Mark Suits and Coats markedly successful wherever featured.

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158 West 29th Street, N. Y.
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Kodak Bags....	8 to	42 doz.
Back & Top Strap Purses.....	4 to	48 doz.
Hand Bags.....	8 to	60 doz.
Kiddies' Purses..	2 to	18 doz.

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Fastest growing house in the line. There's a reason!

COATS, SUITS
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Serges
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Velour Checks
$25 to $50
Delivery guaranteed
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122 West 26th St.

JOBBERS
We are ready to take $500,000 worth of Fall Orders.
DELIVERY GUARANTEED!
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$7.50 to $27.50
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LEATHER COATS
POPULAR PRICES
QUEEN LEATHER GOODS CO.
23 East 22nd St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

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AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; R. G. Yeager, silks, dress goods, millet, leather goods; W. A. Armstrong, domestics, linens; Waldorf-Astoria.
AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; J. J. Rothschild, notions, laces, women's, children's underwear; 37 W. 20th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Nathan & Schattenstein; I. Schattenstein, clothing; Pennsylvania.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—J. N. Lawfer & Son; H. B. Lawfer, upholstery goods; Breslin.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Hochheimer & Shaul Co.; Mr. Shaul, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Barnett D. G. Co.; Mr. Barnett, notions; 398 B'way.
ATHENS, O.—D. Sonner & Co.; T. W. Craig, coats, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—P. Elson; Mr. Fleischman, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. W. Fearn, piece goods; 23 East 26th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co., Miss M. Gilpin, ladies' underwear; 1,260 B'way.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster Ross & Co.; Miss Price, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 1,170 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss F. Louis, toys; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Johnson, Boyd & Co.; G. A. Richardson, underwear; Anesaia.
BALTIMORE—M. Summerfield Sons & Co.; M. Summerfield, mfr. pants; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss M. Champion, corsets; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, tie silks; 440 4th Av.; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; "Baltimore Bargain House"; G. V. Schort, notions; 354 4th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—Benson & Co.; H. Benson, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. B. Joseph, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d; Collingwood.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss M. F. Hirsch, silk, cotton waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. C. Everett, books, stationery; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—H. W. Conant & Co.; H. W. Conant, ladies' neckwear; McAlpin.
BOSTON—L. & F. Mfg. Co.; H. Fox, mfr. knee pants; McAlpin.
BOSTON—J. Reiner; M. Reiner, children's, junior dresses; J. Reiner, children's junior coats; 34 W. 27th.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; E. J. Bartlett, white goods, towellngs; 396 B'way; Commodore.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; S. E. Grant, carpets; 1,178 B'way; Flanders.
BRISTOL, Va.—Mahoney Jones Co.; J. Mahoney, notions; 393 Broadway.
BROOKFIELD, Mo.—O. Cramer, children's serge dresses; 212 5th Av.
BROOKINGS, S. D.—H. G. Hauff, ready-to-wear; Brostell.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Liberty Clothing Co.; C. A. Harris, men's, boys' furnishing goods; Cumberland.
BUFFALO—Stewart-Allen Co.; H. W. Allen, woolens; Commodore.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gerber, Nott & Co.; W. J. Macauley, flowers, feathers; L. M. Rapleye, notions, silks, ribbons; Pennsylvania.
CHANDLER, Okla.—S. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av., Room 910.
CHICAGO—Reliance Mfg. Co.; M. P. Goodman, shirtings; 364 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Mr. Downton, toilet goods; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—H. Graff, georgette, silk waists; 342 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. P. French, laces, curtains; Mr. Toah, towelins; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. J. Walter, diamonds; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. C. Gibson, toys, dolls; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—The Hub; E. M. Finn, boys' clothing; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss R. Goldberg, muslin underwear; Miss A. E. Hayden, underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICKASHA, Okla.—Eagle Mercantile Co.; A. J. Helms, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—Rosenberg Bros; S. Rosenberg, furn. goods; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—S. Shifress, women's ready-to-wear; Room 604, 37 West 32d.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; A. Hutchinson, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Zwerg Bros.; E. Zwerg, mfgr. wear; McAlpin.
DALLAS—Texas Dry Goods Co.; Segger, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.
DALLAS, Texas—Volk Bros, L. W. Volk, hosiery; Pennsylvania.
DECATUR, Ill.—William Gushard D. G. Co.; H. C. Hill, notions, hdkfs., laces; 106 Grand St.
DENVER, Col.—The Denver D. G. Co.; K. R. Palm, carpets, rugs; 200 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; D. Oransky, cotton goods, silks, hosiery, underwear; 1,120 Broadway.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—James Leyl Co.; L. C. Wittmer, silks; Prince George.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—F. W. Mellick Co.; C. F. Mellick, carpets, furnishings; Latham.
FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert, silk, silks dresses; 37 W. 26th.
GAINESVILLE, Texas—A. Teague, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway; Aberdeen.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friedman-Spring D. G. Co.; Miss Sh. T. Hayes, laces, trimmings, neckwear; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—I. Isaacson, clothing, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; Y. F. Sano, general merchandise; 103 Grand.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; E. N. Allen, general merchandise; C. S. Cleasby, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
HAZLETON, Penn.—Sasso Dept. Store; Miss N. O'Donnell, ready-to-wear, 1,133 Broadway; Breslin.
HONESDALE, Pa.—Katz Bros.; E. A. Katz, S. Katz, genl. mdse; 230 5th Av.
HONEY GROVE, Texas—Wilkins, Wood & Patterson; R. H. Galbraith, genl. mdse.; 1,182 B'way; Latham.
HOUSTON, Texas—McCardle & Sauer; W. McCardle, millinery; 303 5th Av., Room 1717.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner Bradshaw Co.; O. D. Bradshaw, dress goods, silks, laces, neckwear, coats, suits, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; J. E. De Belle, carpets, upholstery goods; 225 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; F. E. West, notions, toilet goods, basement, leather goods; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. P. Dupius, jewelry, leather goods; 25 Madison Av.; Brostell.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Geo. B. Peck D. G. Co.; C. G. Scott, jewelry, leather goods; 230 5th Av.
KENMORE, S. Dak.—L. Knudson, ready-to-wear; 239 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—A. C. Smith, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. P. Little, coats, suits, waists, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; J. Heiman, shoes; 1,150 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—Faris, Walker Co.; W. E. Conrad, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 116 West 32d.
LOS ANGELES—A. Fussenot Co.; Miss M. E. Mulkern, millinery; 220 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter Dry Goods Co.; W. H. Clark, men's furn. goods; 42 Leonard St.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; T. H. Reilly, ready-to-wear; 1,180 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; Mr. Bacon, dry goods; 23 East 26th.
MACON, Ga.—Benson, Hunnicutt Clothing Co.; C. H. Hunnicutt, clothing; Grand.
MARIETTA, Ohio—Gruber, Henry, Parker Co.; C. Henry, coats, suits; Commodore.
MATTOON, Ill.—Sawin-Jones-Scott Co.; Miss M. Cleary, Miss M. Lewis, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—D. Rosenbaum Sons; M. H. Rosenbaum, clothing, genl. mdse.; 15 E. 26th.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, notions, toilet, leather goods; 404 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Oesterreich Mfg. Co.; F. Oesterreich, house dresses, apron materials; Commodore.
MILWAUKEE—Ed Schuster Co.; C. Greenblatt, knit goods underwear, negligees; 404 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; D. Young, notions, drugs, gloves, art needlework, leather goods, basement; 225 5th Av.
MONTREAL—Dupins Freres; C. Marchand, ladies' ready-to-wear; Breslin.
MONTREAL, Can.—Almy's, Ltd.; Mr. Monroe, domestics; Mr. West, carpets; 230 5th Av.
MONTREAL—Almys G. Day, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 230 5th Av.
MONROE, La.—H. Hensel, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av., Room 616.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—R. J. Levy & Son; R. J. Levy, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—M. Mann & Bros.; E. M. Mann, coats, suits; Wallick.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; 404 4th Av.
NEWMAN, Ga.—D. W. Boone Co.; D. W. Boone, general mdse.; Collingwood.
NEW ORLEANS—Gallup's; G. N. Gallup, housefurn. goods; McAlpin.
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NIYACK, N. Y.—Harrison & Dailey; Mr. Kinsler, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—Union Outfitting Co.; H. Rosenthal, carpets; 116 W. 32d.
OPELOUSAS, La.—Bennett Stores; E. E. Eastman, men's, women's garments; Brostell.
OPELIKA, Ala.—J. S. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Cumberland.
ORANGEBURG, S. C.—H. Schatzberg, coats, suits, dresses; 41 E. 20th.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—S. W. Anderson Co.; E. Arnold, hosiery, underwear; D. E. Wilkins, piece goods; 105 Grand.
PARIS, Texas—Burton-Beal D. G. Co.; Miss Stevens, suits, coats; Room 903, 366 5th Av.
PASADENA, Cal.—M. D. Davis, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
PETERSBURG, Va.—A. Rosenstock; Miss Farthing, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 22d.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Southern D. G. and Notion Co., Inc.; J. R. Jolly, dry goods, men's furn. goods, hosiery, notions; 43 Leonard.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Southern D. G. and Notion Co.; J. R. Jolly, men's furn. goods, hosiery, notions; 43 Leonard.
PHILADELPHIA—Mendsen's; M. Hirsch, Miss Lazarus, women's, misses' skirts; R. 1110, 35 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Maloney, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Snellenburg & Co.; C. E. Dillenuth, dress, wash goods; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—E. Boehm & Co.; E. Boehm, dressing escapes; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Lichtenstein Bros.; A. I. Lichtenstein, linens, laces; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; Miss B. A. Kessler, hosiery, gloves; Miss S. F. Loeb, waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McFarland & Bro.; W. H. McFarland, notions; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Grabowski's; F. A. Langdon, coats, suits; 303 5th Av., Room 1407.
PITTSBURGH—Porter Co.; F. C. Waddell, millinery, hats; Pennsylvania.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, wortman & King; E. Rogers, notions, leather goods, jewelry, drug sundries; 462 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Brothers & Bancroft; Miss Knapp, jewelry, silverware; 404 4th Av.
QUANAH, Texas—Baker, Hanna & Co.; F. W. Kennerly, dry goods; 395 Broadway.
QUITMAN, Ga.—Lazarus Bros.; F. Lazarus, general mdse.; Imperial.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Kline & Lazarus, G. Lazarus, general mdse.; Grand.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Carr Co.; D. A. Williams, H. A. Eglesten, ribbons; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sloan, Levy & Co.; T. W. Lepine, clothing; Empire.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Carr Co.; H. A. Eagleston, ribbons; W. F. Bergen, coats, suits, skirts; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. Holtz & Sons; A. L. Holtz, westcoats; Commodore.
SALEM, Ohio—Hemmeter, Martens Co.; H. B. Davis, dry goods; 4 West 22d.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; M. Van Densmore, laces, hdkfs., notions; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
SAN ANTONIO—Joska Bros. Co.; T. A. Torance, domestics, blankets; 1,150 B'way; Brostell.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—S. M. Bingham; G. Schifferle, notions, gloves, knit underwear, laces; ribbons; 4 West 22d.
SANDUSKY, Ohio—Schemer Bros. Co.; W. P. Creed, domestics, dress goods; Hermitage.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss L. Thorsen, art needlework; 225 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; R. O'Connor, notions; R. Walsh, draperies, curtains; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; W. Middleton, infants', children's wear; 225 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; R. O'Connor, notions; 432 4th Av.; Latham.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—J. T. Cohen Sons; S. J. Cohen, millinery; Marlborough.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; R. D. Ehrlich, silk, serge dresses; 37 W. 20th.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; J. H. Carey, laces; 225 5th Av.
SHREVEPORT, La.—H. Zodiag, general mdse.; Miss O. M. Chandler, ladies' wear; Holland House.
SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.—Dulin-Glenn & Co.; N. Glenn, general merchandise; 103 Grand.
SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.—Dulin-Glenn Co.; Mr. Glenn, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Stergis & Co.; J. K. Robin, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, millinery, women's underwear, corsets; 230 5th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Metter Merc. Co.; L. D. Gill, mfg. dept., 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—South Side Leader; R. A. Godlove, coats, suits, waists, dresses, millinery; McAlpin.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss G. Newman, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, Miss C. B. Sparks, waists, dresses; L. Baer, silk, cotton waists; 116 W. 32d.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; F. E. Hicks, men's clothing; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; L. Strauss, boys' clothing; 1,261 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Waist & Dress Mfg. Co.; R. Rous, manufacturing department waists, dresses, muslin underwear; 15 E. 26th.
TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; Miss Jackson, ladies' underwear, corsets; 1,150 B'way.
TAYLORVILLE, Ill.—Morrison Bros.; F. Morrison, millinery; Park Avenue.
TORONTO—Lion Dress Co.; M. Rosenthal, dresses; Pennsylvania.
TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—Hamilton Clothing Co.; F. Hamilton, clothing, furnishing goods; Holland.
TULSA, Okla.—Mr. Abbott, general mdse.; 1,140 Broadway.
VICTORIA, Texas—Haller D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. C. Recker, ladies' wear; 1,150 B'way.
VICTORIA, B. C.—Malleck's; H. J. Mallek, misses' coats, suits, dresses, waists; Pennsylvania.
WARREN, Ohio—Warner Co.; C. E. Warner, dry goods; Flanders.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; L. H. Simons, men's, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.; Holland.
WELLSVILLE, N. Y.—C. E. Davis & Son; P. M. Davis, infants', ladies' furn. goods; McAlpin.
WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn-Hinkel D. G. Co.; M. Crueson, housefurn. goods; 6 W. 32d; Breslin.
WICHITA, Kan.—Cahn, Hinkel D. G. Co.; M. Crueson, house furn. goods, china; 6 West 32d.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Gately, Fitzgerald & Lawler; T. L. Lawler, general mdse; Bristol.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, laces; 6 W. 32d.
WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; D. Kadis, men's furnishing goods; 6 W. 32d; Latham.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; F. R. Barclay, carpets; 1,270 B'way.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss & Hirshberg Co.; Miss Shannan, infants' wear; 141 Madison Av.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Realizing Sales Bring Quick Reaction After Early Rise of Stocks—Steel Situation.

The extensive downward movement which got under way yesterday among the industrial stocks, after an early period of strength, could probably be best explained by reference to the rise of Tuesday and Wednesday. The price improvement of those two sessions was sizable and impressive, especially when considered with the fact that it occurred despite constant warnings of brokers to customers to use caution in making new commitments. In periods when an uncertain feeling is evident in brokerage offices and in the literature of the market, the trading element stands ready to realize profits quickly, and the quality of yesterday's dealings indicated that a great deal of profit-taking sales were made. The steel shares, oil and motor stocks, and tobacco issues were prominent in the reaction, these being ones most likely to be affected by a selling movement because of their recent advances. In the afternoon the pressure upon the active stocks became more noticeable as time passed. There seemed to be no new development, outside of the elimination of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's extra common stock dividend, to unsettle the trading front. Call money was easier than in several weeks, with rates as low as 5½ and 6½ per cent., depending upon the class of collateral. The sterling exchange market again moved in favor of London, and other rates were fairly steady. An offering of 375,000 shares of Shell Transport and Trading Company shares, almost an innovation for the American security market, was disposed of in a few minutes. The news from industrial centres dealt less with strikes and more with progress in production than earlier in the week.

The decision of the Bethlehem Steel Directors to limit the quarterly disbursement to the regular payment was not altogether unexpected, but appeared to have a depressing effect upon the steel shares because of the announced reason for the board's action. The official explanation said that the profits at present being made, with current high costs and price level, did not warrant a special disbursement. An inference which the Street seemed to draw from this was the likelihood that steel prices would not advance much in the near future, while manufacturing expenses were expected to remain stiff. The Bethlehem shares were the weakest of the steel group. In regard to prices for steel products, it is understood that the largest unit in the industry would prefer to see heavy bookings completed in various lines before quotations were advanced. Whether a similar sentiment exists elsewhere is not known. There have been scattered advances, a few concerns raising wire and steel bar prices, but the trade reviews indicate that operations and forward orders have not reached a level to warrant many increases. It seems probable that the extent of foreign buying will have much to do with prices throughout this year, as the vast increase which has occurred in steel plant facilities since 1914 presents opportunity for a huge output before capacity will be reached in certain of the major products. The ability of foreign consumers to buy in the fact of extraordinary discounts on their exchanges at New York will supply an interesting subject for study.

Sterling sight drafts at 4.39⅛ closed with a gain of 1⅛ cents to the pound. Francs were down 2 centimes, at 7.09. Dutch, Swiss, and Spanish rates were little changed for the day, and Italian rates improved slightly.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
High	6	High	6½
Low	5½	Low	6
Renewals	6	Renewals	6½
Last	5½	Last	6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	7½
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	7½
Four months	6	Four months	7½
Five months	6	Five months	7½
Six months	6	Six months	7½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4⅝@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5 @6

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days.....4¾@5½
4 to 6 months.....5¼@6½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.39⅛	$4.38⅝	$4.39⅛	+.01⅛
Cables	4.40⅛	4.39⅛	4.40	+.01⅛
Francs—				
Demand	7.09	7.09	7.09	—.02
Cables	7.07	7.07	7.07	—.02

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.39⅛	$4.40
5.1813 Paris	7.09	7.07
5.1813 Belgium	7.35	7.30
China—		
Hongkong	$1.00	$1.10
Shanghai	125.00	125.25
Peking	138.50	133.75
40.29 Holland	37.6125	38.00
19.30 Greece	19.10	19.15
5.1813 Italy	8.53	8.51
52.44 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.22
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	51.00
Yokohama	50.75	51.00
19.30 Spain	19.25	19.35
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.25	49.50
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.65	24.85
Christiania	23.80	24.00
Copenhagen	22.55	22.75
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.37½	42.50
32.44 Rio	26.75	26.875
5.1813 Switzerland	5.40	5.38
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid	Asked.
100 rubles	7.70	7.90
500 rubles	7.50	7.60

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

	Cents Per Kronen. Check.	Cables.
Poland	*7.25	*7.30
Austria	3.70	3.85
Jugoslavia	4.25	4.50
Czechoslovakia	5.70	5.80
Finland	†8.70	†8.85
Rumania	†8.75	†9.00
Germany	*7.50	*7.625

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.35⅜	$4.34⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $502,749,213; balance, $71,214,290; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,512,296; Federal Reserve credit balance, $55,369,240.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $98.75.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 54⅜d; in New York, $1.07¼; Mexican dollars, 83@87c.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	138,268
Notes in circulation decreased	45,124,950
Treasury deposits increased	12,670,340
General deposits decreased	108,528,876
Bills discounted increased	14,924,469
Advances increased	3,756,174

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Brass	1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Do	1½	Ex	Aug. 15	July 31
Beth. Steel, A. & B.	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Goodrich Co.		Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,600,240	284,922	306,876
Year to date	167,838,549	80,096,742	112,689,890

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
48	49	1,400	Advance Rumely	48¾	49⅞	48	48	+ ½
73¾	74	200	Advance Rumely pf	74	74	74	74	...
107½	108	3,000	Ajax Rubber	110	110	107	107½	—1½
3	3½	700	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3	3	...
2⅝	2⅞	400	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
47¼	47⅝	18,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	48	49	47	47½	+ ⅛
95	95½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
107	108½	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	108½	108½	107	108	...
93	93½	11,100	Am. Best Sugar	94½	96	93	93	—¼
92	95	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	95	95	95	95	+1¼
122	123	9,300	Am. Bosch Magneto	120¾	126	120¾	122	+2
59¼	59½	7,700	Am. Can	61	61	59½	59½	—½
118½	118¾	5,800	Am. Car & Fdry	120¼	121½	118¾	118¾	—1
62¾	63¼	1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	64¾	64¾	62¾	63¼	—1½
124½	125	2,400	Am. Druggists	125	125	125	125	...
36½	36¾	2,500	Am. H. & Leather	37½	37½	36½	36¾	—⅝
129½	130	1,400	Am. H. & L. pf	131	131¼	129½	129¾	—1½
59	59½	400	Am. Ice	59	60	59	60	+1½
109	109½	18,800	Am. International	111¼	112½	109¼	109¼	—1⅛
77½	78	2,800	Am. Linseed	79⅝	79½	78	78	+1
90½	90⅝	5,100	Am. Locomotive	92⅞	93⅝	90½	90⅝	—2⅝
56½	57	4,300	Am. Malt & Grain	53⅜	57½	53⅜	56⅝	...
39	60	100	Am.M.1st pf.c.of d.s	39½	39½	39½	39½	+2
86	86¼	3,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	87⅞	87⅝	86	86	—⅝
107	108	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108¾	108¾	107⅞	107⅞	—⅝
124	126	600	Am. Snuff	128	128	124	124	—3
45	45¼	3,600	Am. Steel F'dries	45⅞	46	45	45	—½
137	139	4,000	Am. Sugar Ref	139⅝	140½	137¼	137¼	—1⅝
112½	113	5,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	114¾	114¾	112¾	112¾	+1
98¼	99	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅜
103½	103⅝	2,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	104⅝	104⅝	103¾	103¾	—⅝
245	248	4,100	Am. Tobacco	250	254½	247¾	247¾	—1½
100¾	101	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100½	100¾	100¾	100¾	—⅛
123½	125	2,800	Am. Woolen	128½	129	124	124	—3
109⅝	110	800	Am. Woolen pf	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅞	+ ⅛
55½	57	3,100	Am. Writing P. pf	57⅞	57⅞	55½	55¾	—1¼
26¾	27	5,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	27	27½	26¼	26½	—⅝
63	64	1,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S pf	64⅝	65	64	64	—⅛
75½	75⅞	8,000	Anaconda Copper	76¼	76⅝	75½	75½	+ ⅛
6¾	8	200	Ann Arbor	5⅝	6¾	5⅝	6¾	+1⅛
3½	3½	16,300	Assets Realization	2	4½	2	3¾	+1⅛
54½	55	1,000	Asso. Dry Goods	56¼	56¼	55	55	—⅛
75	80	100	As. Dry Gds. 1st pf	79	79	79	79	—3
75	79	100	As. Dry Gds. 2d pf	78	78	78	78	+1
95	96	900	Associated Oil	95	95¾	95	95	...
99½	100	2,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅝	101⅛	99½	100	—⅛
84⅝	85	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	85	85	85	85	...
15	15¾	7,000	At. Birm. & At.	15	15½	14⅝	15¾	+ ¼
100	101	600	Atlantic Coast Line	101	101	100	100	—1
170½	172	1,200	At., Gulf & West I.	173⅜	173⅜	172	172	+ ½
73	73	300	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	74	74	74	74	—1
112	112½	29,000	Baldwin Loco.	114⅞	116½	112	112¾	—1¾
46¼	46⅝	900	Baltimore & Ohio	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	—⅛
55	55½	300	Baltimore & O. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	—⅛
136½	138	600	Barrett Co.	138	138½	136⅝	136⅝	—⅞
1⅝	1⅞	4,200	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
100	100¼	82,500	Beth. Steel, class B	104	106	100	100¼	—4
114¼	114⅞	400	Beth. Steel 8% pf	115	115	115	115	+ ½
23½	24	27,400	Booth Fisheries	25	25	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	2,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	32⅞	32⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ¼
...	...	100	Brown Shoe pf	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	...
10	10½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
58½	60	10	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	60	60	60	60	...
149	150	600	Burns Brothers	151	151	150	150	— ¾
11⅝	12	1,700	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12¾	12¾	12	12	...
30	30¼	4,200	Butte & Superior	31	31½	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
46¾	46⅞	1,200	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾	...
74½	74⅝	17,600	California Packing	78	78¾	72½	74⅝	+2¾
49¼	50	23,900	California Petrol.	52	52⅞	49¼	49¼	—2¾
83½	83½	1,100	Calumet & Arizona	83½	84⅜	83½	83⅝	+ ⅛
162½	163	1,550	Canadian Pacific	162¾	163	162½	163	—1⅝
99¾	100	400	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	99¾	99¾	99½	99¼	—¾
35¾	36	2,800	Central Foundry	37	39	35¾	36	—¾
67¼	68	2,800	Central Foundry pf	68¾	69⅝	67¼	67¼	—1⅝
113½	113⅝	14,300	Central Leather Co.	115¼	116½	113½	113⅝	—1½
113¼	114	200	Central Leather pf	114	114	114	114	...
45½	47	100	Certain-teed Prod	46	46	46	46	—1½
61⅝	62	4,200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	61½	63	61¼	61¾	—1½
252	260	1,100	Chandler Motor	258	258	258	258	+8
65	65½	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	65⅝	65¾	64⅜	65¼	+ ⅛
12	13	300	Chi. & E. Ill. Eq.tr.	13⅝	13⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—1¼
17½	18½	200	Chi.& E.Ill.pf.Eq.tr.	17	17½	17	17½	—1
11	11⅞	400	Chi. Great Western	11½	11⅞	11	11	—½
20½	22¾	500	Chi. Great West. pf	20½	22¾	20½	22¾	+ ⅛
47⅞	48	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	—1½
71⅞	71¾	1,600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	72⅜	72⅝	71⅞	71¾	—⅛
100	100¼	830	Chi. & Northwest'n.	100¾	100¾	99⅜	99⅜	—⅝
29¾	30⅜	4,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	30¾	30¾	29⅝	29⅝	—¾
78¼	79¼	400	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	78¾	79¼	78¾	78¾	—⅝
67	67¾	100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	67	67¾	67	67¾	—⅛
27⅜	27½	5,000	Chile Copper	27⅞	28¼	27¼	27½	—½
49¼	49⅝	1,300	Chino Copper	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	49⅞	—½
89½	90	800	Cluett, Peabody	90	90	90	90	+2
50¾	51	2,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	52	52¼	51	51	—½
57	58	100	Col. & Hocking Val.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+1½
61¼	62	1,800	Columbia Gas & El.	63⅜	63⅜	61½	62	—1
64	67	100	Consol. Cigar	66	66	66	66	—1
83	85	100	Consol. Cigar pf	84	84	84	84	+ ½
102	102½	3,300	Consolidated Gas	102¾	103¾	102	102	...
10⅝	11½	11,100	Con. Intern. Cal. M.	11¼	11¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
95¾	97	700	Continental Can	97½	97¾	96½	96⅞	—1
92⅜	92⅝	37,200	Corn Products Ref	94	95	92½	92½	+1⅝
109	110	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	108¾	109	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
138½	138⅝	32,800	Crucible Steel	143⅞	144½	138	138½	—2¾
35½	35¾	3,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	36¾	36¾	35½	35½	—¼
79¾	80¼	1,200	Cuba Cane S. pf	80	80	79¾	80	+ ¼
11⅞	12	100	Den. & Rio Grande	11¼	11½	11⅞	11½	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	6,200	Den. & Rio G. pf	20¼	20¾	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	14	200	Dome Mines	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
41¾	42¼	3,100	Elk Horn Coal	42¼	42¾	40⅞	40⅞	—1¼
48	49	100	Elk Horn Coal pf	48	48	48	48	—¾
36	37	800	Emerson Brant	35	37½	35	36½	+2¼
114	115	300	Endicott Johnson	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¾	+1¼
18½	18⅝	400	Erie	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
30½	31	200	Erie 1st pf	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
27	27½	5,200	Fam. Play.-Lasky	29⅝	29⅝	27½	27½	—3½
...	...	500	Do rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
41½	42	200	Fed. Sm. & Min. pf	42	42	42	42	+ ⅝
85	86	700	Fisher Body	85	86	85	85	—1
57	57½	11,300	Freeport. Texas	59	59⅝	57	57½	—1¾
36	36½	3,600	Gast...Wm. A. Mfg.	36	36½	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
94	95½	11,700	Gen. Cigar, ex div	94	95½	93	93¼	—2¼
169	170½	1,300	General Electric	169	170½	169	170½	+2½
228	229	5,200	General Motors	230½	233¼	227¼	227¾	—2⅝
92	93	400	General Motors pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	...
88½	89	200	General Motors deb	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
83	83½	7,300	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	87⅞	87⅞	83½	83½	—3
102¾	103⅞	300	Goodrich pf	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103¾	...
94⅝	94⅝	1,900	Great Northern pf	94⅝	95	94½	94½	—½
49¾	49¾	8,900	Gt.N.cts., ore props	49¾	50⅜	49¼	49¼	—⅝
46⅝	47	1,000	Greene-Can. Cop	47	47	46½	46½	—⅝
67⅞	70	300	Gt. States Steel	71	70¼	70¼	70½	...
12	12⅞	600	Gulf, Mobile & Nor	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
90	94	100	Hartman Corp	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	—1¾
65½	66	2,800	Haskell & Barker	68⅝	67	65½	65½	—⅝
100⅝	101¼	700	Illinois Central	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	+ ⅛
67¾	67½	9,900	Inspiration Copper	67⅞	68¼	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
7	8	1,500	Interboro Con	8	8¼	8	8	—½
28½	29	2,100	Interboro Con. pf	29⅝	29¾	28¾	29	—⅝
30	32	600	Int. Agricultural	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½	...
87⅞	89	1,700	Int. Agricult. pf	87⅞	89⅝	87⅞	88¾	+1
142⅝	143	3,900	Int. Harvester, new	141½	144¼	141	143	+2
65	65¼	44,800	Int. Mer. Marine	64	66¾	64	65	+2
117	117⅜	4,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	116½	119¾	117⅜	117⅜	—¼
30⅜	31	3,000	Int. Nickel	31	31½	30⅜	30⅜	—¼
67¼	67⅜	5,200	Int. Paper	69¾	69¾	66	67¼	—1⅝
70	80	200	Int. Paper pf...sta	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	—¼
79	81½	100	Iowa Central	81½	81½	81½	81½	—1¼
38	39	300	Jewel Tea	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
40	41	1,400	Jones Bros. Tea	41	41⅝	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	25	200	Kansas City South.	24	24	23½	23½	+ ½
54	55	400	Do pf	55½	55½	55	55	+ ½
134	134½	5,800	Kelly Spring Tire	132½	135	132½	134	+1½
...	...	1,000	Do rights	⅝	⅝	½	½	...
66	66	1,200	Kelsey Wheel	69½	69	65½	66	—1⅝
96	98	100	Do pf	96	96	96	96	—4
41¾	42⅜	4,100	Kennecott Copper	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	41¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	6¾	100	Keokuk & D. M.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
104½	104¾	6,500	Keystone Tire & R.	105¾	106⅜	104½	104½	—¼
51⅞	53	3,500	Do rights	21½	22	21½	21¾	+ ¼
97	98	100	Kress (S. S.) Co.	100	100	100	100	+1⅝
86	87	2,200	Lack. Steel	89¼	89¼	86	86	—2¾
23½	23½	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
34½	35	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	36½	36½	35½	35½	—1
34½	35	200	Liggett & Myers	36¾	36¾	35½	35½	—1
75	76	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	75½	75½	75	75	—1¾
238	242	4,100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	239¼	245	238	238¼	—5½
116	118	100	Louisville & Nash.	116½	116½	116¼	116¾	+ ⅛
36	36⅜	1,100	Manhattan Shirt	36	36⅜	36	36	— ½
64	70	200	Marlin-Rockwell	61½	65	61½	65	...
65	65½	12,700	Maxwell Motors	65¾	68¾	64¾	64¾	—¼
81	81¼	3,800	Do 1st pf	81	82	81	81¾	+1⅜
42	42	800	Do 2d pf	42¾	42¾	41½	41½	— ½
105	105¾	13,300	May Dept. Stores	105¾	105¾	105	105	+ ¼
197	197½	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	197	197½	192½	192½	—2¾
31	31¼	100	Miami Copper	31½	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
59	59¼	400	Midvale Steel	59	59¼	58	58	— ⅛
22	22	1,200	Minn. & St. L., new	23	23	22	22	— ⅝
60¼	60¼	...	M., St.P.&S.S.M...l.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	...
15½	15⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15½	15⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅝
22¼	22½	500	Do pf	22¼	22½	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
36	36¼	25	Missouri Pacific	36	36¼	35	35	— ⅝
57	57	1,200	Do pf	57	57	55½	56	—1
77	79	300	Montana Power	77	77	77	77	...
40	41	4,900	National Acme	39½	42	39½	40¾	+1⅝
22¾	23	1,700	Nat. Conduit & C.	23	23¼	22¾	23	...
82	82½	2,300	Nat. Enam. & St.	83	83½	81¾	81¾	— ¼
83	84	1,400	National Lead	83¼	85⅛	83	83	—1
21⅜	21⅝	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21¼	...
122	124	100	N. Y. Air Brake	123	123	123	123	+1
80	80½	500	New York Central	81	81	80½	80½	— ⅝
42	44	900	New York Dock	44½	45	43½	43¾	...
56	58	200	Do pf	58	58	58	58	+2
36¾	37	5,200	N. Y. N. H. & H.	37½	37¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
106	106½	600	Norfolk & Western	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106½	— ⅛
59	62	1,200	North American	62	62	62	60	+ ⅝
95½	96¾	1,400	Northern Pacific	95¾	96¾	95¼	95¼	— ⅝
83	85	900	Nova Scotia S. & C.	86½	87¾	84	84	—1
56	56½	11,300	Ohio Cities Gas	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
8	8½	1,200	Ontario Mining	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	11⅝	84,450	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	11¾	12½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
72⅝	72⅞	15,400	Pacific Gas & Elec.	72	75¼	71½	72¼	...
38¼	38⅝	1,000	Pacific Mail	38	39	38	38¼	— ⅛
32⅞	33	2,000	Pan. Am. Pet. & T.	30	34	30	33	+3
116¼	116	51,100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	118⅞	119¼	115	115¼	—3⅜
50	51	6,700	Penn. Seab. Steel	53⅝	54	50	50	—3⅝
45½	46	2,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	45⅞	46	45⅞	45⅞	...
51¾	51⅝	100	People's Gas, Chi.	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
15⅞	16	500	Pere Marquette	15	15⅞	15	15½	—1½
23⅜	23½	3,200	Pere Marquette pf	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
66½	67	300	Do prior pf	67	67	66½	66½	— ⅛
39¾	40¼	700	Philadelphia Co.	39⅞	40⅜	39½	40⅛	+ ⅛
60¾	60¾	6,200	Pierce

Investment Opportunities in

MARINE SECURITIES

FROM time to time we offer investments in First Mortgage Marine Bonds. Such issues are underwritten by us and sold with our recommendation.

These securities have many attractive features. Among these are substantial Cash Equities in Properties, Liberal Sinking Fund Provisions and other safeguards which protect investors.

Particulars on Request.

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139 Broadway, New York
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The Steel & Tube Company of America

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Price 98 and accrued dividend, yielding 7⅛%

Exempt from Normal Federal Income Tax.

This Company is one of the three largest manufacturers of steel pipe and other tubular steel goods in the United States.

During the last three years earnings have averaged over six times the Preferred Stock dividend.

The stock compares most favorably with other similar securities which are selling at considerably higher prices.

Application will be made to list this stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Circular B-12 containing detailed information sent upon request.

Stone & Webster
120 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6020
Boston Chicago

An Addition To Your Income

Taxes, business conditions and the market for securities have made it necessary for corporations to issue securities during the last few months yielding high incomes but nevertheless protected by safeguards of the most exacting character.

It is more than likely that nine out of ten investors can, without sacrificing security, improve their incomes to a considerable extent.

We have some very concrete suggestions to submit to those interested.

Write for our Circular Letter No. 470

BODELL & CO.
Investment Securities.
120 BROADWAY
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Correspondence Invited

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NATIONS OF EUROPE SEEKING LOANS HERE

Bankers Discuss Credit Arrangement for Denmark—Norway Also in the Market.

BELGIAN ISSUE DELAYED

State Department's Approval Reported to be a Prerequisite for the Proposed Transaction.

Plans for extension of credits to European countries are in a more or less uncertain state at the present time because of the inability of leading financial and industrial interests and representatives of the Government to come to agreement on any one scheme. It is expected now that for the time being banks and relatively small banking groups will act independently of any general plan and will conduct negotiations with whatever European countries are able to satisfy them as to security and terms.

The bankers who entered into an informal agreement to withhold financial operations with individual European countries have been released from their obligation, and it is now thought probable that a number of comparatively small offerings will shortly be forthcoming. Several of the neutral countries are known to be carrying on conversations with local bankers, and some important announcements are looked for within a few days. Also, the erstwhile belligerents, or at least some of them, are in the market for loans and it is said their chances of obtaining substantial credits are rather bright.

In regard to the Belgian situation, it was learned yesterday that the option which Paine, Weber & Co. obtained for the raising of a $100,000,000 Belgian loan in this market expired several days ago, and whether it has been extended or not is not known. The consummation of this transaction, it was said on high authority, was contingent upon the approval of the United States State Department, and so far as is known the Department has taken no action as yet.

Virtually all arrangements for offering this loan in the open market, it was further learned, had about been completed. A banking syndicate had been formed to handle the operation, and other details had been worked out, but the failure of the State Department to act, it was said, had resulted in delay, and yesterday no information as to when the loan would be offered was available.

The chief members of the banking syndicate formed to handle the proposed Belgian loan were the Chase National Bank and William Salomon & Co. of this city, the First National Bank and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. None of these institutions is in what is known in local banking circles as the "Belgian Group." The institutions which are in that group, it is understood, are prepared to initiate negotiations if the present proposal does not materialize.

Another credit arrangement now under consideration by local bankers is for the benefit of Denmark. The size and the terms have thus far been kept secret, but an announcement is expected in the near future. Norway is said to be negotiating, but some authorities on Norwegian finance think that the country will be able to finance itself by utilization of the funds to be paid to it by the United States as rental for the ships which the United States took over in the last year of the war.

German agents were again reported to be making overtures to American bankers yesterday. Most of these have to do with the flotation of commercial paper in some form, and are not for the offering of German bonds, which, it is believed, could not be successfully marketed here at this time. The most generally talked-of plan for aiding Germany is to have banks here grant commercial credits, which are to be used in this country and to be guaranteed by German banks and the German Government.

Walter Jorgensen, a representative of a Danish textile concern, who arrived in New York yesterday, said that Germany was endeavoring to arrange one and two year credits with all of the leading countries of the world through Danish bankers. The idea, he said, was for Denmark to act as a sort of clearing house for German credits, and to date, according to Mr. Jorgensen, the chief difficulty was the extremely low rate of exchange Germany was suffering from.

This matter of German exchange rates, according to American bankers, is only one of a number of difficulties in the way of resuming business relations with Germany. The question of security, stabilization of Government, the state of German industry, and her present financial resources all have to be considered. Also there is the question of sentimental opposition to German securities to be considered.

Firestone to Increase Capital.

AKRON, Ohio, July 24.—Stockholders of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company today were asked to vote on an increase in capitalization from $15,000,000 to $75,000,000, of which two-thirds is preferred and one-third common. Ten million in preferred will be sold at once to enlarge the plant, officials said.

Joins Federal Reserve System.

The East River National Bank announced yesterday that the Bank of Italy, an allied institution, with headquarters in San Francisco, had been admitted to the Federal Reserve system. This is one of the first State banks of California to become a Federal Reserve member. The Bank of Italy has resources of $107,000,000 and branches in eighteen cities of California.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. and George H. Burr & Co. are offering $2,400,000 serial debentures, bearing 6 per cent. interest, of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company at prices to yield from 6 to 6.35 per cent. Net assets of the company available for the issue on April 30, according to announcement yesterday, amounted to $7,400,236.

The National City Bank yesterday opened two new branches in Cuba, at Remedios and Yaguajay.

F. J. Lisman & Co. announced yesterday, in behalf of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Co., that they were prepared to pay the principal of the 6 per cent. equipment notes, Series A, which matured Nov. 1, 1918, and also the coupons of the same date, both with interest at 6 per cent. No payments will be made after July 28.

R. M. Grant & Co. are offering $1,216,000 serial bonds of the City of Hartford, Conn., due 1920 to 1939, at prices to yield from 4.20 to 4.40 per cent.

Stany & Braun are offering a new issue of 5 per cent. water works bonds of the City of Elyria, Ohio, due serially from 1929 to 1940, at a price to yield 4.35 per cent.

A new issue of City of Memphis, (Tenn.,) 5 per cent. auditorium and market house bonds is being offered by Field, Richards & Co. The price for the various maturities from 1925 to 1949 yields a return of about 4.70 per cent.

Lee, Higginson & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, and the National City Company announced yesterday that subscription lists for the $300,000,000 Government of Switzerland loan had been closed.

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent of the Goodrich Rubber Co., and registrar of first and second preferred and common stock of the company.

The Columbia Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for common and preferred stocks of the Belco Electric Motor Company and registrar for the capital stocks of the Amalgamated Royalty Oil Corporation, the Argonaut Salvage Corporation, and the White Eagle Oil and Refining Company.

Ehrich & Co. have issued a special report on the Consolidated Interstate Callahan Mining Company.

G. Selmer Fougner, who was referred to yesterday as the newly appointed Director of Publicity for the Federal Reserve bank, has instead been made head of the News Bureau of the Government Loan Organization.

The Liberty National Bank has been appointed registrar of capital stock of the Bates-Eustice Company, Inc., of Delaware.

The Autosales Corporation has arranged to open new stores at 588 Lexington Avenue and 1,326 Lexington Avenue.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS,
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	96.31	95.20	96.23	— .38
25 industrials	116.16	115.00	115.34	—1.06
50 stocks	92.48	90.70	90.81	— .71

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 23	92.01	90.69	91.52	+ .90
July 12	90.84	88.86	90.62	+1.13
July 11	91.86	89.53	89.59	—2.06
July 10	Holiday			
July 16	92.10	90.28	91.59	— .06
July 17	93.56	91.34	91.68	— .30

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July	High.		Low.		Last.
†1919.	96.36	July 17	90.69	Jan. 24	90.81
†1918.	72.78	July 1	70.48	July 15	71.67
1917.	82.44	July 2	79.55	July 19	80.30
1916.	87.09	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.35
1915.	73.34	July 29	68.00	July 10	73.36

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	96.36	Nov. 13	69.73	Jan. 24	90.81
†1918.	74.22	May 15	64.12	Jan. 15	71.89
Full Years.					
1918..	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 21	65.85
1916..	101.73	Nov. 20	80.01	Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	95.10	Oct. 22	38.50	Feb. 24	91.35

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change.		
		Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	97.38	+ .06	—.03	+ .73

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

July 23	97.38	+.06	July 15	97.38	
July 12	97.34	—.13	July 14	97.38	—.05
July 21	97.37	—.09	July 12	97.61	—.05
July 10	Holiday		July 11	97.76	+.11
July 18	97.46	—.06	July 10	97.65	—.04
July 17	97.52	—.03	July 9	97.69	+.02
July 16	97.55	—.03	July 8	97.67	—.11

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.05	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	77.38
†1918.	97.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	76.03
Full Years.					
1918..	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	86.48	Jan. 20	74.83	Dec. 20	74.84
1916..	90.18	Nov. 27	80.19	Apr. 29	86.04

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

WANT ITALIAN LOAN HERE.

Minister Schanzer Arrives in Paris on a Financial Mission

PARIS, July 24.—Signor Schanzer, Italian Minister of the Treasury, arrived in Paris today on a mission that was understood to concern negotiations for floating an Italian loan in the United States.

WANT EXCESS EARNINGS.

Railroad Owners Entitled to Full Profits, Says Lehigh Valley President.

There was a considerable difference of opinion in the financial district yesterday over the proposals contained in the so-called Warburg railroad plan. The majority of the railroad managers believe that the best plan is the one drawn up by the Association of Railway Executives, while others lean toward the suggestions made by other organizations.

When asked to comment on the plan yesterday, E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, said that he had only seen the plan as published in the newspapers, and did not care to discuss it in detail.

"There is one recommendation," he said, "that I can't understand, and that is the plan to turn the excess earnings of any one road that earned more than 6 per cent. into a contingent fund for distribution; earnings to which owners of the property alone, as I view it, are rightly entitled. In doing this it strikes me that they are going in a dangerous direction, disregarding property rights and advocating a socialistic doctrine.

"If it is right to do this to the railroads, why isn't it just as proper to do it to other industries? Why are the railroads selected for the experiment? Again, what incentive is there left for the operators of a railroad that has been carefully and successfully managed to continue to do so under this socialistic regional scheme if the results are not to redound entirely to its owners."

"What would become of competition which insures efficient service?"

"To my mind it can't help but destroy personal initiative and introduce wasteful practices, and, in the long run railroad credit would be no more stabilized than it is now."

SHELL STOCK QUICKLY SOLD

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Dispose of 750,000 Shares in an Hour and a Half.

The 750,000 shares of common stock of the Shell Transport and Trading Company, which were purchased by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and offered by them yesterday were quickly disposed of. At the offices of the bankers it was said yesterday that the syndicate books had been closed within a half hour after the opening and that the public offering was all taken within an hour and a half.

The shares were offered on subscription at 69, which is slightly below the par at London. Dealings in the stock on the Curb started at 69 and quickly advanced to 74.

The big block of Shell stock was purchased by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in London for an amount said to be between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000. The Shell company is closely allied with the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, a large block of whose stock was purchased and offered here by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in December, 1916.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CUTS ITS DIVIDENDS

Omits Extra Payment on Common Stock Because of "Uncertain" Future.

PAYS A AND B CLASSES

Directors Report a Satisfactory Growth in Business, but Complain of High Costs.

Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation yesterday decided not to declare an extra dividend on the common stock, as a move to conserve finances, because of a future which they characterized as "somewhat uncertain." The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared on the "A" and "B" classes of stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 15. A statement issued after the board meeting read:

"Although the steel business is showing a satisfactory growth in volume, it was recognized that with the continued high cost of production and present level of prices that resultant profits would not justify any extra dividends.

"The corporation shipbuilding plants are still producing at full capacity, principally on work taken during the war period.

"The steel plants, as a whole are operating at about 60 per cent capacity—in some important lines at full capacity—but the small volume of orders from the railroads, normally the largest single purchaser, makes for an unbalanced order book.

"The corporation is continuing its policy of modernizing its plants and extending into new fields. To date this year it has spent $12,000,000, and has authorized, finished, and in course of execution further plant extensions at a cost of $20,000,000. When completed this expenditure, in the main, will provide additional structural capacity at the Bethlehem plant, additional merchant plate and tinplate output, and a new sheet plant at the Maryland plant, extension of drydock and repair facilities at our various shipyards, and the modernizing and extension of the American Iron and Steel plant at Lebanon.

"Material progress has been made in converting the purely wartime plants into various commercial pursuits closely allied to the different lines of our present business."

In the first quarter of this year the stock was put on a 5 per cent. basis, and an extra dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared. In April an extra dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. was declared.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse to-day. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 61 francs 47 centimes. Exchange on London at 34 francs, 30 centimes, and the 5 per cent. loan at 89 francs 47 centimes. The dollar was quoted at from 7 francs 9½ centimes to 7 francs 14½ centimes.

Federal Reserve Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Glass informed the Senate today in response to a resolution that $163,682,600 in Federal Reserve bank notes and $2,493,092,462 in Federal Reserve notes were in circulation on July 1.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	99¾	99⅞	6.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug. 1919	99	100	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98¼	98½	5.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	94⅝	95	5.35
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	98¾	99¼	6.05
Russ'n rubles	5½	Feb. 15, '20	21	102	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	50	55	...
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil	7	Sep., 1919	100	100⅛	4.35
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Am. Thread	6	Dec., 1928	100⅜	102	5.75
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100	100⅛	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101	102	5.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅛	103⅛	5.50
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅛	103⅝	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	100	100⅛	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	100⅜	100⅝	6.60
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	102	102¼	6.80
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	102⅛	102⅜	6.85
Braz. Tr. Lt. & Power	6	Nov., 1919	99⅝	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100⅝	100⅞	5.75
C. Argen. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	91	93	7.25
Chi. R. I. & P.	6	July 10, '21	99⅞	99¾	6.10
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1920	99⅝	100¼	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1921	99⅝	100¼	6.05
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98⅜	98⅝	6.75
Cons. Coal	6	Aug., 1923	100⅛	101¼	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100¼	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅜	100⅜	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101⅝	102	6.25
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.40
Dug. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	100½	101	5.50
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	99	99¾	5.50
I. C. T.	7	Sep., 1921	89½	90½	...
LaClede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1921	99⅝	99¾	7.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	97½	98	5.50
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1921	97¾	97⅝	...
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅜	101⅛	5.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101⅝	102¼	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¼	102⅝	5.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1923	96	97	8.30
Rech. R. & L.	6	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.00
Shawinig W.	6	Dec., 1919	107½	100	...
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	98¾	99⅛	6.35
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	101	6.85
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15, '23	100	100⅜	6.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1926	98	99½	8.10
U. L. & R. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 10, '20	100	100¼	5.45
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	90¼	92	8.15

Teamwork

between banking and business is a vital need of the times. A friendly banking service can aid materially in building for the future.

Garfield National Bank
23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway.

Republic Rubber Corporation

Manufacturers of the well-known Republic Tires.

Gross business in 1918 nearly $16,000,000.

Our special report is now ready and will be sent to interested investors upon request.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Investment Bankers
PHILADELPHIA Land Title Bldg. Tel. Spruce 381. NEW YORK 42 Broad St. Tel. Broad 7300.

An Analysis of

Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

A Prosperous Public Utility Company

For the past five years, including a period of war and high operating costs, earnings averaged $7.62 a share on the common stock. Present earnings estimated at the rate of 11% per annum or over twice the present 5% annual dividend rate.

Circular C-3 sent upon request.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exch., N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade, Associate Members of Liverpool Cotton Ass'n.
20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Office—31 West 33d St.

PRICHITT & CO.

MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

SIXTY-BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone: 4000-1-2-3-4 Bryant. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Bonds for Investment

Hambleton & Co.
Baltimore New York

$2,400,000

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company

Six Per Cent Serial Gold Debentures

Total Authorized Issue $2,400,000

To be dated August 1, 1919. Due $240,000 Annually, August 1, 1920 to 1929, inclusive. Interest payable semi-annually February 1 and August 1 in New York or Chicago. Coupon debentures in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal only. Redeemable as a whole or in part on any interest date upon 30 days published notice at 101 and accrued interest.

Interest payable without deduction for Federal Income Taxes, now or hereafter deductible at the source, not in excess of 2%

Information regarding this issue and the business of the Company, as set forth in a letter from Howard E. Wurlitzer, Esq., President of the Company, may be summarized as follows:

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company is the largest distributor of a complete line of musical instruments in the United States, conducting a business which has been in successful operation since 1856.

The main office of the Company is located in Cincinnati, Ohio, with retail stores in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville and Hamilton, Middletown, Dayton, Springfield, Piqua, Ironton and Columbus, Ohio. The Company also does a large mail order business.

These debentures are a direct obligation of the Company and comprise its sole funded debt, excepting a real estate mortgage on Cincinnati property now amounting to $202,000.

Net quick assets, as shown by the company's financial statement of April 30, 1919, but after giving effect to this financing, amount to $5,972,878 or approximately 2½ times the debenture issue, and total net assets available for these debentures amount to $7,400,236 or over three times the debenture issue.

Net profits applicable to interest charges, after all deductions including depreciation, Federal and State Taxes for the three years ending April 30, 1919 averaged $596,192 per annum, and for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1919 were $697,735, or nearly five times the maximum annual interest of $144,000 on these debentures.

The Company covenants that so long as any of these debentures are outstanding, it (1) will not place any mortgage on its properties, (2) will maintain current assets as defined in the indenture to an amount at least 1½ times all current liabilities including *all* of these debentures outstanding, and (3) in the event of sale of any real estate it will acquire other real estate of equal value or use the proceeds from such sale to retire debentures of this issue.

We Recommend These Debentures for Investment

PRICES

August 1, 1920	maturity,	100	and interest, yielding 6.00%
August 1, 1921	maturity,	99⅞	and interest, yielding 6.05%
August 1, 1922	maturity,	99½	and interest, yielding 6.20%
August 1, 1923	maturity,	99	and interest, yielding 6.30%
August 1, 1924	maturity,	98¾	and interest, yielding 6.30%
August 1, 1925	maturity,	98¼	and interest, yielding 6.35%
August 1, 1926	maturity,	98	and interest, yielding 6.35%
August 1, 1927	maturity,	98	and interest, yielding 6.30%
August 1, 1928	maturity,	98	and interest, yielding 6.30%
August 1, 1929	maturity,	98	and interest, yielding 6.25%

These debentures are offered if, as and when issued and received by us.

All statements herein are official and based on information which we regard as reliable and while we do not guarantee them, they are the data upon which we have acted in the purchase of these debentures.

Halsey, Stuart & Co.
Incorporated—Successors to N. W. HALSEY & CO., Chicago
49 Wall Street, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Detroit Milwaukee

Geo. H. Burr & Co.
120 Broadway
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Hartford St. Louis Cleveland Seattle San Francisco

Cuba

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BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99⅝	100
Anglo-French 5s	97	97⅛
Argentine 5s	83	84
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98¼	98⅜
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	95⅛	95⅜
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	94⅛	95
Chinese Government 5s	86⅞	87¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	96⅜	96⅝
Republic of Cuba, ext. 5s, 1949	91⅝	92¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	82	83½
Dominican Republic 5s	91	...
City of Bordeaux 6s	98½	99¼
City of Lyons 6s	98½	99¼
City of Marseilles 6s	98½	99¼
City of Paris 6s	97	97½
Japanese 4½s	81½	82
Japanese 4½s, second series	79	80
Japanese 4s	75½	77
City of Tokio 5s	91	92
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅛	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98⅛	98⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	95⅝	96⅜
United States of Mexico 5s	32½	33
United States of Mexico 4s	21½	24½

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, r. 1930	99¼	99⅝
2s, c. 1930	99¼	99⅝
3s, r. 1918-1948	99	99
3s, c. 1918-1948	99	99
4s, r. 1925	100¾	100¾
4s, c. 1925	100¾	100¾
4s, r. 1925, 1944	100	99
Panama 2s, r. 1936	99½	99½
Panama 2s, c. 1936	99½	...
Panama 2s, r. 1938	99¼	99½

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask.
Adams Exp.	51	52
Am. Beet Sug.	32	35
Am. Brass	185	...
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	99¾	100
Am. Br. Sh.	95	100½
Do pf.	112	116
Am. C. pf.	103	108¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	116¼	116½
Am. Cast.	45	...
Am. Cot. Oil	99	100
Do pf.	101	102
Am. Hosp.	86½	90
Am. Ice pf.	72¾	73
Am. Lin. pf.	90	...
Am. Lo. pf.	106½	107
Am. Shipb.	123	125
Am. S. pf.	93	95
Am. Sm. pf.	99	100
Am. S. Ref. pf.	117	119
Am. T. & C.	98	99
Am. A. pf.	93	96
Am. Tob. pf.	100	103
Barrett Co. pf.	115½	118
Beech Nut	99¾	100
Beth. Stl.	97	...
Do 7% pf.	102	110
Butt. & S.	75	80
Do pf.	93	97
Booth Fish	82	90
Do pf.	99	100
Brown Sh.	101½	106
B. R. T.	85	90
B. R. T. rts.	24¼	24¾
B. R. & P.	90	...
Do pf.	110	116
Burns Bros.	99	100
Do pf.	110	116
Bush Term.	80	100
But'k Co.	31	33
Cal P. pf.	110¾	110
Can Sc.	45½	48
C. R. & P.	1	2
Do pf.	2	3
C. J.	205	225
C. & S. A.	1	...
Tel.	115	...
Cent. Leather	90	...
1st pf.	90½	94
Chi. & Alt.	11½	12
Do pf.	18	18
C. & N. W. pf.	125	130
Chi. Pn. T.	70	80
Cmi. St. P.	57	59
M. & Om.	75	79
Do pf.	105	110
C. C. C. & St. L.	81	81½
Do pf.	78	74
Cl. & Pitts.	87	90
Clu-P. pf.	104½	105
Col. F. pf.	...	120
Col. & So.	28½	28¾
Do 2d pf.	46	53
Comp. T. R.	54	57½
Cont. Ins.	72	74
Crex Carp.	67	71
Cruc. St.	103	105
C.-Am. Pet.	200	220
Do pf.	102	107
D. & Co. pf.	100	103
Del. & Hud.	113½	115
D. L. & W.	190	197
Det. Ed.	121	125
D. S. S. & A.	5½	6
Do pf.	12½	13½
Dod. pf.	104½	104½
Em. B. pf.	94	100
Elec. S. B.	90	97

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DULL DAY IN COTTON; PRICES UP AND DOWN

Market Opens Well, but Reaction Sends New Crop Month Back Down.

The cotton market, after a big trading day on Wednesday, became very dull yesterday and continued highly irregular. Early in the day there was a good advance over Wednesday's closing figures, but it did not approach Wednesday's high levels, and after the morning rise there was a reaction which sent prices down 20 to 25 points on the day for all of the new crop months and about 70 points for July. Later in the afternoon prices recovered, but were still irregular, and at the close the market was just about where it left off on Wednesday, although the July option was down 38 points.

Weather reports were not so unfavorable as on previous days of the week. There were showers over Georgia and the Carolinas, but the forecast was generally better weather. The trade paid little attention to these reports and concerned itself more with the export situation and that concerning the foreign exchange market. The rally in sterling doubtless would have been a bull factor had it not been for another disappointing export display, which showed only 940 bales moving on the day. For the week to date the exports have been under 10,000 bales, the poorest showing of any week this season, and the market plainly is becoming worried.

Private crop reports were somewhat better yesterday. J. W. Jay & Co. issued a report as of July 19, making the condition of the crop 69.2, and the estimated yield, based on the Government's acreage figures, 11,450,000 bales. This is better than was expected a short time ago, and caused some selling yesterday. The Government's latest estimate of the crop put the probable yield at slightly less than 11,000,000 bales, and at the time of issuance there were highly optimistic Southerners who were talking about a 10,000,000-bale crop.

Local commission houses are still quite bullish. They speak of the severe damage the heavy rains have done to the growing crop, and they are laying stress on the high prices obtaining for textiles. Also, some of them think the export situation is being painted too black, and that the demand abroad is so great that nothing will be allowed to interfere with shipments.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	35.50	35.55	34.80	35.12@35.15	35.50
Oct.	35.30	35.72	34.97	35.20@35.25	35.25
Dec.	35.53	35.92	35.15	35.38@35.42	35.40
Jan.	35.55	35.82	35.15	35.32@35.34	35.35
Nov.	35.50	35.85	35.15	35.37@35.38	35.40

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 35 points down, at 35.85c for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 35.25c; New Orleans, 34.50c; Savannah, 34.50c; Augusta, 34.12c; Memphis, 34.50c; Houston, 34.65c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts	12,183	15,668	5,032
Exports	940	19,158	7,050
Exports, season	5,321,498	.....	4,146,448
N. Y. stocks	90,617	.....	95,064
Port stocks	1,286,885	.....	951,701
N. Y. arrivals	1,895	.....	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in fair demand at 21.44d for middling. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which 4,000 were American. Imports, none. Futures opened steady, 15 to 18 points off, and closed steady, 7 points down to 14 up on the day. Prices: July, 21.81d; Sept., 21.86d; Oct., 21.97d; Dec. 22.06d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were fairly active.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Forecast:

S. C.—Cloudy and showers Fri. and Sat.

N. C., Fla., and Ga.—Showers probably Fri. and Sat.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind., Ohio, and Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Wis.—Fair Fri.; unsettled and warmer Sat.

Minn.—Unsettled and warmer Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Ia.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Fri.; unsettled and cooler Sat.

S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Neb.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

La.—Fri. fair; unsettled Sat.

Ark., Okla., and West Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

East Tex.—Fair Fri.; cloudy and showers Sat.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., July 24.—There was a slightly softer tone to the general list this afternoon, probably in consequence of the checking of the advance in Wall Street after the passing of the extra dividend on Bethlehem Steel. However, some parts of the list reflected strength, more especially Riordon, which again came into prominence, advancing to 142.

The principal sales and quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Total Sales.
National Breweries	187	184	186½	250
Atlantic Sugar	49¾	49	49¾	50
Asbestos Com	75½	74	75	350
Brazilian	58	58	58	20
Brompton	64¼	64	64¼	553
Can Car	41	41	41	60
Can Cement	70	69¼	69¾	76
Can S S	52	52	52	200
Can S S pf	85	85	85	125
Can Loco	81	81	81	2
Con Smelters	30¼	30	30	635
Macdonald	32½	30½	32½	355
Dom Bridge	106¼	104½	104½	1,222
Dom Steel	69¼	69	69¾	1,035
Dom Textile	122½	122	122	200
Laurentide	220	219	220	75
Maple Leaf, pf	106	106	106	20
Montreal Power	95¾	94½	95¾	1,000
Penmans Com	97	97	97	25
Riordon	142	140	142	255
Shawinigan	126	122	125	1,310
Spanish River	43½	42¾	43	416
Spanish River pf	109	108¾	109	55
Steel of Canada	72½	71	71	237
St. Lawrence Flour	112	110	111¼	561
Wayagamack	53	52½	53	250

Total shares sold 10,916

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Hale & Norcross	.20
Andes	.20	Jacket	.24
Best & Belcher	.22	Mexican	.38
Bullion	.05	Ophir	1.90
Caledonia	.11	Overman	.10
Challar	.08	Savage	.20
Con. Imperial	.06	Sierra Nevada	.23
Con. Virginia	3.00	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.08	Utah	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Mammoth	.10
Cash Boy	.06	Midway	.18
Halifax	.11	Mohawk	.10
Jim Butler	.30	Myra	.25
McNamara	.83	Nevada	.05
McNamara Ores	.42	North Divide	.06
Midway	.28	Northwest	.10
Monarch	.06	Operator	.11
Montana	.15	Pay	.03
North Star	.07	Reno	.00
Rescue	.20	Revert	.04
Tonopah Exten	2.77½	Rosetta	.19
Tonopah 76	.10	Royal	.15
West End	1.75	Silver	.22
West Tonopah	.08	Silver King	.12
DIVIDE.		Smuggler	.11
Allied	.09	Sutherland	.10
Alto	.16	Syndicate	.06
Annex	.08	Thomson	.10
Apex	.06	Tonopah	.46
Belcher	.65	Trilby	.06
Belcher Exten	.33	Verdi	.38
Ben Hur	.11	Western	.08
Bevis	.07	Wilson	.08
Brougher	1.50	Wonder	.08
Butte	.14	Zone	.60
Calumet	.03	GOLDFIELD.	
Chariot	.09	Atlanta	.04
Consolidated	.28	Booth	.07
Divide City	.23	Consolidated	.17
Divide Extension	3.30	Crackerjack	.04
Divide Tonopah	1.05	Daisy	.02
Dividend	.73	Development	.13
East Divide	.15	Florence	.68
Florence	.30	Fraction	.05
Giant	.00	Great Bend	.22
Gold Reef	.30	Jumbo Extension	.11
Gold Wedge	.05	Kewanas	.04
Grimes	.20	Lone Star	.07
Harmill	.05	Merger	.04
Hasbrouck	.37	Red Hills	.04
Hennessey	.18	Silver Pick	.07
High Divide	.14	Spearhead	.04
Homestake	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Horseshoe	.22	Manhattan Con	.04
Hull City	.18	Mayflower	.04
Jim	.14	Nevada Hills	.04
Junior	.07	Packard	.20
Kernick	.18	Rochester	.10
Keystone	.08	Round Mountain	.33
Knox	.25	Simon Extension	.19
Lucky Boy	.04	White Caps	.17

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	3½	3¼	Isabella	4½	5
Dr. J'pot	5	5	M. McKin	7	8½
Elkton	2¾	3	Portland	92	93
El Paso	14	20	U. Gold M.	16¾	17
Golden C.	168	169	Vindicator	34	40
Granite	10	15	Rose Nicol.	9	14

LIFT BAN ON GOLD EXPORT.

British Government and Transvaal Miners Agree on Free Movement.

LONDON, July 24.—A free market for gold produced by mining companies in the Transvaal is re-established by an agreement signed today by the Bank of England and representatives of South African gold mining companies. The action removes restrictions on the export of gold that prevailed during the war. The agreement, it is understood, has the sanction of the Imperial South African Government.

It now is possible for gold to be purchased in this country through the usual channels for shipment abroad. An experimental sale of 50,000 ounces of gold, for shipment to America, was made by Transvaal companies at a price of 85 shillings 6 pence for a standard ounce. Until now the price has been 77 shillings 9 pence per ounce.

DISCUSSES AID FOR EUROPE.

J. S. Alexander Sees Need for Co-ordination of Our Resources.

James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, in an article contributed to Commerce Monthly, the magazine published by his bank, makes a strong appeal for co-ordination of American financial and industrial resources for the refinancing and rehabilitating of Europe.

"The United States has ample resources, both as to materials and credits, to meet Europe's needs," says Mr. Alexander. "Therefore, it is not a question of whether we are able to do so; it is primarily a question of how we shall go about transmuting our ability to aid Europe into the most effective form of constructive accomplishment."

Reviewing the situation at some length, he comes to the conclusion that Europe must co-ordinate her needs, and that America must supply both the credits and the goods.

"A pool of Europe's needs should be met by a pool of America's resources—that is, America's resources should be applied to Europe's needs through a great, centralized credit organization, with extensive powers of co-ordination. This may sound like an ideal stated in sweeping terms, but I think its details can be worked out in practical, concrete form. There seems to be no existing machinery adequate to do so. Therefore, a special instrumentality must be set up, along lines recently suggested in behalf of American bankers' groups, probably in the form of a great credit corporation with capital enough to handle transactions of the size that would be involved; that is, transactions representing not merely the business of individual concerns, but the combined requirements of nations.

"The supplies available in America are great, but they are not so great as to meet unlimited and unbalanced demands. Therefore, there should be a judicious rationing of our commodities among the nations requiring them, in accordance with their needs. America's export markets should be as broad as Europe's requirements, thus serving, on one hand, not only the greatest good for humanity, but on the other, conserving and developing America's business on sound lines, making sure that we shall sell first, only where real needs exist and, secondly, only where we shall be sure ultimately of getting our pay."

EARNINGS.

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
ALABAMA POWER CO. for June—			
Gross	$215,972	$239,059	*$43,087
Net after taxes	119,548	130,812	*11,264
12 mos.' gross	3,189,737	2,592,539	687,198
Net after taxes	1,701,254	1,465,484	235,770
BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO. for May. (Earnings in milreis.)			
Gross	9,502,000	9,030,000	532,000
Net earnings	5,217,000	4,642,000	575,000
5 mos.' gross	44,594,000	40,606,000	3,988,000
Net earnings	23,473,000	19,919,000	3,554,000
FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO. and subsidiaries, excluding depreciation, for May—			
Gross	303,040	272,395	30,645
Net after taxes	89,977	84,796	5,181
Sur. aft. chgs.	37,644	34,360	3,284
5 mos.' gross	1,614,758	1,457,250	157,508
Net after taxes	513,395	499,040	14,355
Sur. aft. chgs.	251,836	247,292	4,544
12 mos.' gross	3,654,730	3,185,655	469,084
Net after taxes	1,066,862	970,004	96,850
Sur. aft. chgs.	331,552	243,228	88,324

Inter-company earnings, expenses, and interest charges are not included in the twelve months' figures.

MONTANA POWER CO. for three months ended June 30—			
3 mos.' gross	1,608,365	1,838,164	*139,798
Net after taxes	1,083,267	1,293,176	*209,909
Sur. aft. chgs.	633,481	873,513	*240,032
6 mos.' gross	3,581,167	3,729,792	*148,624
Net after taxes	2,326,160	2,649,430	*323,270
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,422,715	1,848,993	*426,278
NEW YORK DOCK for June—			
Gross	477,324	470,850	6,674
Net aft. exps.	173,996	182,692	*8,696
Surp. after tax and charges	85,815	90,801	*4,986
6 mos. gross	2,582,162	2,572,166	9,996
Net aft. expns.	963,499	1,112,989	*149,490
Surp. after tax and charges	425,598	567,278	*141,680

*Decrease.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Lead	5.70	...	5.40	...
Spelter	8.10	...	8.15	...
Antimony	...	9.50	...	9.50
Quicksilver	$103.00	...	...	$103.00
Aluminum	*32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2X, silicon	30.30	30.80	30.30	30.80

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted 23½, 30 days; on Metal Exchange, 22¾c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	106	00	0	104	15	0
Copper, futures	106	10	0	104	5	0
Tin, spot	256	5	0	255	15	0
Tin, futures	255	10	0	254	10	0
Spelter, spot	43	5	0	43	5	0
Spelter, futures	43	15	0	43	15	0
Lead, spot	23	12	5	23	10	0
Lead, futures	24	5	0	24	5	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Asked.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Cap	13	14
Amer Oil	6½	7	Majestic	25	29
Boat Mont	89	90	Mex Mets	12	14
Bohemia	1	1¼	Moj Tung	13	16
Butte & Lon	20	25	New Baltic	2½	3¾
Champion	2½	3¼	Nat L & Z	9	11
Calaveras	1¼	1¾	Nixon	22	24
Chief Con	3¾	3¾	New Doug	22	25
Cortes	12	25	Oneco	1¼	1¾
Con Cop	7	7¼	Onondaga	50	75
Crystal, old	14	15	Rainier	80	85
Crown Res	16	30	S W Miami	25	30
Eagle B H	2¼	2¾	Seven Mets	27	30
Fortuna	3	6	Texas	71	74
Houghton	1	1¾	U V Exten	49½	50½
Homa	25	28	Victoria	1¼	1½
La Rose	32	40	Yukon	1¼	1¾
Iron Blossom	25	40			

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4½s June, 1967	102⅝	102⅝	2½s Nov., 1955	83	...
4½s June, 1957	102⅝	102⅝	2½s Nov., 1954	83½	84
4½s Mar., 1965	102⅝	102⅝	2½s May, 1964	83½	84
4½s Nov., 1957	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝		
4½s Mar., 1957	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝		
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97⅝	98	97⅝		
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝		
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝		
4½s Mar., 1966	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝		
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝		
4s May, 1960	93¾	93¾	93¾		
4s Nov., 1958	93¼	93⅜	93¼		
4s Nov., 1957	93¼	93⅜	93¼		
4s Nov., 1956	93	93¼	93⅛		
4s Nov., 1955	93	93¼	93⅛		
4s Nov., 1936	94½	95¼	94⅝		

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1932	4.50	4.35	4.45
4½s 1916-1952	4.50	4.35	4.35
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.37	4.45
4½s 1920-1923	4.55	4.37	4.50
4½s 1949-1953	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1920-1930	4.50	4.37	4.50
4s 1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4s 1918-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
4s 1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s 1918-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.35

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,210 Cities Service	453	448	445	447
1,040 Cities Service pf.	79½	78½	79⅛	79
$15,000 Cities Service deb. B 7s	151½	150½	149	154
Cities Service deb. C 7s			106	108

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14	16	Miss River Power	11½	13½
Adiron Elec Power pf.	76	...	Miss River Power pf.	47½	...
Am Gas & Electric	130	133	Northern Ohio Electric	24½	26
Am Gas & Electric pf.	41	42	Northern Ohio Elec pf.	69	72
Am Light & Traction	255	258	Northern Ont Lt & P	11	15
Am Light & Trac pf.	97	99	Northern Ont L & P pf	57½	61
Am Power & Light	85	89	Northern States Power	67½	69½
Am Power & Light pf.	78	77	Northern States P pf.	91	93
Am Public Utilities	10	13	Northern Texas Elec.	60	65
Am Public Util pf.	30	40	Northern Tex Elec pf.	77	80
Am W W & Electric	83½	84	Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	88	91
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	59	62	Puget Sd T, Lt & P	14	16
Am W W & Elec partic	11	14	Puget Sd T, Lt & P pf.	64	66
Carolina Power & Lt.	40	42	Ry & Light Sec pf.	79	82
Colorado Power	23	25½	Republic Ry & Light	16	19
Colorado Power pf.	100	102	Republic Ry & Light pf	54½	57½
Columbus Elec pf.	73	78	Southern Cal Edison	89	91
Com Pow, Ry & Lt.	27	29	Southern Cal Edison pf	101	103
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	60	63	Standard Gas & E Co.	35	37
Conn Power pf.	78	83	Standard Gas & El pf.	46	47
Consumers' Power pf.	85	87	Tampa Electric	116	118
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	7	7
Eastern Texas pf.	90	93	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf.	21¼	22½
El Paso Electric	95	100	United Light & Rys.	48½	50½
Electric B & S pf.	92	95	United Light & Rys pf.	73	76
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75	Western Power	22	23½
Federal Light & Trac.	12	13½	Western Power pf.	72½	74
Federal Light & Tr pf.	50	53	West. Church & Kerr.	59	63
Galveston-Houston Elec	15	17	West. Church & K pf.	80	86
Galveston-Hous El pf.	64	68			

Bonds.

Am W W & El col 5s	64	67	Met Edison ref 5s. '22	92	94½
Appalach Power 1st 5s.	72	74	Mid West Util 6s. '25	90	95½
Arizona Power 5s. '33	83	86	Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s	79	79¾
Central P & L 6s. '46	85	92	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	84	92
Cin Gas & Elec 5s. '56	93	95	Nor States Pow 6s. '26	95	96½
Cities Pwr & P 7s.	99¾	100	Nor States Pow 5s. '41	88¾	90
Col G & E deb 5s. '21	79	82	Pac Gas & Elec 6s. '31	88	95
Col. Power 5s. '39	87	89	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s.	99	99½
Com Pow Neb 6s. '46	...	85	So Cal Edison 5s. '39	89½	91½
Com Power 5s. '43	...	90	S W Power 6s. '43	82	88
Dallas Elec 5s. '22	96	101	Stand Gas & E 7s. '31	97½	99
East Tex Elec col 6s.	82	86	Tenn Ry, Lt & P 5s. '53	75	80
East Tex Elec 7s. '21	98½	99½	Un L & R 1st 5s. '22	89½	90
El Paso Elec 1st 5s.	87	92	Un L & R deb 6s. '26	86½	87
Empire G & E 6s. '29	96½	97½	Un Util conv 6s. '43	90	97
Empire Refining 6s.	93	96½	U S Pub Serv 6s. '27	83	86
Gt West Power 5s. '46	85	86½	Utah Securities	80	91½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Arundel S.	44	43	43	6 Fidel & Dep.	123	123	123
200 Atl Pet	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	25 M&MInstNatB	40	40	40
800 Celestine	4.10	3.95	4.00	200 Mon V Trac.	10	10	10
100 Cosden	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	40 NewAmsCas.	24½	24½	24½
400 Do pf.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	100 Un Rys	16	15⅝	16
10 Davison Ch.	35½	35½	35½	160 W B A	26	26	26
80 Elkhorn	42	41½	41⅝				

Bonds.

$2,000 Cos 6s, A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	$2,000 Un Rys inc.	50	50	50
2,000 Do B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1,000 WilmingW3s.	100	100	100
1,000 Un Rys 4s.	99½	99½	99½				

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am Zinc	27	27	27	30 Mohawk	76	75¾	76
325 Adventure	2	1⅞	2	900 NewArcadian	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
43 Ahmeek	88	88	88	1,125 New Corn'a.	26⅞	26	26⅛
125 Alaska	3	3	3	520 Nipissing	10¼	10	10
100 Algomah	65	65	65	485 North Butte.	20	19	19½
85 Allouez	48	46⅝	48	250 North Lake.	1¼	1¼	1¼
50 Anaconda	76	76	76	460 Old Dominion	48	46	47¼
850 Aris Cons'l.	16¼	15⅝	16	140 Osceola	65	61½	65
65 Big Hart	11	10⅝	10⅝	230 Pond Creek	20¼	20	20¼
100 Bingham	9	8⅝	8⅝	26 Quincy	75¾	74	74
1,825 Cal & Ariz.	83¼	83	84½	200 Seneca	23	22½	23
15 Cal & Hecla.	475	470	470	30 Shannon	3½	3½	3½
1,000 Carson	19	17⅝	18⅜	87 St Mary's	63	63	63
1,525 Cop Range	58¼	57	58	100 South Lake	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,800 Davis-Daly	11	10¼	10½	150 South Utah	23c.	23c.	23c.
5,800 East Butte	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	700 Sup & Bost.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
25 Franklin	6	6	6	250 Trinity	4	3½	3¾
145 Hancock	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	100 Tuolumne	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
110 Helvetia	5¾	5¾	5¾	280 U S Smelt.	70¾	70	70
300 Indiana	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	450 Do pf.	49½	49	49¾
50 Island Creek	53	53	53	595 Utah Apex	3¼	3	3⅛
1,480 Isle Royale	40¾	39	39½	675 Utah Con	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
1,085 Kerr Lake	5	4⅝	4⅝	4,175 Utah Metal	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1,535 Lake Copper	6⅝	6	6¼	950 Victoria	4	3¾	4⅛
50 La Salle	4	4	4	1,250 Winona	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
270 Mass Con	8¼	8¼	8¼	440 Wolverine	30	28½	29
325 May-Old C	11	10⅝	10⅝	100 Wyandot	1	50c.	95c.
120 Michigan	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛				

Railroads

18 Bost & Alb.	132	131	131	125 Mass Elec.	6¼	6¼	6¼
110 Boston Elev	68	68	68	50 Do pf.	15	15	15
1 Do pf.	91	91	91	18 Maine Cent.	75½	75½	75½
10 Boston'y & Mo	35½	35½	35½	20 NY, NH & H	37½	36¾	36¾
1 Conn River.	111	111	111	92 West End	43	43	43
4 Fitchb'g pf.	51	51	51	15 Do pf.	51	51	51

Miscellaneous.

15 Am Ag Ch.	102	103½	100	10 Mass Gas.	78¾	75	75
80 Do pf.	90½	90½	90½	10 Merg'thaler.	145¼	145	145¼
5 Amoskeag	140	140	140	71 McEl 1st pf.	97¾	97¼	97¼
100 Am Sugar	139	138	139	400 Mex Invest.	66½	64	64
6 Do pf.	118¼	118½	118	60 No Sco Steel	86	86	86
437 Am T & T.	103½	103¼	103¼	38 N E Tel.	92	92	92
25 Am Wool pf.	106½	106½	106½	20 Pac Mills.	186	186	186
955 Anglo-Am	24	23	23⅝	455 Punta Sugar	66	64	64
10 A. G & W I.	73	73	73	1,420 Root Van.	41	40¼	40⅝
110 Booth	24½	24	24½	2,050 Stewart	52¼	50½	52⅛
50 Cent Steel.	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	175 Swift	136½	134¼	135⅞
675 Cu Por Cem	17½	16⅜	17	840 Swift Inter.	61¼	59¾	59⅞
34 Edison	155	155	155	5 United Drug.	138	138	138
146 East Boston.	6¾	6¼	6⅜	2 Do 1st pf.	52	52	52
400 Eastern S S	15	14⅝	15	36 United Fruit.	187	187	187
30 Do pf.	54	54	54	170 United Shoe.	52½	51⅞	51⅞
870 Fairbanks	79	77½	79	157 Do pf.	27½	27	27½
100 Gorton	33	32½	32½	740 Ventura	17¼	17½	17½
50 Glen Elec.	169	168	169	1,120 Waldorf	20¾	20	20¼
80 Gray	49	48	48¼	860 Walworth	25	23	24
450 Island Oil	7½	7¼	7¼	30 Waltham W	35	34½	35
275 Libby	30	29	29				

Bonds.

$1,000 Atchison 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	$27,000 MassGas4½s	91	91	91
15,000 A G & W I 5s	52½	52	52½	19,000 Punta S 6s.	106	105	106
1,000 Chi Jct 4s.	75	75	75				

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am Shipbdg.	130	130	130	40 Mont-W pf.	110	109¾	109¾
792 Armour pf.	106¼	106	106½	530 Mitchell	52	51	52
890 Booth Fish.	25	23	23	241 Quak O rts.	16	15½	15½
20 Bunte Bros.	12¼	12¼	12¼	20 Reo Motor.	30	30	30
283 Ch C & C pf.	16	16	16	3,478 Repub Tr.	54	53	53
390 Ch Pneu T.	80¾	79½	80	20 Sears-Roeb	214	214	214
20 Ch Rys Ser I	35	35	35	90 Shaw	165	165	165
135 Cudahy	118	117	118	10 Do pf.	102	102	102
65 Commw Ed.	110	110	110	3,516 Stewart-W	169	167¼	169
135 Cons Co pf.	90	90	90	25 Stewart Mfg.	50½	50½	50¾
10,830 Cont Motor.	10¾	10	10¾	8,125 Swift Int.	62	60¾	61
280 Deere Co pf.	102	102	102	2,010 Swift Co.	137	135¾	136
90 Diamond M.	116	115½	115¾	2,150 De rights.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
100 Hupp Motors	13	13	13	407 Thompson	37¼	36	37
30 Hart S & M.	89½	88	89½	50 Do pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼
80 Hartmans	95	95	95	4,080 Union Carb.	83¼	82¾	82¾
80 Illinois Br.	74	74	74	50 United P.	26	26	26
670 Libby	30	29⅝	29⅝	20 West Stone.	9	9	9
2,360 Lindsay Lt.	17	15	16	150 Wilson	103	102½	102½

Bonds.

$6,000 Booth Fisheries 6s					94	94	94
1,000 Chicago City & Con Ry 5s					47	47	47
4,000 Chicago City Rys 1st 5s					78½	78	78
1,000 Chicago Rys ser A 5s					56	56	56
1,000 Swift 1st 5s					95½	95½	95½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Am Stores.	34	34	34	10 Phila Co cum pf.	35	35	35
70 Do pf.	93½	93½	93½	1,208 Phil Elec	26	26¾	26
150 Brill	63	62	62	740 Phil R T	27½	27¼	27¼
760 Elec Stg.	93	90½	90½	30 Phil Trac.	68¾	68½	68¾
1,465 Gen Asph.	90	90	90	100 Ton Belm't.	3⅝	3½	3½
365 Do pf.	140	140	140	1,000 Ton Mining.	3	3	3
30 Ins Co, N A.	32	32	32	50 Un Trac	38½	38½	38¾
1,995 KeystoneTel.	18¾	17½	18¼	150 Un Gas Imp	69¼	69	69½
7,850 Lake Sup.	23¾	22¾	23	50 Welsbach	48	48	48
12 Leh Nav.	69	69	69	70 Wm Cramps	200	198	198
200 Otte Bros'n'lhr	60¾	60	60				

Bonds.

$5,000 City 4s. '40	96½	96¼	96¼	$10,000 Phil El 5s.	96½	95¾	96½
2,000 Elec & P. 4s	69¼	68½	68¾	2,000 Rdg gen 4s.	81¼	81⅛	81¼
4,000 Lake S Inc.	66½	66	66½	1,000 Span-AmI6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000 Leh Val 6s.	101¼	101½	101½				

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
110 Am Sewer P	26	26	26	50 Nat Firepr.	10	10	10
125 Am W G M.	126	125	125	40 Do pf.	13½	13½	13½
55 Ark Gas	74	74	74	30 Penn R R	46	45¾	46
575 Barnsdall	37	34¾	37	240 Pgh Brew.	7¾	7½	7¾
125 Colum Gas.	63¼	62½	62¼	10 Do pf.	16	16	16
675 Ind Brew.	5¾	3¾	3¾	10 Pgh Coal.	70½	70½	70½
65 LaBelle Ir.	117½	117½	117½	15 Ph Co 6% pf	35	35	35
10 Lone St G.	270	270	270	100 Pgh Oil & G	15¾	15¾	15¾
80 Mtge Lt & H	54¾	54¼	54¼	456 Rlv East Oil	4¾	4¼	4¾
50 Ohio Fu Oil.	37	37	37	100 Do pf.	4½	4½	4½
50 Ohio Fu Sup	54¾	54¼	54¼	1,000 San Toy	10	10	10
830 Okla Gas.	34¾	34	34¼	125 U S Steel	112¾	111¾	111¾
95 Okla Pr & R	12	11¾	12	50 West Air B.	120	120	120
				86 Westing El.	58¾	58¼	58¾
				10 Do pf.	73	73	73

Bonds.

$5,000 Ind Brewing 6s					48	48	48
3,000 Am Sewer Pipe 6s					90	90	90

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	W'nes-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil. Ltd	23	24	23¾
Atlantic Refining	1365	1385	1350
Borne-Scrymser	490	510	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	102
Chesebr Mfg Cons.	300	320	300
Continental Oil	580	615	595
Crescent Pipe Line	34	37	34
Cumberland P L.	170	180	175
Eureka Pipe Line	170	175	170
Galena Signal Oil.	105	115	110
Do pf. old	115	130	115
Do pf. new	110	114	110
Illinois Pipe Line	185	190	183
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	100
Inter-Petrol.	31	32½	32
National Transit	22½	23½	22
New York Transit	187	192	187
Northern Pipe Line	110	112	110
Ohio Oil	386	390	387
Penn-Mex Fuel	78	82	78
Prairie Oil & Gas	740	750	730
Prairie Pipe Line	290	295	290
Solar Refining	365	375	365
Southern Pipe Line	168	173	168
South Penn Oil	338	343	337
So W Pa Pipe Line	102	105	102
Stand Oil of Cal	310	320	313
Stand Oil of Ind	755	765	755
Stand Oil of Kan	580	600	580
Stand Oil of Ky	450	460	450
Stand Oil of Neb	545	555	545
Stand Oil of N J	738	742	740
Stand Oil of N Y	380	385	380
Stand Oil of Ohio	500	530	500
Swan & Finch	97	105	97
Union Tank Car	136	140	136
Vacuum Oil	435	445	430
Washington Oil	43	46	43

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The discontinuance of extra dividends on the Bethlehem Steel stocks was followed by material declines throughout the list during the final hour on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. The steel issues reacted most rapidly, Crucible falling back 6 points from its early high, Bethlehem Steel B 3¾, and United States Steel common 2⅝, all ending close to the low points. Tobacco Products was the strong feature of the last half hour, advancing 3⅝ to a new high level, while United Cigar Stores fell back 3½. Baldwin Locomotive was offered down 4½ and American Car and Foundry 2. The oil shares were subjected to profit-taking pressure, Mexican Petroleum moving down 4¾, Pan American 4¾, Royal Dutch of New York 3, and California Petroleum 3. Studebaker fell back 3¾ from its early high and Maxwell Motors 2. The copper issues averaged losses of from 1 to 2 points from the best prices of the morning. Among the rail issues Texas & Pacific reacted 3½, St. Paul 1½ and Union Pacific 1⅛.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Ajax Rubber	100	100	100	300 Kennecott C.	42⅜	41½	42⅝
2,000 Allis-Chalm.	49¾	46½	47	270 Keystone T.	104½	104	104½
600 Am Is Sugar	80¾	80¾	80¾	225 Lo rights	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1,250 Am Can	61	59½	59¾	200 Lee Rubber	36¾	35⅞	35⅞
250 Am C & F	122	120	119	550 Maxwell Mot	57	55	55
250 Am Cot Oil	84⅞	84¼	84⅝	1,000 Mexican Pet.	197½	193¼	193½
100 Am Hide & L	31¾	31¾	31¾	170 Miami Cop.	31¾	31¼	31½
100 Am Linseed	78	78	78	1,430 Midvale Stl.	50¾	48¾	48¾
120 Do pf	130	130	130	530 Mo, K & T	15	14⅝	14⅝
800 Am Inter	112¾	109¾	110	260 Do pf	21½	21½	21½
100 Am Linseed	18	18	18	300 Mo Pacific	36½	35¾	35¾
1,0 Am Loco	93½	91¾	91¾	120 Nat Acme	43	41¾	41⅞
500 Am S & R	87¾	86	86¾	230 Nat Conduit	23¼	22¾	23½
240 Am St'l Fdy	46¼	44¾	44¾	200 Nevada Cons	21½	21¼	21½
200 Am Sugar	140¾	138¾	138¾	191 N Y Central	81¾	80¾	80¾
1,840 Am Su Tob	114¾	112⅞	113	380 NY, NH & H	37¾	36¾	36¾
161 Am T & T	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,110 Ohio Cities G	59¾	58	58
210 Am W P pf	57¾	56¾	56¾	200 Ont Mining	8¼	8¼	8¼
100 Am Zinc	27¾	27	27¾	7,975 Oklahoma O.	12	11½	11½
480 Anacon Cop.	24½	23¾	23¾	280 Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼
100 Assets Real	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	8,850 Pan P & T.	119½	115¾	116¼
140 A. T & S F.	100¾	99¾	99¾	190 Penney	46¼	46¼	46¾
280 A G & W I.	174¾	171¾	172½	250 Penn R R	46¾	46¼	46¾
3,920 Bald Loco.	117	113¾	113¾	210 Peoples Gas.	51¾	51¼	51¼
225 Balt & Ohio	47	46⅝	46⅝	210 Pere Marq.	25½	25½	25½
8,870 Beth St'l B.	106	100¾	100¾	660 Pierce-Arrow	62	60	60
960 Booth Fish.	25¾	23¾	23¾	1,315 Pierce Oil	25¼	24	24¼
1,050 B'klyn R T.	32¾	32¼	33⅜	280 Plttsburg Coal	71⅜	69½	69½
150 Butte & Sup.	31½	31¼	31¼	120 Pitts & W V	40¾	40¾	40¾
250 Cadde Oil	47¾	47	47	190 Press Stl C.	92	92	92
840 Cal Packing	76¾	73	74	240 Ray Copper	27	26¾	26¾
2,835 Cal Petrol	52¾	49¾	50	500 Reading	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,580 Cen Leather	116¾	114	114¼	200 Rep Ir & Stl	98¾	96¾	96¾
280 Cerro de P	63	61½	61½	1,550 Rey D N Y	89½	85¾	85¾
560 C, M & St P	49	47¾	47¾	570 Do rights	20¾	20¼	20¼
120 Do pf	72¾	72½	72¾	220 St L & S F	25	25	25
150 C, R I & P	31¾	30¼		200 Saxon Mot	21¾	20	21¾
250 Chile Copper	28	27¾	27¾	190 Shub-Ariz	18¾	17¾	17¾
110 Chino Copper	43¼	42¼	42¾	1,520 Sinclair Oil	63½	61¾	61¾
150 Col P & L	52¾	51¾	51¾	680 Southern P.	107¼	106¼	106¾
200 Cont Can	96¾	96¾	96¾	4,450 Studebaker	116¾	111¾	112¾
1,265 Con Int Min.	20¾	19¾	20¾	270 Stutz Motor	132½	129¾	130¾
3,420 Corn Prod	24½	22¾	22¾	1,250 Tenn Copper	16¾	15¾	16
7,010 Crucible St'l.	144¼	138½	139	1,010 Texas & Pac	62	58¾	59¾
490 Cuba Cane S	36¾	35¾	35¾	1,895 Tobacco Pr.	103¾	100¾	103¾
280 D & R G pf	20¾	19¾	20	150 Union Pac.	133¾	132¾	132¾
210 Erie	19¾	18¾	19¾	530 Un Cigar St.	201½	198	198
280 Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	810 Un Retail C.	100¾	99¾	99¾
300 Gas W & W	36¾	36	36	120 U S Cast I

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EMPLOYES OF CITY ASK FOR MORE PAY

Technical Union Men Send Appeals to Heads of Various Departments.

INCREASES FOR LAWYERS

Mayor Approves Advances for the Staff of the Corporation Counsel.

At a meeting of the Union of Technical Men held last night an appeal was issued to various city, borough, and county officials, to the Board of Estimate, Public Service Commission, Board of Aldermen and the Transit Construction Commission, asking that suitable salary increases be provided for members of the union, in order that they can keep up with the high cost of living.

A flat increase of $500 in the salaries of the technical men employed by the City of New York is asked. The increase will affect about 2,500 men in the city departments. About 2,370 of these men are now receiving less than $3,000. The appeal states that the increases would require in the neighborhood of $1,250,000 for the city departments, of which not more than $625,000 would probably be charged to the budget. The Transit Construction Commission would require $330,000 additional, chargeable to rapid transit funds. The salaries of the workers, the union claims, has advanced but 5 per cent. in the last four years.

The technical men prepare the plans and specifications for and supervise the construction and maintenance of public works. In the union there are also members who are employed by architects, builders, contractors, &c., who are handling private construction.

MORE FOR CITY LAWYERS.

Staff of Corporation Counsel's Office to Get Increases.

Salary increases and promotions carrying more salary for a number of assistants, deputy assistants, and clerks in the office of the Corporation Counsel were announced yesterday by Corporation Consel Burr, with the approval of Mayor Hylan. Assistant Corporation Counsels who received increases are: William H. King, from $6,000 to $7,000 a year; John F. O'Brien, $5,500 to $6,000; William E. C. Mayer, $4,500 to $5,000; Eugene Fay, $4,000 to $4,500; David C. Broderick, $3,780 to $4,000, and John Moroney, $3,480 to $3,660.

Increases for deputy assistants are: Philip N. Harrison, $2,520 to $2,760; James P. O'Sullivan, $2,400 to $2,520; A. Judson Hyatt, $2,280 to $2,400. Junior assistants: Joseph L. Pascal $1,950 to $2,100; Rollin H. Reid, $1,840 to $1,950; Charles J. Miville, $1,780 to $1,950; William Platto, $1,650 to $1,800, and William J. Leonard, $1,600 to $1,800. Vincent Victory was promoted from deputy assistant, at $2,940, to assistant, at $3,480.

FINDS POLICE PAY TOO SMALL

Patrolman Quits, Saying He Cannot Support Children.

After nine years of service Patrolman Curtis F. Barrois of the Brownsville Station, is going back to Louisiana to hunt and trap coons because the salary of a patrolman is not sufficient to meet living expenses, he says. He resigned today, to take effect July 31.

According to Barrois he has had nothing but hard luck since coming North. He came up with his mother, who married again. His father was a sea captain. Soon after he became a policeman his mother died. Then he married. He has two children. Last winter the influenza epidemic carried away his wife. Then a profiteering landlord raised his rent $14 a month. He sold out his furniture and was forced to separate from his two girls, whom he placed in the care of relatives.

Now he is going back to the South, where he says he can catch thirty to fifty coons a day and sell them from 45 to 60 cents a piece, and also do plantation work, earning enough money to be reunited with his little daughters.

MICHIGAN FIRES STILL RAGE.

Only Rain Can Check Sweep of Forest Flames.

DETROIT, July 24.—High winds continued today to drive fires at a rapid rate through pine forests, brush, and over the prairie lands of Upper Michigan and the northern counties of the lower peninsula. Reports from Fire Wardens in half a dozen counties indicate that the situation is more threatening than at any time this year.

In the upper peninsula, forests around Trout Lake and Raco appear to be the scenes of the largest fires, which have been sweeping along unchecked for four days. Railroad men who have passed through the district say the woods for miles along the right of way are a seething furnace and the fires are so scattered that the efforts of the fire fighters are all but useless. Only a heavy rain, they say, will check the flames. One village, Dollar Settlement, was destroyed yesterday a short time after the residents had abandoned their homes.

Over two hundred members of the State Police joined the forces of the fire wardens today in fighting the flames. Reports from Manton and Mancelona say a number of lumber and mining camps are in the path of fires, one large camp of the Antrim Iron Company having already been destroyed. The inhabitants of another small settlement narrowly escaped. Thousands of acres of Kalkaska County plains have been burned over, causing heavy losses to farmers.

J. A. Mitchell, a representative of the United States Forestry Service, arrived here today on the way to Northern Michigan to investigate the cause of the fires. Game and fire wardens have recently charged that the carelessness of farmers in clearing cut-over lands was chiefly responsible.

Tobacco Company Official Resigns.

The resignation of George L. Storm as Vice President of the Tobacco Products Corporation was announced yesterday, and later it was learned that he had been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sweets Company of America. Mr. Storm had been connected with the tobacco companies since its organization, and will continue as a Director. The Sweets Company was recently recapitalized and plans were undertaken to enlarge its business.

ALLIES TO HOLD TRADE CONGRESS

Missions to Tour Country After Great Meeting at Atlantic City in October.

PLAN CLOSER RELATIONS

Method of Establishing Credits in Europe to be Discussed with 1,000 American Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A great international trade conference is to be held in Atlantic City during the week of Oct. 5 under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with the Government co-operating in the reception of foreign delegates. Invitations have been extended by the Chamber of Commerce to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium to send a joint mission, and these nations have accepted. Elliot H. Goodwin, General Secretary of the Chamber, has just sailed for Europe to complete the details.

The conference will be attended, according to present plans, by at least a thousand leaders in American business, who in meeting with members of the missions will discuss many phases of international trade relations. At the conclusion of the international trade conference the plan is for the missions to tour the country, visiting the chief industrial and commercial centres.

At least two of the missions will be headed by Cabinet members and a Government representative will accompany each. Each mission will include five principals and a number of assistants and secretaries, making a party altogether of from fifty to sixty. The Government departments at Washington are co-operating with the national chamber in arranging for the missions' stay in the United States.

The main purpose of the visit and of the international trade conference is to acquaint American business men with the situation abroad and to bring about closer relations between this country and her European associates in the war. It is felt that unless the European countries can begin production on a large scale they are faced with a serious danger in that they may not be able to pay for food and clothing which they need to support life itself, that it may be impossible for them to reduce their war debts and that there may be grave danger of social and political upheavals.

The United States, it is pointed out, has a very deep concern in these possibilities, because it has been shown that serious social disturbances in Europe have a reaction in America. If Europe should not get back on its feet commercially and industrially in the near future American business men believe it would mean American business would lose all chance for a European market for the export surplus of manufactured goods which it is believed will be available in the United States as soon as stocks depleted by the war have been replaced.

America must concern itself, it is pointed out, in bringing exchange back to normal as a means of keeping up the volume of export and import trade. Business leaders believe the best American business policy, therefore, is to give Europe the kind of business assistance of which it stands most in need and to refrain from action which would tend to prevent it from resuming its own production.

At Atlantic City all of these questions will be taken up by the missions and the American business men attending, with a view of arriving at some definite plan of re-establishing European credit. The various delegations will be requested in advance to bring data on certain specific subjects to this end that just the kind of information may be given to American business men which will be of the most value.

The plan of organization for the conference contemplates the appointment of a general committee of from twenty to fifty men from all parts of the country.

From this General Committee an Executive Committee will be selected to have charge in hand all arrangements for all details of conferences and the various visits to American cities. A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, will act as Chairman of both General and Executive Committees. Other members of the Executive Committee thus far selected are:

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., George Edward Smith, President of American Manufacturers Export Association; John H. Fahey, E. G. Miner, President of the Pfaudler Company; Joseph H. Defrees of Defrees, Buckingham & Eaton; Ernest T. Trigg, Vice President of John Lucas & Co.; James A. Farrell, Chairman of National Foreign Trade Council; Theodore F. Whitemarch, Vice President of Francis H. Leggett & Co.; Harry A. Wheeler, Vice President of Union Trust Company; Alfred Marling, President of New York State Chamber of Commerce; Owen Young, Vice President of General Electric Company; William Fellowes Morgan, President of Merchants' Association of New York; Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the board of Irving National Bank, and Edward A. Filene of William Filene's Sons Company.

Information reaching the Chamber indicates that the Italian Mission will be made up as follows: Dr. Silviof Crespi, former Minister of Italy, as Food Controller; Pie Persona, of G. Ansaldo & Co.; Eng. G. Quartieri, one of the largest manufacturers of chemical products; Salvatore Tagliavia, Mayor of Palermo; Marco Cassind, President of the Union of the Chambers of Commerce of the Kingdom, and a fifth delegate to be appointed by the Minister of the Treasury.

The Belgian Mission probably will be composed of these: John Delori, engineer, manager of the Nafl and Wire Works in Flanders; Fernand Pisart, manager of the Society for the Manufacture of White Zinc; Robert Grisar, manager of the Maison Grisar; George Peltzer, representative of the textiles of Verviers, and Cenon Legrand.

The French Mission probably will be headed by Minister of Commerce Clementel.

BEAT HIS WAY TO PARIS.

Trotter Tells How He Carried Negroes' Message to Peace Conference.

BOSTON, July 24.—William Monroe Trotter told an audience in Tremont Temple tonight how he disguised himself as a mess boy and worked his way to Paris to present the message of the National Equal Rights League to the Peace Conference after the State Department had refused him a passport.

"With the message of 12,000,000 colored people I trudged the streets of New York in search of a job on a steamer bound for France. I learned simple cooking so I might qualify and finally got a place.

"I was not allowed to land by the ship's officers, but I eluded them, and although ragged and hungry and in need of funds, I made my way to Paris.

"Although I was denied an interview with President Wilson, I succeeded in sending a formal protest to the Peace Conference and a petition to every member of the assembly at Versailles."

FERRARI-FONTANA TO WED.

Tenor, Divorced by Mme. Matzenauer, to Marry Cuban Envoy's Niece

Eduardo Ferrari-Fontana, tenor, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who was recently divorced by Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, also of the Metropolitan, will be married again next Monday in Newark. His bride will be Miss Maria Esther Tallez, a Cuban beauty, the daughter of Lorenzo Tallez, a wealthy plantation owner of Havana, and a niece of Dr. Carlo Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to the United States.

Miss Tallez is 21. Mr. Ferrari-Fontana is 40. The latter said yesterday: "We shall be married very quietly, no pomp, only one or two friends present. We shall then fight for recognition by the Catholic Church, and we hope to have a ceremony in St. Patrick's Cathedral before the Autumn."

GIRLS IN CANNING INDUSTRY

Wage Commission Describes Canneries in Massachusetts.

The various divisions of the canning industry in Massachusetts, where it is of great importance, and the relation of women to it is brought out in a recent bulletin printed by the Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts, which deals with the wages of women employed in the canning and preserving establishments in that State, and outlines the work by them in the various canneries.

Before proceeding with that, however, it tells of the division of the canning and preserving industry into four branches as follows: Establishments whose chief products are canned and preserved fruits and vegetables, including dried and packed fruits put up by packing houses; establishments whose chief products are canned and cured fish; establishments whose chief products are canned oysters and clams, and establishments whose chief products are pickles, preserves, jellies, and fruit butter, while under the heading "pickles and sauces" are grouped establishments manufacturing primarily pickles, olives, sauces, salad dressings, and catsups.

In Massachusetts the industry is practically confined to the second and fourth of these main divisions—the fish canning and curing and the preserving branches. There are very few establishments in that State engaged primarily in canning fruits and vegetables, and there are no oyster canneries. The bulletin continues:

"In the fish canneries practically all of the work done by women is handwork. The only machine process noted was in one of the largest establishments, where girls were tending a capping machine. For the most part the work is unskilled and requires no experience.

"In the establishments engaged in canning preserves, pickles, vegetables, sauces and meat, women prepare fruit and vegetables, chop pickles, cut meat, which has previously been cut by machinery, into small pieces for cooking and packing; fill, seal, and wash containers, and tend capping and tapping machines. The work falls roughly into three divisions, which may be classified, in order of dexterity required, as sterilizing and preparing department, bottling department, and labeling and packing department. In the larger canneries many of these processes, from filling the jars to sealing and wrapping them, are performed by machinery. Women and girls are chiefly employed as machine tenders. Even in these establishments, however, there appears to be little distinct separation of occupations. The women are apt to change frequently from one process and from one department to another. In the smaller establishments, where only a few women are employed, they perform all the processes, shifting from one operation to another as the need arises.

Police Ask Loan of Motor Cars.

Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Wallis made an appeal last night for automobiles to be used by guests at a luncheon to Governor Smith just before the police field games tomorrow. Nearly 1,000 persons will attend the luncheon, and a large number of machines will be necessary to convey them to Sheepshead Bay. Any one having a car whose telephone number is Spring 606 or Spring 3100, will be in charge of the cars.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,978 pkgs. Larger offerings today, conservative buying, and a shade easier. Extra, 92 score, 61¼c; prepared creamery, but otherwise there was no change. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 55@55½c; extras, 92 score, 54@54½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 52@53¾c; seconds, 83 to 86 score, 49½@51¼c; lower grades, 47@49c; unsalted, higher than extras, 58@58½c; extras, 57@57½c; firsts, 54½@56½c; seconds, 52@54c; state dairy, finest, 53¼@54c; good to prime, 50@53c; common to fair, 46@49c; renovated, firsts, 50¼@51c; lower grades, 46@50c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47@46½c; seconds, 43@45½c; lower grades, 44@45½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46@46½c; No. 2, 45½c; lower grades, 42@45c.

EGGS.—18,400 cases. High grades of fresh gathered eggs continue in light supply and meeting a good demand at fully sustained prices. Medium and lower grades are in very irregular value and freely offered at a wide range, according to quality. High grades of dirties and checks rule firm. Considerable call for June refrigerator eggs at moderate prices, say 43@45c, but the qualities wanted are often held above the prices bid. Nearby white eggs continue in very limited supply, and strictly fancy qualities are meeting a good demand, and prices ruling firm and slightly in sellers' favor. Defective lots are of very irregular and widely ranging value. Further receipts of California are selling at better prices than heretofore. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 54@55c; extra firsts, 51@53c; firsts, 47@50c; seconds, 43@46c; undergrades, 39@42c; dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 32@34c; undergraduates, 20@31c; refrigerator, firsts, 47@48c; seconds, 44@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 67@69c; fair to prime, 55@66c; gathered whites, common to prime, 53@67c; Pacific Coast, whites, 62@63c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 50@64c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, fancy, 56@60c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 52@53c; fair to prime, 45@51c.

COTTON AND OIL MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	84.05½	$1.04½	$1.04½	$1.04¾	$1.51¾
Sept.	1.05¾	1.04¾	1.05¼	1.04¾	1.53½
Dec.	1.57¼	1.65¼	1.06¾	1.65¾	

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80¼	79¾	80¼	80	74
September	80¾	79¾	80½	80¼	69
December	83¼	82¾	83¼	82¾	

In the local cash market No. 1 was quoted at 91c; No. 2 white, 90@90½c; No. 3 white, 89½c; No. 4 white, 89c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	34.67	34.47	34.47	34.72	28.45
September	34.77	34.57	34.62	34.80	26.32
October				34.67	
Pork—					
July	29.17	29.00	29.00	28.97	24.65
September	28.67	28.50	28.50	28.52	24.90
Pork—					
July	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.00	45.65
September	52.00	51.80	51.80	52.00	45.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
July	28.05		Oct.	27.25	27.35
Aug.	28.25		Nov.	25.77	25.83
Sept.	28.75		Dec.	25.45	25.55

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	21.57	21.38	21.57	21.48
May	21.48	21.32	21.50	21.40
September	22.00	22.00	21.85	21.85
December	21.65	21.45	21.45	21.55

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.59½	$1.59½	$1.60
August	1.61	1.60¼	1.60¼
September	1.63	1.60¾	1.62

FOUND "PRUSSIANISM" IN NOSKE'S ORDERS

But Formidable List of "Verbotens" Failed to Scare Berlin Strikers.

During the last few weeks cable dispatches from Berlin have told how Gustav Noske, German National Minister of Defense, was becoming more Prussian than Ludendorff and Hindenburg themselves in his efforts to maintain order throughout the nation and to prevent the spreading of the various strike movements, and was issuing many drastic anti-strike orders, most of which, however, were openly defied by the workers and were soon withdrawn. An idea of Noske's methods is given by the following order, intended to break a strike of the railroad men employed in the Berlin district, and found in the Tageliche Rundschau of June 27:

"In accordance with Paragraph 9b of the law covering a state of siege, I order that:

"1. Unless they are able to produce evidence of being unfit for work, all persons employed in the railroad industry within my jurisdiction are forbidden, until further orders, from (1) quitting work, (2) remaining away from work, (3) refusing to work, and (4) changing their places of employment without the permission of their officials.

"2. Persons who have already ceased work will have to resume work on June 28, unless they bring evidence showing them to be unfit to work.

"3. The Persons described in Paragraph 1, as well as al lothers within my jurisdiction, are forbidden to call upon or induce either by word of mouth or by writing or by distributing printed matter, or by issuing appeals, or by any other means, persons employed in the railroad industry to abandon their work, to remain away from their work, to refuse to work, or to change their places of employment without permission of their superiors.

"4. Violations of the regulations laid down in Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 will in so far as no greater punishment is prescribed by existing laws (compare Paragraph 89 NStGB. high treason,) be punished under Paragraph 9 of the law covering a state of seige with imprisonment up to one year.

"The Commander in Chief.

"Signed, NOSKE, National Minister of Defense."

As told by cable, the Berliners did not take Herr Noske's order seriously, and went right on with the strike. Furthermore, the Independent Socialists and the railroad men protested so vigorously that, on June 28, the order was cancelled. Later the strike was compromised.

Noske is regarded by the Spartacides and the Independents, as well as by a constantly increasing number of the members of his own party, the Majority Socialist, as the personification of reaction and a would-be dictator, willing to take the advice of the Junker officers if the only can secure their allegiance to his volunteer army. In searching for a word with which to designate these volunteer soldiers the Berlin wits have coined the expression, "Nostiker."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

BEER GOES UP IN BAVARIA.

Citizens Call Ten Cents a Quart Too Much for Thin Beverage.

The new Bavarian Government is being subjected to much bitter criticism for having allowed a raise of eight pfennig (about two cents at normal exchange) in the price of a quart of beer, effective July 1. On the one hand the ultimate consumers of the thin product that still bears the name of the beverage that made Munich famous, are declaiming against this latest "extortion," while, on the other, the brewers and retailers assert that the increase is far from enough and that many of them will be driven into bankruptcy unless the Hoffman Government consents to further raises.

Under the new scale a quart of beer costs forty-two pfennig in the city and forty pfennig in the country, and the price of a hectoliter (about twenty-six and a half gallons) at the brewery has advanced to 28 marks (@6.19 from twenty marks. But, as the Munchner Neueste Nachrichten points out, the brewers really get only 17 marks of the advance, as the new national internal revenue tax now collected also in Bavaria, has increased the Government's levy by 4.3 marks a hectoliter. The saloon keepers have been allowed to increase their profit two pfennig a quart, this profit now amounting to sixteen pfennig in the city and fourteen pfennig in the country.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

MARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY NOTICE.

NOTICE TO ALL HOLDERS OF THREE-YEAR SECURED GOLD NOTES DATED JUNE 1, 1917, ISSUED BY MARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

YOU AND EACH OF YOU are hereby notified that, under and pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated June 1, 1917, given by it to Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and William P. Kopf, Trustees, and securing the above designated notes, said Mark Manufacturing Company has elected and desires to redeem, and it will on October 1, 1919, redeem, each and all of its now outstanding Three-Year Secured Gold Notes, dated June 1, 1917. Such redemption will be made at the office in Chicago, Illinois, of Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Corporate Trustee, under said Mortgage and Deed of Trust, at one hundred and one (101) per centum of the face amount of each of said notes and accrued interest thereon to said date of said redemption.

Said notes to be so redeemed are numbered as follows:

5400 notes numbered from M-1 to M-5400, both inclusive, for the principal amount of One Thousand Dollars each;

1200 notes numbered from D-1 to D-1200, both inclusive, for the principal amount of Five Hundred Dollars each.

YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED that upon and after the date given in said notice, viz., October 1, 1919, and upon the deposit with the undersigned Corporate Trustee as aforesaid, of money sufficient to pay said notes and coupons, all interest on said notes so called for redemption shall cease.

YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE FURTHER HEREBY NOTIFIED to present your notes at HEREBY for redemption at the time and place above designated.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, TRUSTEE.
By W. P. KOPF, Secretary.
Dated, Chicago, July 22, 1919.

NOTICE OF RESIGNATION OF CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Trustee under the Consolidated and Refunding Gold Mortgage of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY, dated June 1, 1918.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company
85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Please To Take Notice, that under and by virtue of and in accordance with the terms and provisions of Section 2 of Article Eleven of the Consolidated and Refunding Gold Mortgage of your Company to the undersigned Central Union Trust Company of New York, dated June 1, 1918, the undersigned does hereby tender its resignation as such Trustee under said mortgage, said resignation to become and be effective on August 1, 1919, unless prior thereto said resignation shall become and be made effective by the appointment by your Company of a Successor Trustee, as provided in said mortgage.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, As Trustee under the Consolidated and Refunding Gold Mortgage of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, dated June 1, 1918.
By E. Francis Hyde, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, July 15, 1919.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION, DUE AUGUST 1, 1927:

The undersigned, as Trustee under the mortgage to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of $80,122.50 in the purchase, at not exceeding 105% of par thereof and accrued interest, of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 15, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 18th, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.
Dated, New York, July 25, 1919.

MARINE OPERATING COMPANY, INC.
First Mortgage 7% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated January 15th, 1919, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three P. M. on the 31st day of July, 1919, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, substantially to exhaust $5,520, at a price flat not exceeding 103 per cent. of the principal amount of said bonds. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By E. G. CURTS, Secretary.
New York, July 21, 1919.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, LOcated at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

CASPER H. ROWE, President.
KRAMER & BETTMAN, Cincinnati, Attorneys.

THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.—Dated New Orleans, July 16, 1919. Adolph Kaus, President.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Interborough Rapid Transit Company
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds Due January 1, 1966.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article IV of the First and Refunding Mortgage, dated March 20, 1913, made by Interborough Rapid Transit Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee, the undersigned hereby invites tenders to be made to it at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, New York, for the sale to it as Trustee, on or before 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, October 1, 1919, of as many of the 5% Gold Bonds due January 1, 1966, issued under the said Mortgage Indenture, as may be purchased at the lowest prices possible not exceeding 103% of the face value of the principal thereof and accrued interest, with the sum of Two hundred sixteen thousand two hundred eighty-nine dollars seventy-four cents ($216,289.74,) now on deposit in the Sinking Fund.

Tenders should be addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders or to accept any tender in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, New York, July 21, 1919.

103% of Par and Interest
THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS

To the holders of the bonds secured by the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company, dated October 1st, 1905:

Notice is hereby given that this corporation intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, of the face value of $1,000 each, issued pursuant to the terms of the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company to United States Mortgage & Trust Company, dated October 1st, 1905, to wit:

22	103	286	466

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on October 1st, 1919, at the rate of 103% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease and determine, and therefore will be void; all of which you will please take notice.

THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY.
By HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
STROMBERG CARBURETOR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of STROMBERG CARBURETOR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC., will be held at the offices of the corporation, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., on Monday, August 4, 1919, at 11 A. M., o'clock.

The object of said meeting is to take action upon the proposition so to amend the certificate of incorporation of the corporation.

FIRST—That the corporation shall be authorized to increase the number of shares of its capital stock which may be issued by said corporation from 50,000 to 75,000, which shall have no nominal or par value.

SECOND—That the stated capital with which the corporation shall carry on business, after such increase in the number of shares which it may issue is authorized, shall be increased from $250,000 to $375,000.

THIRD—That the corporation may issue and sell for $45 a share the 25,000 shares by which the number of shares of its capital stock will be increased by said authorization.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, July 26, 1919, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the morning of Tuesday, August 5, 1919.

CHARLES W. STIGER, President.
GEORGE F. LEWIS, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the INDESTRUCTIBLE WRITING FLUID CO., INC., will be held at the office of FREDERICK C. SIMONS, Room 817, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th day of August, 1919, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

THOMAS SMIDT,
FREDERICK C. SIMONS,
HOWARD E. PETTIT,
Directors.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the COMMERCIAL SAFETY INK COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of FREDERICK C. SIMONS, Room 817, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th day of August, 1919, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

THOMAS SMIDT,
FREDERICK C. SIMONS,
HOWARD E. PETTIT,
Directors.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, July 23, 1919.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Whereas, navigation is obstructed and endangered by wreck of schooner *Gracie*, sunk in Echo Bay, New Rochelle, N. Y.; NOTICE is hereby given that unless said vessel is removed by the owner within thirty days from July 23, 1919, it will be removed by the United States under authority of law. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., August 22, 1919, and then opened for removing wreck of schooner *Gracie*. Information on application.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. TOOLE and DOUGLAS HENRY, individually and as co-partners, trading as TOOLE, HENRY & CO., Bankrupts.

SIR:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that DECOPPET & DORUMUS, BANK OF GREAT NECK, L. I., PARK BANK OF BALTIMORE, NYACK NATIONAL BANK OF NYACK, N. Y., MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY, CHARLESTOWN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK and PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF WORCESTER, with whom the above named bankrupts pledged certain securities as collateral for loans made to them by the above named, and deficient of such securities to satisfy their respective claims, and have delivered to EDWARD H. CHILDS, as Receiver, the following:

FROM DECOPPET & DOREMUS:

Cash $8,204.89

FROM BANK OF GREAT NECK, L. I.:

Cash $428.24

Bonds.

$2,000 U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds, second issue, 4%, of $1,000 each, being Nos. 604,002 and 1,083,001.

$4,000 U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds, third issue, 4½%, of $500 each, being Nos. 67,225-270, 578,460, 040-614, 413-614, 414-626, 693, 643, 578-693, 921.

Coupons.

2 coupons at $30 each, detached from 2,000 International Mercantile Marine, 6%, 1941, due April 1, 1919.

2 coupons at $25 each, detached from 2,000 Southern Railway bonds, 5%, 1994, due January 1, 1919.

FROM PARK BANK OF BALTIMORE Through National City Bank of N. Y.:

Cash $880.29

Securities.

$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5-year 7% Gold Note, due July 1, 1921, No. M-38166.

2,000 U. S. Second Liberty Loan 4% Bonds, Nos. 641000-664001, with May 15, 1919, coupons attached.

500 U. S. Third Liberty Loan, 4½% bond No. 4732G.

300 U. S. Third Liberty Loan 4½% bonds Nos. 6777866, 6778485, 7168582, 8654362, 8317854, ten $100 each.

350 U. S. Third Liberty Loan 4½% bonds Nos. 3560060, 11467101, 8804622, 143-32801, 18418656, 11437121, 11428839, for $50 each.

All with March 15, 1919, coupons attached.

5 shares Reading Company common stock, No. N-061151.

40 shares The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. pfd. stock, No. B-49505.

5 shares The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. pfd. stock, No. B-49471.

15 shares The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. pfd. stock, No. B-50018.

20 shares Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. pfd. stock, No. 04478.

50 shares Tennessee Copper & Chem. Corp. common stock, No. 06426.

5 shares Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. common stock, No. 08333.

All in name of Toole, Henry & Co.

Coupons detached from 4th 4½% Liberty Loan Bonds as follows, all due April 15, 1919:

1 ..... $10.10
7, $20.20 each 141.40
4, $2.02 each 8.08

One coupon detached from International Mercantile Marine Co., due April 1, 1919, valued at $30.00.

FROM NYACK NATIONAL BANK OF NYACK
Through National City Bank of New York:

Cash $341.49

Securities.

$500 U. S. Second Liberty Loan 4% Bond, No. 183429, with May 15, 1919, coupon attached.

200 U. S. Third Liberty Loan 4½% Bonds, Nos. 4401625 and 6982032, for $100 each.

500 American Foreign Securities Company 2-year 5% notes, Nos. c-128/c-132, $100 each.

1,000 City of N. Y. Corporate Stock 4½%, due March 1, 1962, No. 12368.

10 shares Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, No. F-21405.

5 shares Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, No. 70900.

20 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., No. A-30174.

20 shares Miami Copper Company, No. 0-61410.

10 shares American Writing Paper Company, No. 10444.

5 shares Railway Ste

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The eleven-story commercial structure at the corner of State and Pearl Streets was sold yesterday by the Chesebrough Building Company, Robert A. Chesebrough, President, to clients of Joseph P. Day. It is understood that the buyers are the same interests which last month purchased through Mr. Day the holdings of the Patrick J. Dollard estate at 2, 4, 10, and 12 State Street and 10 and 14 Pearl Street. The intervening property at 12 Pearl Street was also sold in the present transaction by the Chesebrough Company. The two properties were valued by the sellers at $1,050,000.

With the acquisition of these properties Mr. Day's clients have assembled a large possession, having a frontage of 231.10 feet on State Street, 159.5 feet on Pearl Street, and an east line of about 137 feet, the plot being triangular in shape and forming the better part of the block in which stands the South Ferry Building. The property at 12 Pearl Street was used to protect the light and air of the Chesebrough Building.

$350,000 East Side Dwelling Sold.

Mrs. R. L. Fowler, Jr., sold to a client of William B. May & Co., for occupancy, 17 East Nineteenth Street, a five-story dwelling, on a plot 28.1 by 100.5. The house, which is on the block with the Carnegie Mansion, has been held at $250,000.

$400,000 Purchase in Dyckman Section.

The William F. Kenney Company sold to Samuel Behrman, builder and operator, a row of six five-story apartment houses at the southeast corner of Post Avenue and 204th Street, in the Dyckman section. The houses, which occupy plots of 40 by 105 each, were held at $400,000. M. L. Strunsky negotiated the sale.

Business Buildings Sold.

The Markham Realty Company, Clarence W. Eckhardt, President, sold to a client of Clarence Sparks 71 and 73 Front Street, a five-story building, on a plot 38.4 by 65, adjoining the southeast corner of Old Slip. The buyers will occupy part of it for their business.

T. M. J. O'Donohue sold the five-story building, 22 by 100, at 259 Pearl Street, through William B. May & Co.

Apartment House Sales.

The estate of Leonard Lewisohn sold 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, a seven-story elevator apartment house, on plot 48 by 100, known as the Alhambra. The building has four apartments on a floor, shows a rent roll of about $20,000, and was held at $150,000. J. Elgar and Sol Feinberg were the brokers.

The Union Chemical Glassware Company sold to George Thompson the Carrolton, at the northwest corner of Broadway and 168th Street, a six-story elevator structure, containing five stores, renting for $50,000 and held at $350,000.

Private Dwellings.

Frederick Brown purchased from William Farrell 46 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story basement dwelling, 20 by 102.2, near Central Park West.

Dr. Addison W. Baird sold 229 West Seventieth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 19.8 by 100.5, near Broadway.

The Sarah Cohen estate, through Haggstrom & Callen sold the four-story and basement dwelling, 29 by 95 by 100, at 68 West Sixty-ninth Street, held at $40,000, to a client for occupancy.

Thomas W. Dougherty sold, through A. W. Muller & Co., 408 West 145th Street, a four-story American basement dwelling. The purchaser is a physician, who will occupy.

Antonio Sicio bought the dwelling at 445 East 118th Street from a Mrs. Edson through Ralph Russo. The same broker sold the dwelling at 423 East 121st Street for Walter Smith to Michele Anzalone.

The four-story dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 85, at 2,010 Fifth Avenue, between 124th and 125th Streets, has been sold by the estate of W. E. Pruden. The buyer, an investor, who now resides in Orange, N. J., plans to alter the property into small suites.

The four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2, at 108 East Seventy-ninth Street, is reported to have been sold. Foote & Martin acquired the property last April from Mrs. J. West Roosevelt.

Small Suites on Lexington Avenue.

Bernard Goodman, a client of Speir & Barrett, attorneys, bought the building at 110 Lexington Avenue, and will alter it for bachelor apartments.

Tenement Deals.

The Ritter Realty Company sold to an investing client of Jerome A. Kohn the five-story triple flat at 137 West 116th Street, on a plot 30 by 100. L. & A. D. Zink, attorneys, represented the sellers.

Alfred Mitheas sold to Annie Perloh 105 East Ninety-sixth Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 18 by 100.11, adjoining the northeast corner of Park Avenue.

Della Goldsmith sold to a Mrs. Sampson the five-story flat at 273 West 140th Street, on a lot 25 by 100, adjoining the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue.

Benenson Realty Company sold to the Iron Hill Realty Company the two four-story flats, 39 by 102, at 208 and 210 East Seventy-fifth Street.

George H. Walker is reported to have sold the five-story flat, 18 by 100, at 464 Central Park West, to the U. S. Lien Company.

The Bronx Market.

Charles F. Deshler bought the five-story new-law apartment house, on a plot 45 by 95, at the southwest corner of Topping Avenue and 173d Street, through Williamson & Bryan.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to a client of Greenfeld & Laffir the Tourraine, a five-story twenty-family apartment house, 63 by 100, at 375 East 199th Street, held at $75,000.

Frederick Brown sold to Benjamin Katz 2,216 Adams Place, near 182d Street, a five-story flat, 50 by 80, held at $48,000.

Mrs. Finland, through Harry Levy, in conjunction with the Manhattan and Bronx Company, sold the private residence, with outbuildings, at 1,166 Nelson Avenue, on plot 87 by 150 by irregular. It was an all-cash transaction and the purchaser intends to improve it.

S. G. Katzen sold to a Mr. Greenberg for investment the six-story apartment house, 445 East 166th street, with six apartments on a floor, and renting for about $11,600 per annum. The holding price was $70,000. He also sold to L. Held for occupancy the dwelling 810 East 168th Street; also 812 East 168th Street, a three-family house, to Mr. Krell; 816 East 168th Street to Mr. O'Conner; also 1,547 Morris Avenue, a two-family frame dwelling, to Mr. Salinsky for occupancy, for cash.

Margaret M. Freney sold 984 Tinton Avenue, 294 feet south of 165th Street, a two-story frame private house, on lot 19.11 by 100, through J. Clarence Davies.

Brooklyn.

The Artee Realty Corporation sold two two-family dwellings at 1,262 and 1,264 Thirty-eighth Street, Borough Park, to Solomon Bashist through Realty Trust.

Eliza R. Tibbals sold a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100, at 14 Verona Place, to a client of the Bulkely & Horton Company for occupancy.

William B. Harmon & Co. sold a plot, 100 by 100, on Avenue J, to a client of Galitzka & Lacey.

E. Maline sold the two-family brick dwelling at 338 Seventy-seventh Street to a client of Frank H. Malone.

David Cooper sold the dwelling at 600 Bergen Street to John A. Fitzpatrick through M. Bennett & Sons.

Anthony Huber sold the two-story and basement brick dwelling at 654 Forty-ninth Street to Walter Cedar through Putzing & Cerny. The same brokers sold for Mrs. Addie Palmiter to Mrs. Anna Lampen a two-story and attic two-family cottage, 1,167 Seventy-fifth Street; and for Miss J. Denovan to John J. Perry two-story and cellar two-family brick dwelling, 441 Forty-eighth Street.

I. Finkelstein sold a one-family cottage on a plot, 100 by 100, at 4,919 Fifteenth Avenue, to M. Dauber through I. Finkelstein.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Frank Construction Company, Inc., purchased from I. Zaret a plot, 102 by 128, on the south side of the Rockaway Boulevard, about 400 feet east of Bay Fortieth Street, Rockaway Beach.

The Kew Gardens Corporation sold two improved plots at Kew Gardens; a plot on the north side of Audley Avenue, at the southwest corner of the Man Orchard, and a plot on the south side of Mowbray Place, east of Austin Street, to A. G. Wesley.

C. Kohlman sold to G. D. Flesche a plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Felton Street, north of Southern Boulevard, Jamaica Junction.

The Adele Realty Company sold to K. Maesel a plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Avondale Street, east of Manor Avenue, Woodhaven.

Suburban Sales.

Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey sold a farm of sixty-six acres, with residence and outbuildings, on the Morristown-Mendham Road, to Walter Niebling through Eugene V. Welsh.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., bought from H. K. Williams his country place of twelve and one-half acres, with residence and outbuildings, held at $125,000, at North Street and Rosedale Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., through Fish & Marvin.

Mrs. E. Carey bought a plot of ground at the corner of Seneca Street and Ontario Avenue, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., through Prince & Ripley, Inc.

Peter Jensen bought a residence site in Orchard Ridge, Chappaqua, N. Y., from George C. Mackey through George Howe. The same broker sold a plot on the south side of Ridgewood Terrace, Chappaqua, for Joseph T. Van Tassel and J. S. Quinby to Mrs. S. Newstedt.

The Mount Vernon Mortgage Company sold six lots on South Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to A. Levine through the Red Roof Realty Company. The same brokers sold forty lots on South Fifth Avenue, near Kingsbridge Road, to C. Johnson; a two-story dwelling at 57 West Seventh Street, to Margaret Denny for Lawrence B. Holler and a two-story house at 157 Hillside Avenue to E. Schomber for P. Guion.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold a farm of 150 acres at Voluntown, Conn., to Jacob I. Hoffman.

The Godfrey Corporation sold in Upper Montclair, N. J., two lots, 60 by 140, on Caroline Road, to the Williams Realty Company, and two lots, 60 by 140, on Aubrey Road, to the Home Realty & Construction Co.

M. A. Driscoll sold a dwelling, on a plot 75 by 100, at 1,033 Hollywood Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I., through Lewis H. May & Co.

Commercial Leases.

Samuel J. Tankoos leased for Elisabeth A. Vail, the entire six-story building at 53 Ludlow Street, to Samuel Bongiorno, proprietor of the Mikado Candy Company.

Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., subleased for the Seaboard Steel & Manganese Corporation, the westerly half of the 23d floor in the 50 East Forty-second Street Building to Peter Cooper Bryce, one of the executors of the estate of Edith C. Bryce, owner of large realty holdings in this city.

Henry Hof leased for a long term of years to Adriam W. Young the entire four-story building at 214 East Fortieth Street. The building will be altered and used for the manufacture and show room of interior lighting fixtures.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

47th St, 544 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4, five-story tenement and stores; W. F. Meyers et al, guardians, against Lena Gehringer et al; E. E. Marcellis, attorney; due, $17,320.88; taxes, &c, $826.70; to Edward W. Berger for $14,250.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,062.6 n e 217.4 ft s of 180th St, 33.1x150.3, two-story dwelling; D. S. Veitch against W. Del Gaudio et al; Carrington & P., attorneys; due, $3,450; taxes, &c, $280; adjourned to Sept. 24.

144th St, 525 East, n s, 225 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; E. M. Durr against M. E. Kelly et al; Neier & V., attorneys; due, $1,410.45; taxes, &c, $516.82; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By L. J. Phillips.

Hughes Av, e s, 200 ft n of 188th St, 50x87.6, vacants; Melissa Mead against Charles Shaffer et al; H. B. Bradbury, attorney; due, $3,252.62; taxes, &c, $227.20; to the plaintiff for $500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Dorsey St, w s, 155.8 ft n of Zerega Av, two-story frame dwelling, 22x40; Isabela Bigley, 26 East 62d St, owner; Frederick G. Seelmann, 3,983 Carpenter Av, architect; $4,200.

Strang Av, n s, 75 ft w of Hill Av, two-story frame dwelling, 25x35; Pellegimo Mortucci, 317 East 148th St, owner; De Rose & Cavalieri, 320 East 149th St, architect; $4,000.

Mermaid Av, s s, 100 ft e of Stillwell Av, one-story frame garage, 12x20; Louis Vuicano, 1,238 East 15th St, owner; De Rose & Cavalieri, 370 East 140th St, architect; $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

103d St, 1 West, to a five-story apartment; H. S. Proctor, 1 East Broadway, owner; De Rosa & Pereira, 110 West 40th St, architect; $100,000.

7th Av, 2,184, to a five-story tenement and store; S. Butt, premises, owner; J. Hoffman, 188 St. Nicholas Av, architect; $4,000.

91st St, 248 East, to a three-story dwelling; J. Haberman, 60 West 85th St, owner; L. J. Weeks, 101 Park Av, architect; $3,000.

29th St, 13 and 15 West, to an eleven-story loft; Robert Hoe Estate Co., 21 Liberty St, owner; J. O. Whitehack, 231 West 18th St, architect; $5,000.

28th St, 105 East, to a five-story dwelling; Manlick Realty Co., 101 Park Row, owner; D. Wortmann, 314 East 28th St, architect; $9,000.

50th St, 70 East, to a four-story dwelling; 70 East 58th St Co., Inc., 30 Pine St., owner; S. B. Coley, 580 5th Av, architect; $6,000.

72d St, 258 West, to a four-story studio; J. S. House, premises, owner; C. W. Pierce, 26 Court St, Brooklyn, architect; $6,000.

76th St, 18 East, to a four-story dwelling; J. C. Gerster, 122 East 76th St, owner; Rogers & Haveman, 50 East 42d St, architects; $10,000.

Lexington Av, 308, to a three-story dwelling; W. H. Leiferts, premises, owner; E. Morris, 101 Park Av, architect; $5,000.

Exterior St, s e cor 140th St, five-story brick factory, 30.51x93.34; Edwards and Co., Inc., Robt. Edwards on premises, owners; John M. Baker, 6 Jackson Av, L. I. City, architect; $40,000. Alteration consists of two-story brick extension, 61.2½x80.3½.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e cor 96th St, 27.4x80; Jos. Kennedy to Jos. T. Kennedy, 76 West 102d St, b, and s, July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Bank St, 43.3x 50; Frederick F. Ganettson, trustee, to Valentine Aguirre, 213 52d St, Brooklyn and another, July 15.....$12,600

BROADWAY, 2,128.5 s w s, 106.9 ft s of 76th St, 20.2x96.8x20x98.10, ¾ part; Paul Sheafer, exr., &c., to Arthur W., (1-8 part,) Henry, (1-3 part,) Leslie G., (1-8 part,) and Clinton W. Sheafer (1-6 part,) all of Pottsville, Penn., mtg $30,000, all liens, July 21; attorney, Thos. Hastier, 300 Broadway.

BROADWAY, n w corner 77th St, 77.5x96.6x 76.8x107.9; same to same in 1-3 and 1-6 parts, mtg $150,000, all liens; attorney, same.....$37,500

CANAL ST, 390, s s, begins at line between 390 and 392, 65.7x21.1x irregular; Edith Witt to Michael Goldsmith, 275 Peschine Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 200 B'way.....$1

FRONT ST, n s, 51.5 ft e of Fulton St, 72.6x 23.6x irregular; Maria A. Le Royer to William A. Winant, 23 Clinton St, Brooklyn, mtg $30,000, all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FRONT ST, 203, n s, 22.5x144.10 to s s of Water St x 22.6x144.10; Hy. G. D. de Meli, executor, to William A. Winant, 23 Clinton St, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, s, t., all liens, July 21; attorney, same.....$1,000

IRVINGTON ST, n s, 66.3 ft e of Ludlow St, 22x80; Ignatz Schuster to Isaac Ortman, 106 Rivington St, all liens; attorney, L. B. Bowdin, 15 Park Row.....$1

STANTON ST, 154, s s, 25x87, foreclosure June 27; Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., referee, to Meier Padwe, 232 5th St, Jersey City, N. J., and another, July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,750

1ST AV, s e c 61st St, 100.5x300; Hy F. Buse to George S. Smithlin, one-sixth part, mtg $50,000, Feb 6; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, e s, 42.5 ft s of 75th St, 25x100; William and Celia Cholst to Gussie Cholst, 43 Graham Av, Brooklyn, mtg $13,000, ½ part, July 21.....Gift

3D AV, 1,422, w s, 54.4 ft s of 81st St, 25x 100; Louis Wallins to Nilow Realty Corp., 520 West 144th St, s, t., b. and s.; attorney, C. A. Strauss, 261 Broadway....$200

SAME ROPERTY; Ethel Alpert to same, s. t., b. and s., July 18; attorney, same.$200

SAME PROPERTY; Dora Jacobs to same.....$200

SAME PROPERTY; Sadie Roberts to same, s. t., b. and s., July 20; attorney, same.$200

225 E 77 ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100; Max Muller to Rodena Realty Co, 28 Harrison St, mtg $7,500, all liens, July 23; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

257TH ST, 322 East, s s, 25x98.9; Theo. Kauffeld and another, exrs., &c., to E. W. K. Holding Corp., 328 East 25th St; attorney, David Blitzer, 149 Broadway.....$7,600

28TH ST, n s, being east ½ of lot 26, map of C. Ray, full lot is 100x100.2x99.2x191, w s; Florence G. Sproul to Commercial Finance Co., 2020 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., mtg $37,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

30TH ST, n s, 40 West Lexington Av, 20x71; Lawyers' Title and Trust Co. to Jere F. Donovan, 124 S. Oxford St., Brooklyn; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jere F. Donovan to James C. McGuire & Co., 30 Church St., all liens, mtg $20,000, July 23; attorneys, same.....$100

48TH ST, n s, 20x100.5; Lina Keller to Turtle Bros. Holding Co., 36 East 59th St, July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

49TH ST, 236 East, s s, 19x100.5; Annie Conley et al. to Turtle Bay Holding Co., 36 East 58th St, mtg $9,000, all liens, July 23; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$100

64TH ST, 183 East, n s, 15x100.5; A. Hy. Mosle and another, executors, &c., to Florence Nichols, at East Haddam, Conn., all liens, mtg $12,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

82D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x 102.2; I. Gottlieb to the L. & M. Corp., 116 Nassau St, all liens, July 21; attorney, Louis Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St.....$1

87TH ST, 546 East, s s, 18x100.5; Malvina Singer to Louis Shapiro, 451 East 86th St, all liens, July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

90TH ST, 140 West, n s, 18x100; Mary I. McCarthy to Lillie Wilkin, 151 West 95th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, July 23; H. Rottschaeffer, 14 Wall St.....$1

99TH ST, 224 East, s s, 37.6x100.11; William F. A. Kurz to Hyman Bornstein, 126 West 116th St, mtg $28,165, July 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, 228 East, s s, 37.6x100.11; Hy. Lautz to Hyman Bornstein, 126 West 116th St, mtg $28,165, July 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

110TH ST, 8 East, s s, 19.6x100.11; M. M. Silverman et al. to Charles E. Haskell, East Grange, N. J., mtg $12,500, July 23; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$16,500

114TH ST, 212 East, s s, 18x100.11; Ethel Turnbull to Francesca M. Paglinca, 166 East 114th St, and another, all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, 122 East, s s, 17.10x100.11; Max Altman to Albert Saragossi, 112 West 115th St, et al, mtg $5,000, July 24; David Hannel, 244 West 42d St.....$100

120TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Benny Beck to Beck Holding Corp., 11 West 115th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, July 22.....$1

122D ST, 426 East, s s, 16.8x100.11; A. Pietrucelli to Raphael Picarelli, 424 West 122d St, mtg $5,000, all liens, July 22; attorney, same.....$1

122D ST, 424 East, s s, 16.8x100.11; R. Picarelli to Antonio Petrucelli, 424 East 122d St, mtg $5,000, all liens, July 22; attorney, P. R. Ferrari, 302 Broadway.....$1

122D ST, 203 West, n s, 20x100.11; Lina O. C. Prescott to Beck Holding Corp., 11 West 115th St, mtg $15,000, all liens, July 21; attorney, I. M. Silberman, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$100

125D ST, n s, 225 West 7th Av, 25x100; Stephen P. Pettit to Nellie M. Thompson, 131 Sylvan St, Rutherford, N. J., three-fifths part, all liens, July 22.....$100

126TH ST, 241, East, n s, 20x99.11; Chas. F. Sanks and another, trustees, to Amalia Torriero, 153 East 107th St, b, and s.; attorney, Charles Novelio, 320 B'dway.,$4,500

126TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 3d Av, 20x99.11; American Mortgage Co. to Charles E. & William H. Sands, 22 East 47th St, trustees, quitclaim, July 22; attorneys, Middlebrook & Co., 46 Cedar St.....$1

135TH ST, 602 to 610 West, s s, 193.2x99.11; 135th St, 614 West, s s, 38.7x99.11; College Holding Co. to Shenk, R. & C. Co., 118 West 120th St, all liens, July 23; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$100

135TH ST, 609-11 West, n s, 200x99.11; College Holding Co. to Shenk R. & C. Co., 118 West 120th St, all liens, July 23; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$100

151ST ST, 95 West, s s, 50x100; Walter W. Friend to Ernestine B. Rosenwater, 69 W. 161st St, mtg $9,000, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,750

168TH ST, s s, w of Briggs Av, 25x98; Charles A. Siener to August Windheim, 404 Lenox Av, mtg $5,500, July 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way.$100

226TH ST, s s, 625 West Oneida Av, 25x100; Clement Wyss to Jas. Almonko, 1,765 Park Av, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

240TH ST, 443 East, n s, 51.2x100; Honora V. Cronin to James F. Cunningham, 243 East 240th St, mtg $3,800, July 23; attorney, D. D. Sherman, 2 Rector St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, 154, n s, 25x87, F. M. July 23; Meier Padwe and Helen Sternberg to Morris Rosenbaum, 404 East 57th St, 1 year; attorney, Julius Rosansky, 41 Park Row.....$10,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,376, assignment of lease, &c.; July 24; Chas. Reis and another to Jacob Bubser, on the premises; installs, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Grossfeld Bros., 110 Nassau St, notes.....$6,756

10TH AV, 694, e s, 75.7 ft s of 49th St, 26.9x 82; July 20; Jos. H. Adams to Adam Muller, 44 East 87th St; due & mtg as bond; attorneys, Bauerdorf & Taylor, 111 Broadway.....$2,000

12TH ST, s s, 338 ft w of Av A, 175x206.6, to n s 11th St; leasehold, bldg. loan, July 24; E. & T. Garage to Morris Osmansky, 106 West 121st St, 1 year, 15, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Frankenthaler, 58 Maiden Lane.....$11,250

25TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; P. M. July 23; Jere F. Donovan to Theo Kauffeld, 235 Ft. Washington Av, and another, trustees; due July 23, 1022, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$5,000

28TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x 74; P. M. July 23; Jere F. Donovan to Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 yrs, 5½ p. c.....$20,000

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 197.6x80x irregular, July 1; 352 West 41st Street to Arthur J. Cohen, 5 West 81st St, and Otto M. Goldsmith, 893 West End Av, trustees for bondholders; attorneys, Goldsmith, Co. C. & W., 61 Broadway.....$50,000

53D ST, s s, 383.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18x100.5; Jan. 21; Thos. A. Eager to Hy. Range, Yorktown, N. Y.; installs, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,000; address, 32 Nassau St.; notes.....$2,800

56TH ST, 57 West, n s, 22x100.5; July 22; Harax Contracting Co. to Reuben J. Maynard, 645 West End Av; 3 yrs., 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

SAME PROPERTY; July 23; same to Maurice Ginsburg, 1,800 Crotona Parkway; 2 yrs., 6 p. c., prior mtg $30,000; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.....$10,000

126TH ST, 206 West, n s, 40x100; Max M. July 22; Beck Holding Corp. and Benny Beck to Lina O. C. Prescott, 228 West 121st St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Moses H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St.....$2,250

129D ST, 203 West; 126th St, 25 West, prior mtgs $23,350, July 22; Beck Holding Corp. to H. Well, 799 St. Nicholas Av, and Louis Rappaport, 72 West 119th St, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,000

126TH ST, 241 East, n s, 20x99.11, P. M. July 23; Amalia Forriero to Charles E. and William H. Sands, 22 East 47th St, trustees, due July 15, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$3,000

178D ST, 568 West, n s, 37.6x100, P. M. July 18; Hymbeck Realty Corp. to Reserved Properties Corp, 738 Broadway, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel H. Sternberg, 233 Broadway.....$5,500

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,704, e s, 23.9x98; Max Mirkin et al to Bertha C. Goldenberg, 1,966 Marion Av, July 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Walter Winkler, 1,764 Anthony Av, prior mtg $6,000, July 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same.....$4,000

BRYANT AV, 1,474, e s, 20x100; Samuel Rosenfeld to Arthur Knox, 784 Park Av, prior mtg $6,000, July 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1,020

BRYANT AV, w s, 118.8 ft n of Home Av, 20x100, Fannie Greenberg to Margaret F. Sause, 1,211 Bryant Av., July 21, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, M. F. Sause, 206 Bloomdall Av., Freeport, L. I.....$4,600

JEROME AV, e s, 150 ft s of 181st St, 75x 100; S. M. K. Realty Co. to Kate Duryea, 46 Roman St, Brooklyn, July 23, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$54,000

LOT 29, map of Bailey Estate; Caroline W. Fairchild to James Reilly, 2,567 Heath Av., July 23, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $4,000, July 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,300

LOT 440, Map Ellis, R. B. King, City Island; Sylvia Reynolds to Eureka Co-Operative Savings and Loan Ass'n, 531 Courtlandt Av., Feb. 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

LOT 27, map of F. T. Lard; Gussie Koppelman to Lucius H. Beirs, West Hampton Beach, L. I., and another, executors, July 22, 3 years; attorneys, Lard, D. & L., 49 Wall St.....$2,000

LOT 173, map Broadway-City Line property; Alex E. Crowley to Russell I. Gladwin, 513 Gramatan Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. I. Gladwin, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$500

PERRY AV, 3,058, e s, 25x100; John Otto to Michael Lynch, 3,058 Perry Av, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST PETERS AV, 1,638, lot 52, map 1,326; Francis Puranen to Geo. J. Hanrahan, 1,437 Williamsbridge Rd, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

UNION AV, 1,140, e s, 18.6x100; William Schor to Herman Jacob, 786 Home St, mtg $4,000, July 23; attorney, H. A. Eberhardt, 37 Liberty St.....$100

WALTON AV, 2,271, w s, 20x95; Mary A. Howley to Thos. H. Mullen, 304 West 121st St, mtg $4,000, July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

Other consideration and $150

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 260 ft s of 175th St, 26.8x169.5; also Washington Av, e s, 222.4 ft s of 178th St, 26.9x166.8; 173d St. Realty Co. to Plattsmouth Realty Co, 27 William St, mtg $32,000, July 22; attorney, S. S. Rosenthal, 27 William St.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,748, e s, 26.8x109.7; George F. Grant to Sarah M. Bernstein, 112 Cathedral Parkway, mtg $27,000, July 22; attorney, Sam Bernstein, 149 B'way, $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,748, and 1,746, e s, 26.8x100.7; Adeline A., wife of Samuel Sass, to Sarah M. Bernstein, 112 Cathedral Parkway, mtg $26,500, April 1; attorney, Samuel Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$2,500

151ST ST, 95 West, s s, 50x100; Walter W. Friedman to Chas Dornfeld and Nathan Wiesner, 10 years, from May 1, 1920; W. L. Greenfogel, 27 Cedar St.....$7,500

GREENWICH ST, 387-391; North Moore St, 67; all; Wm. H. Livingston to Coastwise Warehouses, 534 Washington St, 5 years, from May 1, 1920, 5 years' renewal at $14,000; attorney, A. E. Gutgesell, 32 Park Row.....$12,000 and $14,000

LEXINGTON AV, 730, store and basement; The Schaefer Co., to Geo. Lantzounis, 1,158 2d Av, 4 11-12 years, from June 1, 1920.....$3,000

WASHINGTON ST, 380-382, all; Clara L. Drake Smith and another to Frederick E. Rosebrock, 203 Park Place, Brooklyn, 5 years, from May 1, 1918; address, Jas. Rowland, 84 Hudson St.....$6,000

10TH AV, 451, n w corner of 35th St, store and front cellar; Henry Reichhart to Steve Razz, 453 East 72d St, and another, 5 years, from April 1, 1919.....$960

11TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 17.2x206.6, to s s of 12th St, party second part to erect one-story garage, to cost $55,000; The Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to E. & T. Garage Co., 147 4th Av, 10 years, from Feb. 11, 1919, option renewals for 30 years; attorney, Alfred Frankenthaler, 58 Maiden Lane.....$6,200

23D ST, 536-546 West, 3d loft; 540 Realty Corp to Max Meyerson, 370 Manhattan Av, 4½ years, from Aug. 10, 1919; attorney, Joseph Levy, 230 Broadway.....$5,000

Bronx.

BECK ST, 566 and 562, all; College Holding Co. to Bernard Krause, 2,793 8th Av, 3 years, from May 31, 1923; attorney, L. J. Gold, 152 Nassau St.....$38,000

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 160th St, part of store; Schulte Realty Co. to Loft, Inc., from Sept. 1, 1919, to Sept. 30, 1932; attorneys, Gilbert & G., 43 Exchange Place.....$11,250

Maiden Lane.....$6,200

25TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; P. M. July 23; Jere F. Donovan to Theo Kauffeld, 235 Ft. Washington Av, and another, trustees; due July 23, 1022, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$5,000

38TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x 74; P. M. July 23; Jere F. Donovan to Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 yrs, 5½ p. c.....$20,000

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 197.6x80x irregular, July 1; 352 West 41st Street to Arthur J. Cohen, 5 West 81st St, and Otto M. Goldsmith, 893 West End Av, trustees for bondholders; attorneys, Goldsmith, Co. C. & W., 61 Broadway.....$50,000

53D ST, s s, 383.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18x100.5; Jan. 21; Thos. A. Eager to Hy. Range, Yorktown, N. Y.; installs, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,000; address, 32 Nassau St.; notes.....$2,800

56TH ST, 57 West, n s, 22x100.5; July 22; Harax Contracting Co. to Reuben J. Maynard, 645 West End Av; 3 yrs., 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

SAME PROPERTY; July 23; same to Maurice Ginsburg, 1,800 Crotona Parkway; 2 yrs., 6 p. c., prior mtg $30,000; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.....$10,000

126TH ST, 206 West, n s, 40x100; Max M. July 22; Beck Holding Corp. and Benny Beck to Lina O. C. Prescott, 228 West 121st St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Moses H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St.....$2,250

129D ST, 203 West; 126th St, 25 West, prior mtgs $23,350, July 22; Beck Holding Corp. to H. Well, 799 St. Nicholas Av, and Louis Rappaport, 72 West 119th St, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,000

126TH ST, 241 East, n s, 20x99.11, P. M. July 23; Amalia Forriero to Charles E. and William H. Sands, 22 East 47th St, trustees, due July 15, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$3,000

178D ST, 568 West, n s, 37.6x100, P. M. July 18; Hymbeck Realty Corp. to Reserved Properties Corp, 738 Broadway, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel H. Sternberg, 233 Broadway.....$5,500

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,704, e s, 23.9x98; Max Mirkin et al to Bertha C. Goldenberg, 1,966 Marion Av, July 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Walter Winkler, 1,764 Anthony Av, prior mtg $6,000, July 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same.....$4,000

BRYANT AV, 1,474, e s, 20x100; Samuel Rosenfeld to Arthur Knox, 784 Park Av, prior mtg $6,000, July 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1,020

BRYANT AV, w s, 118.8 ft n of Home Av, 20x100, Fannie Greenberg to Margaret F. Sause, 1,211 Bryant Av., July 21, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, M. F. Sause, 206 Bloomdall Av., Freeport, L. I.....$4,600

JEROME AV, e s, 150 ft s of 181st St, 75x 100; S. M. K. Realty Co. to Kate Duryea, 46 Roman St, Brooklyn, July 23, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$54,000

LOT 29, map of Bailey Estate; Caroline W. Fairchild to James Reilly, 2,567 Heath Av., July 23, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $4,000, July 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,300

LOT 440, Map Ellis, R. B. King, City Island; Sylvia Reynolds to Eureka Co-Operative Savings and Loan Ass'n, 531 Courtlandt Av., Feb. 5

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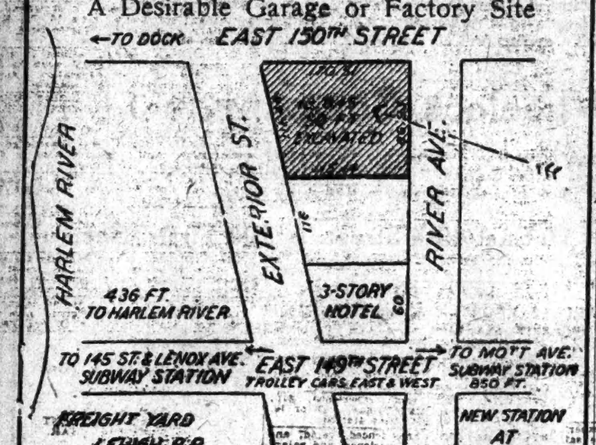

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Forest Hills, Long Island. Phone 0256 Forest Hills.

Kensington

NEW homes of distinction, nearing completion, at Great Neck, L. I. One family for occupancy August 1st; others Sept. 1st. Send for plans and full particulars.

Attractive offerings along the North Shore of Long Island.

Finlay Realty Company
Phone 5021 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE

Within 30 Miles of New York.

In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land, large, old-fashioned, well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on imposing elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island; situated on macadam road, within 3 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.

For sale—price $80,000—on liberal terms.
Apply Box 408, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

FREEPORT

Seven rooms and bath, hot water heat, 50x100, $6,000, only $500 cash required. E. J. Carroll, 44 South Grove St., Freeport, L. I. Phone 918. Open Sundays.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$8,500
Easy Terms
COLONIAL HOME
10 ROOMS
2 Tiled Bath
Plot 100x155 ft.
EASY COMMUTATION TO N. Y. CITY.

Permanent home; everything modern; electric light, steam heat, panelled walls, parquet floors; select neighborhood; water sports, golf, country club, schools, etc. Send for photo; fine living room, with huge open fireplace. You can buy this charming place with a little cash down and the money you now pay as rent. Investigate. GEORGE JACKWELL, Sherman Sq. Studio, Broadway and 71st St., N. Y. City. Tel. 3400 Columbus.

QUICK TITLE SERVICE. ABSOLUTE Protection. NEW YORK TITLE AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, Capital and Surplus $4,000,000. 135 Broadway, New York. 350 Montague Street, Brooklyn.—Advt.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DAINTY, ELABORATELY APPOINTED COUNTRY-SUBURBAN HOME FOR SMALL FAMILY; 7 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND BIG TILED BATHROOM; PLOT 100X150 FT.; LESS THAN ONE HOUR FROM N. Y. CITY; PRICE $8,500 COMPLETE; READY TO LIVE IN; $1,500 CASH TAKES IT, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE; IT IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY. DETAILS FROM B. G., P. O. BOX 829, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

NORTH CAROLINA—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

Fine Bungalow Type Residence in

Glenwood Park

Greensboro, N. C.

Corner lot, 50x153, on high ground in center of Piedmont Quail Hunting Section of North Carolina; 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 up; half cellar; city water; good bath; phone; modern improvements. Fruit and shade trees.

An Ideal Winter Home—$4,000.

Address inquiries to Robert Hamilton Corporation, 50 Union Square, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Storage or Warehouse

50,000 Sq. Ft.
129 to 137 West 16th St.

Five story extra heavy construction; large elevator, sprinkler system.
Immediate possession.

BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN
131 East 23d St. Gramercy—5288

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY LOFTS

7,000 sq. ft., Jan. 1, 1920.
CLAY, 9 Jackson Ave.
Long Island City.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED WAREHOUSE

3,000-4,000 Sq. Ft.

In downtown section, preferably near waterfront. Suitable for oil storage. Possession desired soon as possible.

Box Y 360 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

2731 Broadway
NEAR 105TH ST. SUBWAY STATION
4 AND 6 Rooms & Bath $70 UP
P. H. ZAGAT.
247 8th Av. Phone Vanderbilt—2121.

57th St., Mi West,
2 AND 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, elevator; also studio apartment.
P. H. ZAGAT, OWNER.
247 8TH AV. PHONE VANDERBILT 2121.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

1416T ST.,
near 8th Av., 80x100, 3-story tenements; rent $2,000; mortgage $7,500; price $17,000; easy terms. A. & J. Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. 1788 Vanderbilt.

7-story corner apartment with 6 stores and 80 apartments, facing two avenues; price and terms attractive; old rental.
FRANK L. FISHLEIGH CO., 50 E. 42d ST.

7-story modern walking apartment near 79th St. and 9th Av.; 2 stores; old rents low.
FRANK L. FISHLEIGH CO., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Exchange business block, 5th Av., Brooklyn, for smaller property and cash; brokers protected. Jackson, 167 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Plot of eight lots, running through from 50th to 51st St., near 17th Av., Mapleton; can be had at a bargain for quick cash. Bacon, 67 Spring St. Tel. Spring 9458.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Richmond.

Attractive, new 6-room Bungalow, five minutes from station; ten minutes from beach; Prince Beach, Staten Island; price, $1,900, easy terms. A. N. Faulkner, 1107 1st Av.; telephone 85 Plaza.

L. I.—For Sale or To Let.

DIRECTLY FRONTING ON OCEAN. UNRESTRICTED BUNGALOW LOTS. BARGAIN.

OPPORTUNITY FOR LIFETIME INCOME. Corner Beach 55th St. and Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I., four blocks from Straiton Av. station; 90 ft. on Ocean Av., 124 ft. on Beach 55th St.; can build 12 to 15 bungalows on plot; immediate selling price, $1,650 per lot; sold only in plot of six and a half lots, $3,925 cash. Phone Bryant Three two six nine, (2206.) Room 503, Gaiety Theatre Bldg.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—10-room stucco, all-year corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, large porch; parquet floors; garage; steam heat. Tel. 6744 Harlem. Tel. 1050 Far Rockaway.

Two-family frame house, 16 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heating; plot, 106x160; price, $12,000. Owner, 819 Greenwood Av., (111th St.,) Richmond Hill, L. I. No agents.

Bayside.—Comparatively new house, 7 rooms, bath, garage; plot 40x100; immediate possession; price $6,250, easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 41 West 34th St., Greeley 6396.

NEW BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSES. Ready for Oct. 1. 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, on Broadway, near station.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

FOREST HILLS LOTS.
Sage Foundation; three lots on Deepdean Road; best location; must be sold.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Douglas Manor.—Plot, 100x100, near water; $2,500; building plans gratis; good reason for selling. E. J. Piper, 1,717 Broadway.

For Sale.—One three-family house; Weehawken Heights; terms reasonable. 13 251 Times.

Douglaston.—Hollow tile house, 9 rooms, 2 baths. M. D. Allen. Tel. 809-J Bayside.

New Jersey.

Short Hills on the Lackawanna Road; artistic suburban home; 12 rooms, 3 baths, open fireplace, sleeping porch, 2 car garage; 3½ acre plot; high elevation; price, $25,000; this and others, including acreage in this high-class section. Charles B. Reeve, Suburban Properties, Millburn, N. J.

Owner leaving city; modern 6-room and bath house, less than two years old, perfect condition; steam heat, screened porch, beautiful, large shade trees, fruit; three minutes from station, half hour from New York; fine community; $8,450, terms. Phone Rector 4557. E 293 Times.

Weehawken.—Two-family frame dwelling, containing 5 rooms and bath each and 3 rooms in attic; choice location. Charles Fall, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Two-family frame dwelling in Liberty St., Weehawken; containing 6 and 7 rooms and baths; price $8,250. Apply Charles Fall, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Six-room house, gas, electricity, parquet floors, porch and windows screened, fine garden and lawn; small amount cash, $30 monthly buys it. T 317 Times Downtown.

New York State.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE.
Near the shore, country club and station; beautiful in architecture and environment; 9 baths; shade trees, garage and grounds; a particularly choice home offered by widow of late owner; $85,000; photographs. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row; telephone 4500, Beekman.

For Sale.—Unusual opportunity to buy splendid up-to-date property at bargain; sale necessary to close estate; 150x150 feet land; corner property; stucco house, 24x36, electric lighting, 3 baths, double garage; many pine trees; restricted neighborhood; well furnished; part may remain on mortgage. M. S. Werner, 45 East 59th St., N. Y.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted to rent about Sept. 20, large furnished or unfurnished, modern house, commuting distance, suitable small private school; Westchester or Queens preferred. Box 106, Bellport, L. I.

Wanted to rent; buying option; first-class modern house, six bed rooms; Forest Hills or Kew; preferably furnished. Box 262, Long Beach.

Six or seven room house, improvements, Westchester, 40 minutes from Grand Central; costing $6,000-7,000; state terms. B 211 Times.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Willing to give my Simplex touring car 1914, 7-passenger, in excellent condition, good looking, fully equipped, as part payment on 8 room house, all modern improvements, within 30 miles of New York. Silent Knight Motor Co., 549 West 51st. Phone 1002 Columbus.

Wanted.—Site for tenting within 50 miles, free from mosquitoes, with view and water. Story, 601 West 191st.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Quick sale wanted for 16,000 acres cut-over and reforested on or near to Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada; best farm lands and suitable as game preserve; well located on good roads, near towns and schools; priced $4.50 per acre; write for maps and photographs of our standing crops. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Comfortable home on deep water; 600 acres, 1,000 additional cheap; pure air; wonderful sunshine; ideal climate; surprisingly cool; price reasonable; purchase direct from owner. Address: Thomas, W. Clark, Malvern Hill, Virginia.

FARMS.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Westchester County estate of 178 acres; modern residence, sanitary barns, profitable orchard; land high and fertile; terms easy. Reid, Granite Springs, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

HILLTOP FARM.
Southeastern exposure, 40 acres, partly cultivated, some timber, good stream, 45 miles from city; house 8 rooms and bath; barn; apple orchard; 25 miles out; ideal country home; good farm.
F. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to lease one or two family house in or around New York City; must have good traveling facilities. W. E. Wallace, care Inkograph Co., 679 6th Av.

Client wants private house east of Central Park, south of 96th St.; $30,000 to $40,000; would alter. H. C., 370 Times Downtown.

Wanted in the vicinity of Washington Square, North, private house to buy. Send particulars. B 175 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

For sale to quick buyer, new 8-room stucco house; $6,500; broom claimed; house $6,700; all latest improvements. Joseph Bodnar, 9 Poplar Av., Chester Park North, Pelham, N. Y.; Phone Pelham 1674-R. Rare opportunity.

Port Chester, N. Y.—House and garage, convenient to train, trolley, and golf grounds. Q 108 Times.

Larchmont's best home proposition; $1,957 cash, balance like rent. C. B. Keller, 381 West 30th St. Phone 1334 Bryant.

Long Island.

Two unusual California bungalows, six and eight rooms and bath, now in course of construction; delightful restricted environment; large plot; two minutes from electric station; forty minutes out; convenient to ocean beaches; terms. Mr. Birch, Room 604, 1,260 Broadway.

Douglaston.—Hollow tile house, 9 rooms, 2 baths. M. D. Allen. Tel. 809-J Bayside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 8th Ave., at 50th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath (kitchenette); rent $75.00 and $80.00 per month, including maid's service. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., Inc., 16 West 40th St. 340 Vanderbilt.

851 W. 181ST ST.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, Two Baths.
Southern exposure, every modern convenience. Occupation NOW.
RENTS $60 TO $100.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Long Island.

BUNGALOWS FOR RENT, FURNISHED, $400 for Season, Long Beach, (West End.)
SUNBIT BUNGALOW CO.,
1,056 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Stagg 2800.

New Dutch colonial suburban home nearing completion; six rooms and bath, at electric station; forty minutes out; restricted residential neighborhood; $6,950; terms; unusual opportunity. C. H. T. 141 Times Annex.

California Bungalow, nearing completion, restricted residential section, 40 minutes out, two minutes from electric station Long Island. Bacon, Lynbrook, Long Island. Phone Lynbrook 214.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $5,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

TWO BELLPORT HOUSES.—Modern house, 3 acres, near water; Old Homestead, modern house, 41 acres, on main road. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Jersey.

HOUSES
FOR
RENT.

NEW SUBURBAN HOMES, 5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH; EXCELLENT HEATING SYSTEM; FINE LAWNS, LARGE YARDS; RENTS $24 TO $36.

SEE MR. BLACK,
ROOM 310, GLOBE BUILDING,
800 BROAD ST.,
NEWARK, N. J.
HOURS 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

For sale at Westwood, N. J.—Handsome residence arranged for two families, hardwood floors, separate steam-heating plants, separate entrances, garden plots, and porches upper apartment, six rooms, bath; attic; easily rents for $25 monthly; lower apartment like seven-room bungalow, 60x107 feet; three minutes from station; $7,750; terms arranged. E. F. Sloat, Room 708, 309 Broadway, New York City.

Two-family dwelling, 14 rooms and 2 baths, all improvements; large plot; splendid location, near park, Bergen section; $1,000 cash, $65 monthly; present rents $65. Phone Mr. Mayer, Montgomery 1570.

Bungalow type, artistic modern small home; splendid location; large plazzas, sleeping porch; fireplace; $1,000 cash; $90 monthly. Phone Mr. Camp, Caldwell 180. Immediate possession.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residences for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. Lewis & Sawyer, 13 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 6180.

Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.
New Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, maid's quarters; near station; private bathing beach, golf, tennis and yacht club; 5 minutes from Stamford Station. T. J. Good 187 Main Street, Stamford, Conn. 5626 Murray Hill.

Country Houses Wanted.

Small two-family House, modern, attractive, reasonable rental, easy commutation, preferably on subway extension; prefer Fordham, upper Bronx, Westchester, or Long Island; rent to go toward purchase; would consider small one-family stucco house or small suburban apartment. B 202 Times.

Wanted, to lease within commuting distance of New York, house 7 or 8 rooms, all improvements, garage and good grounds, for family of four; first-class references; write fullest particulars as to location, rent, &c. J 315 Times.

Wanted to rent small house or part of two-family, with garage, convenient commutation; may buy. Telephone particulars Worth 2990. White Ballyet, 305 Broadway.

House, roomy; lease, purchase; superior location, improvements; shade; near station; 30 minutes N. Y.; $8,500, terms; possession. K 163 Times.

Wanted, 7-room house, detached, up to date, Bensonhurst. A. Sileo, 1,720 Broadway, New York.

100 to 150 room house for Winter season; highest class only considered. Y 365 Times Annex.

Wanted, to rent, 6 or 7 room house, from Aug. or Sept.; state location, rent. Address 122 1st St., Elizabeth, N. J.

New Jersey.

HOUSES
FOR
RENT.

NEW SUBURBAN HOMES, 5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH; EXCELLENT HEATING SYSTEM; FINE LAWNS, LARGE YARDS; RENTS $24 TO $36.

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100 to 150 room house for Winter season; highest class only considered. Y 365 Times Annex.

Wanted, to rent, 6 or 7 room house, from Aug. or Sept.; state location, rent. Address 122 1st St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Bungalow in Saltaire, Fire Island, to let for balance of season; near ocean; four rooms and bath, nicely furnished. Apply Anton Mahler, 223 West 40th St., City, or at Saltaire.

New York State.

For rent, simply furnished, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, bungalow on mountainside, four rooms, kitchenette, bath, artesian well; 8 minutes' walk to station, West Shore road, 87 miles N. Y., overlooking Hudson; picturesque, select neighborhood; $200. M. S. Werner, 45 East 59th St., City.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Large corner plot, Union Av., near race track; house 17 rooms, 5 baths; fully furnished; rent reasonable. Cooper, 99 Nassau St.

New Jersey.

For Rent.—August and September, charming six-room furnished cottage, four sleeping rooms, two baths; rent $300; drive three minutes from station, West Allenhurst, New Jersey; electric light and use of bath house free; $300. C 131 Times.

Two farm cottages, furnished; gas and running water; five and eight rooms and sleeping porch; cow, chickens and garden; $150 each for season. H. B. Betts, Flemington, N. J.

Rent for balance of season furnished cottage, near river, five minutes by motor and trains; all improvements. Stuart Robson. Phone Highlands 1240-W.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J., 414 Central Av.—Fifteen room house, modern grounds; tennis court, garage. Phone Circle 1910.

New Hampshire.

Ideally situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches, 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 8423 Morningside. Write Apartment 8C, 587 Riverside Drive.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Regular army officer's family, two ladies, desire furnished house or private board; season or longer. Lärchmont or vicinity; modern conveniences essential. A 588 Times Annex.

Wanted, within 50 miles New York City, bungalow with acreage and view; state particulars. Story, 60 West 181st.

Furnished house for remainder of season, within 60 miles of New York. 167 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Long Island.

At Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., 8 rooms and 2 baths, unfurnished dwelling, $1,800 per annum. Tel. Forest Hills 6345 or Garden L. C. Earle, 2341 Broadway, N. Y. C. Schuyler 9747.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

WE OFFER 3,000 SQUARE FEET OF OFFICE SPACE ON BROADWAY, BELOW CHAMBERS ST., AT REASONABLE RENTAL FOR A TERM OF YEARS. T 338 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Notice to Manufacturers.—I will build to suit tenant two lofts, 25x80, with elevator; steam heat, in the best little town in the State; two railroads and no strike trouble; rates moderate; plenty help. For information, box 32, Norwich, N. Y.

About 1,000 square feet desirable office space to let; will rent part or all to desirable party; rental includes unlimited free local phone service, clean towels, ice and water, &c.; two and half years' lease given. Remke Trading Co., Inc., 3 East 44th St.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROME-CARAMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza Bldg., LONG ISLAND CITY.

Fine light, new factory, Lawrence, L. I.; 2 story and basement, 30x100; 1 block from railroad station. All modern improvements; reasonable. Write "Factory," 309 Cable Building, N. Y.

Two-story building, 65x100; steam heat; suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Long Island City. Apply Ulmer & Broadwell, 1 Madison Ave., Metropolitan 1450.

To let for business—Loft, 25x100, suitable for silk or woolen jobber; immediate possession. 17 West 24th St. Telephone 1494 Madison Square.

Bath, 5th West.—Best location in the Upptown section; suitable for almost any retail business. Apply Lumas Realty Corp., 210 West 40th St. Bryant 2060.

Two-story building, 65x100; steam heat; suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Long Island City. Apply Strecher, 25 Broadway, L. I. City. Phone Astoria 1405.

Mail privileges, 33; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 507.

Storage space, 233 East 87th St., 21 and 23 floors; elevator; steam; manufacturing. Apply Estate John D. Brockman, 165 Broadway.

Madison Av., 765, (66th.)—Parlor floor and front basement, newly decorated, electricity.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

One-story building, 25 by 105, concrete floor, all open; suitable for garage or any business. Owner, 611 East 15th St.

506 5th Av., 2d floor, 2,500 sq. feet, office space to let. Chas. A. Stephens, on premises. Murray Hill 2942.

Park Av.—Two rooms, entire floor; suitable dressmaker, milliner, dressmaker. Plaza 8585.

Office and stock room to sublet; furnished; rent $450. 1,265 Broadway, Superintendent.

Desk room, excellent light; divide to suit. 12 John St., Room 86.

Loft to sublet, at 328 7th Av., 25x100. Phone Chelsea 8706.

LOFTS, STORES, OFFICES, BUILDINGS. Stanley B. Woolley, 261 5th Av. Plaza 9074.

Wanted for Business Purpose.

Offices Space Wanted.—Financial institution wants to lease 3,000 to 5,000 square feet, above 8th floor, in desirable office building, either uptown or downtown section. G 150 Times.

MANUFACTURING LOFT WANTED, 5,000-8,000 sq. ft.
Possession this Summer; will buy your lease and shop equipment for spot cash, as we must vacate our present premises; must be inside district bounded by 14th St., 23d St., Broadway, 5th Av. Phone or write C. H. SHERBURNE, 1 West 34th St., Greeley 84.

OFFICE SPACE WANTED.
Expert firm will take immediate possession offices unfurnished about 400 square feet, between Battery and Franklin Sts.; will lease or sublease; must be up-to-date. T 451 Times Downtown.

LOFT WANTED; WILL SUBLET OR DIVIDE ABOUT 22x100; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. GREELEY 2050.

5,000 Square feet space in modern loft building with passenger and freight elevator service. The Servidor Company, 101 Park Av. Phone Vanderbilt 2487.

Light loft wanted for manufacturing, from 25x100 to 100x100; between 25th and 35th Sts., 5th to 7th Avs.; possession Feb. 1, 1920. C 117 Times.

Freight and insurance broker wants office space, furnished or unfurnished, below Wall St.; Aug. 1st occupancy. H 668 Times Downtown.

Small light loft or part of loft for cutting and salesroom, men's clothing; must be in district from Bleecker to 14th St. T 5 Times.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

wanted in Brooklyn. Louis R. Gans, 1,240 Broadway, Brooklyn. Bushwick 4064.

Studio, large, wanted by portrait painter, near 59th St.; first of October; north light. Box A 568 Times Annex.

Wanted, part of furnished office with service by engineer; permanent. 412 Times Downtown.

Small store, four rooms, bath, suburban town, 25 main street. H 908 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

45TH, 2 EAST; Hotel Lorraine.—To sublet, month of August or longer, attractively furnished four-room apartment. Apply Office.

40 EAST 51ST STREET.

Attractively furnished one, two, three-room apartments by month or year; maids.

67TH, 120 EAST.—Artistically furnished duplex studio apartment; 3 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms; until Oct. 1; references. Mrs. M. Allen, Rhinelander 821.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 143 East 23d St.

EAST FIFTIES, near 5th Av.—Three desirable rooms and bath until Oct., possibly longer; full hotel service; light, airy; two exposures; $250 per month; offer considered. Payson Mel. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St., New York City.

MADISON AV., 1,270.—Four-room corner elevator apartment, $80. Mager, Lenox 4520.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 8565 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

PARK AV.—Two rooms, bath; kitchenette; entire floor; long lease. Plaza 4260.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath; southern exposure; Summer rates; Autumn selections.

Furnished—West Side.

6 ROOMS facing Drive, August and September; reasonable. Apply Apt. 52, 885 Riverside, between 1 and 4 P. M. Phone Morningside 4830.

117TH ST., 45 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen; Victrola and piano; one or two months; $75. Roseman.

32D, 9 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; Oriental rugs, phone, mahogany furnishings. Steigelman.

37TH ST., 142 EAST.—One large attractive room, bath, fireplace; immediate occupancy.

39TH, 54 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen; immediate possession; roof garden.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no children; application; highest references; $75-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6464.

51ST, 245 WEST.—2-3-4 beautiful apartments; large, light, tastefully furnished; high-class elevator house, adjoining B'way.

52D, 43 WEST.—One and two room suites; kitchenette, bathroom exclusively; apartment.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 3 rooms and bath, $30 a week; special weekly rates.

55TH ST., 7 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished parlor floor rooms, kitchen, bath; suitable for three, housekeeping purposes; all conveniences.

74TH, 41 WEST.—HIGH-CLASS, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 2 LARGE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, REPAIRS, LINEN, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; $175 MONTHLY.

87TH, 8 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartments; exceptionally large rooms; every comfort; service.

97TH, 226 WEST, (Apt. 2B.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; completely, beautifully furnished; twin beds; linen, silver. Block from subway.

105TH, 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611. MANHATTAN AV., 213.—Alcazar, Ac. 1710. 2 to 6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, hall elevator; $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main office, 216 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; near Columbia, 90.

153TH, 616 WEST.—To sublet, 8-room apartment, 6 or 4 months; attractively furnished; desirable location, overlooking Hudson; very reasonable. B-B. Telephone Morningside 6072.

182D, 60 WEST.—Four outside rooms, all overlooking Hudson; most desirable. Apt. 53.

188TH, 569 WEST, (Apt. 83.)—Five-room apartment for sale very reasonable to quick buyer. Spell.

127TH, 500 WEST.—Beautifully furnished flat; rooms and bath; elevator apartment; Victrola, linen and silver; $60 month. Ward, Apt. 4-5B. St. Nicholas 8010.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.

Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 a month and up, comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 West 99TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; immediate lawful.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
10 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.

1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up. 2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up. 3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up. Telephone Academy 618 for further information; linen and maid service. If desired, two blocks east of Broadway subway, next 6th and 8th Avs. L. 6th Av. Bus lines stop at door; references essential.
Weekly rentals at special rate.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments, consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 205 West 72d, Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Pittsman, Rooming Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 585.—Eight rooms, two baths; elevator; desirable apartment home; fourth floor; four windows; overlooking beautiful view of park; three large maid's bedrooms, maid's room; $225 month. River side 2947.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. R. Van Winkle, 154 W. 72d. Col. 1872.

SUMMER RATES.
Apartments of two, three, five, rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen. Rates, $2 to $3 a day, $12 to $20 a week, $50 to $100 a month; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant at quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 45th St.; subway to 50th St., two blocks up and one block west.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Bronxville, Hartsdale, Scarsdale, furnished apartment, five rooms or seven-room house, for Oct. 1, wanted by Christian family, one child. Please state terms and give telephone number. B. T., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

Furnished—Long Island.

LONG BEACH.
Furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths, can be divided into 4 rooms and bath and 2 rooms and bath; reasonable price. Immediate possession; apply caretaker, Arizona Apartments, Boardwalk.

Unfurnished—East Side.

16TH ST., 22 EAST.—Large Studio bedroom, bath; $19; between 4 and 5. Stuyvesant 2424.

19TH ST., 123 EAST.—3 ROOMS AND BATH; WONDERFUL AIR; LIVING ROOM 15x20; OPEN FIRE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. REFERENCES. RESTAURANT. MR. ROHANAN, STUYVESANT 6341.

20TH, 103 EAST.—Elegantly furnished, cool, elevator apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, maid service, 28th subway; also 2-room apartment; exception; cheap. Mrs. Toonsenn.

20TH ST., 22 EAST.—Two to four rooms; high-class elevator apartments, furnished and unfurnished.

FIVE outside rooms and bath, modern, elevator apartment; two blocks Madison Square Garden, $75.00 monthly. Aug. 1st. Appointment only. Phone Gramercy 1180.

GROUND FLOOR, 6 rooms, all improved, opposite stuyvesant Park; rent $750 yearly. Call Stuyvesant 1291, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

MADISON AV., 780 (66TH).
Owing to most unusual circumstances we offer under one to two-year leases, several two and four room apartments in finest modern apartment house on Madison at prices which represent a saving of 25%. $2500 year up. Seen by owner on premises today only, 12-4; other exceptional apartments at APARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, 5th floor, 507 5th Ave.

Unf

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, SYSTEMATIZER; EXPERT SOLVING COMPLEX PROBLEMS; ABLE EXECUTIVE; AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. J 1063 TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTING, auditing, bookkeeping arrangements; $10 monthly; satisfactory service; no assistants. Teil, 105 Chambers St., Worth 498.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, systems, books opened, bookkeeping arrangements, tax reports prepared free for regular clients. J 943 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized; attachments firms without bookkeepers; $10 monthly. Greene, 12 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 3804.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, experienced, executive ability, controlling accounts, statements; references; $25. T 510 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, student night; serious, energetic, best reference, desires to connect with reliable accounting firm as a junior. W 1253 Times Bronx.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., Christian, wants monthly accounts, audits and system work, tax reports; high grade work. Telephone Rector 1738.

ACCOUNTANT - AUDITOR.—Books opened, systems, weekly arrangements, $2.50; personal attention. Kert, Times Bldg. Bryant 7879.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems, tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau St. Telephone Beekman 7000.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Good copy writer, lay-out man, and sales correspondent; thorough knowledge of French and German; college graduate and ex-service man. K 144 Times.

AN ABLE EXECUTIVE, 37 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING HAD A THOROUGH EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING IN GENERAL BUSINESS AND PARTICULARLY IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND SELLING, DESIRES TO SECURE A POSITION WHERE ENERGY AND CONTINUED AND CONSCIENTIOUS APPLICATION WILL RESULT IN AN OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE HIS VALUE.

ABILITY, K 162 TIMES.

AUDITOR, accountant, tax deputy collector, not appointed yet, wishes position. J 1063 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, young man, (24,) recently discharged from service, desires position; wide experience as bookkeeper, accountant, office manager; excellent reference; salary to start; $35. David W. Katz, 334 East 15th St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of controlling accounts, trial balance, statements, desires to connect with reliable firm; best references. U 1241 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, conversant all office procedure, desires connection in accounting department of established house. J 960 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Junior accountant, young man; years' experience; statements, single or double entry, first class recommendations. T 535 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, STENOGRAPHER. EXPERIENCED. TAKE CHARGE. T 526 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Caretaker.—Two ladies will care for apartment or studio during August, September in exchange for rent; references exchanged. Telephone Morningside 4002 Thursday, Friday, day between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC. — MARRIED MAN FROM OVERSEAS SEEKS POSITION IN PRIVATE FAMILY AS CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; TWELVE YEARS' DRIVING AND REPAIRING EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. W. CHAUFFEUR, 2028 DUNCAN ST., HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA CANADA.

CHAUFFEUR.—(24,) single; Sergeant, honorable discharge; 6 years' experience for private; have best written references; speak three different languages; will go anywhere; wages, $25; board and room; private only. Tekell, 162 West 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET. Swedish, competent all cars, Packard, Hudson preferred, careful city driver, wishes position with private family; best references. Lundquist, 516 East 78th St. Phone Lenox 8753.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; skillful mechanic, careful, competent driver; long experience; furnish excellent references; neat, obliging; will consider city or country. Telephone Greeley 4955.

CHAUFFEUR, 35, married, six years' experience driving, wishes private position. Schnitzer, 1035 East 163d St. Phone 340 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR.—15 years' experience; thorough mechanic; reliable, careful driver; four years last employer. Scanlan, 132 West 69th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, American, A-1 mechanic, wishes position, private; Pierce-Arrow cars preferred; $35 weekly. Williams, Lenox 4600, 2,345 Webster Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Couple, competent; wife as waiter-chambermaid; man as chauffeur; last reference 4 years; country preferred. Karl Kohler, 321 East 93d.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, careful driver, wishes position private family. T. Juvonen, 31 East 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position, private; best of references. Scudder, 104 West 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—11 years' city references; own repairs; wife as maid if convenient. K 164 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, eight years' experience, wishes private position. Edward Fischer, Rhinelander 2705.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; 8 years as machinist; city or country. J. Carter, Morningside 1446.

CHAUFFEUR, 22; four years' experience; all cars, private, commercial; references; no Ford. Bechtoldt, telephone Lenox 7295.

CHAUFFEUR.—Can furnish nine years' reference last position. Albert Harris, 271 West 119th. Morningside 5896.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; careful driver; now employed; wishes to make change. T 47 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, good, careful driver; wishes position private family. Karvonen, 106 East 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes position; 6 years' experience; reference. Pendergast, 432 West 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, discharged from navy, married, competent, wishes private position. K 125 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, discharged soldier, married, experienced, wishes position. Call Lenox 6900, Ext. 306.

CHAUFFEUR.—First class mechanic, careful driver, best references; 5 years last position. Knople, 205 West 106th.

CHEMIST, college graduate; experienced foods, inorganic, sanitation; discharged. S 480 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, SPANISH, ACCOUNTANT AND IMPORT EXPERIENCE, OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; LATIN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, (28;) NO OBJECTION TO LEAVE CITY. K 148 TIMES.

COUPLE, man chauffeur, useful, wife waitress or chambermaid; good city references. E. Immonen, 130 E. 127th St.

CLERK.—Young man, 21, wishes position as clerk; willing to learn. S 425 Times Downtown.

CLERK and typist, good at figures; American; plain penman; $15. T 486 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—First-class clerical man; executive ability; 12 years' experience; general supervision; live cracker. E 283 Times.

CUTTER.—Young man, intelligent, desires position to learn cutting trade. T 38 Times.

DAIRYMAN FOR CARETAKER, married, wants position on private estate; has two sons, 18-20; good milkers; 9 years' reference. Green, care W. Long, 409 East 56th St., New York.

DENTIST.—South American, with four years' practice in clinical and mechanical dentistry, desires position as an assistant in dental office. Address S. Prudencio, 200 West 89th St.

DESIGNING ENGINEER.—Experienced general engineering, plant, structural steel, concrete, and estimates. Y 382 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced architectural; age 22; Pratt graduate. S. 201 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.

Are you efficient; (26) qualified in employing and handling men and women; are you anxious to get in touch with some one confident he can engage the right sort of help for you, and keep them contented? Salary nominal until results proven. E 708 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, Portuguese, electrical mechanical, 10 years' experience Europe, South America; speaks Portuguese, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian. S 307 Times.

EXECUTIVE

AMERICAN, 32, COLLEGE GRADUATE, DESIRES POSITION WITH PROGRESSIVE COMPANY WHERE INITIATIVE, EXPERIENCE AND TACTFULNESS ARE ESSENTIAL; WELL QUALIFIED FROM PAST EXPERIENCE TO ASSUME CHARGE OF EMPLOYEES; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF INCOME TAX, BUSINESS LAWS, ACCOUNTING, COLLECTIONS, CREDITS, AND CORRESPONDENCE; WOULD CONSIDER POSITION AS AID TO BUSINESS MAN OF LARGE AFFAIRS; THE POSITION MUST HAVE IN IT POSSIBILITIES OF A GOOD FUTURE. D 729 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE POSITION.—Recently discharged army officer; 10 years' accounting and managerial experience; 28 years old; available after Aug. 15; minimum salary $4,800. E 271 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE, experienced export shipper, college man, correspondent, willing worker; references. S 423 Times Downtown.

EXPORT EXECUTIVE.

Thoroughly familiar with iron and steel, acquainted with world market, having circumnavigated the globe; large clientele throughout Far East particularly; salary $5,500. T 545 Times Downtown.

EXPORTER, world traveler, college bred, knowing characteristics of foreigners, long resident Far East, working knowledge of Spanish, German, and French, desires position as assistant export manager with progressive firm. T 542 Times Downtown.

FEEDER, cylinder press, AI, wishes position on Miehle press; steady, reliable, and conscientious. Tel. 302-W Bronxville, N. Y.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT. Just discharged from U. S. A., American and French university education, of wide business experience, fluently conversant with French, German, and Rumanian, seeks opportunity with exporter to Europe and Near East. T 59 Times.

FRENCH GOVERNESS, INTELLIGENT, thoroughly as well as Spanish, giving references, wishes to represent American concerns in Spain or France. J. Diaz, 106 West 78th St.

GENERAL SALESMAN.—Young man, (30,) energetic, ambitious, not afraid of hours and work; willing to learn; accustomed to meet the public with tact and courtesy; convincing talker; willing to take up any line which assures respectable income; no stocks or insurance; only substantial bona fide propositions considered. Loeffler, 59 West 65th St., Apt. 7, east.

GENERAL SALESMAN.—Protestant American, age 37, highly qualified; ten years' selling experience, desires connection with manufacturer or importer of exclusive ladies' wearing apparel; highest references and accompanies at attractive model. Y 396 Times Annex.

GENERAL SALESMAN, 25, experienced, well educated, desires connection manufacturer or jobber; representative house; advancement according ability. S 422 Times Downtown.

GENERAL CLERK.—Young man, about 18, wishes position as stock clerk where good chances for advancement are afforded. S 420 Times Downtown.

GENERAL SALESMAN.—Exclusive Victor talking machine salesman; 8 years with largest wholesale and retail in New England. K 140 Times.

GENERAL SALESMAN, 25, (ex-Lieutenant,) proven ability, competent any capacity, seeks connection. K 116 Times.

GENERAL SALESMAN.—Capable young man desirous of connecting textile house; references A-1. E 270 Times.

GENERAL SALESMAN.—Young man desires to sell reliable house; salary and commission. S 377 Times.

GENERAL SALESMAN, 25, desires position with opportunity for advancement; best references. S 439 Times Downtown.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, automobile service, expert mechanic, able executive either service or production, 18 years' experience various maks cars and trucks, desires connection. G 274 Times.

GOOD MAN, 29, Hebrew, broad, practical business experience, progressive, capable developing business; increasing sales, managing office; bookkeeper, correspondent; prefer contractor, to sell direct, or manufacturer staple item women's line; seek opportunity, not salary. G 256 Times.

GOOD MAN, 33, HONORABLE DISCHARGE FROM U. S. MARINE CORPS, DESIRES POSITION AS SALESMAN; WHOLESALE EXPERIENCE IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS; A1 REFERENCES. K 148 TIMES.

GOOD MAN, (27,) highly educated, speaks French, German, Polish fluently, desires worthy position with good concern; have selling experience in textile trade. S 376 Times.

GOOD MAN, 24, college graduate, ex-army officer, Quartermaster Department, seeks appointment as beginner with future. E 208 Times.

GOOD MAN, 22, thorough knowledge bookkeeping; active, industrious; prefer position with a textile concern. S 421 Times Downtown.

GOOD MAN, acquainted with dry goods, would make connections with export house or export commission merchants. T 42 Times.

GOOD MAN, 3 years' railroad experience, desires connection with reliable concern in traffic department; salary $25. T 48 Times.

GOOD MAN, familiar with automobiles, wishes position in automobile line. T 46 Times.

GOOD MAN, 23, experienced bookkeeper, general clerk, desires responsible position. E 285 Times.

GOOD MAN, (25,) having large commercial experience, seeks opportunity; shipping, stock, sales; tackle anything. K 142 Times.

GOOD MAN, (20,) tall, neat appearance, best reference, wishes position doing something. A. S. Rosenberg, 206 East 103d St.

GOOD MAN, (20,) high school education, technical, desires position. S 422 Times Downtown.

GOOD MAN, 21, college education, desires connection with woolen and dress goods concern. K 156 Times.

GOOD MAN, 26, married, shipping experience; ability as salesman. G 268 Times.

GOOD MAN, 22, intelligent, reliable, common sense, looking for future. S 421 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

with the prospects of rapid advancement to higher paid positions is offered young women between the ages of 16 and 20 to do clerical work in the office of a corporation.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

Some high school training desirable but not essential. Hours 9 to 5; Saturday half holiday the year round. Salary $10 per week to start. Write, stating age and education, to D 570 Times Downtown.

ARTISTS to paint on celluloid ribbon novelties. V. N. Smith & Co., 35 East 21st St.

ASSORTER,

ladies coats; must be experienced; steady. JACOB RAPPAPORT, 168 MADISON AV.

ADDRESSERS for temporary or permanent work; good working conditions. Wise & Co., 21 West 45th.

BILL CLERKS

EXPERIENCED IN HOTEL FRONT OFFICE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION AND SALARY RECEIVED FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS. BOX KR 240 TIMES.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher operator; must be good mathematician; permanent position. M. O., 482 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILLING CLERK, experienced, wanted by large mercantile house. Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—FACTORY EMPLOYING 700 PERSONS, HAVE AN OPENING FOR A COMPETENT PAGE CLERK, FAMILIAR WITH TIME SHEETS AND PIECE WORK PRODUCTION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. D. P., BOX 189 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.

MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND BE FULLY COMPETENT. STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GOOD WAGES.

BROOKS UNIFORM, 142 WEST 40TH.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT, COMPETENT, WANTED BY WHOLESALE FUR MANUFACTURER; MUST HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING; REFERENCE REQUIRED. COHEN BROS., 63 WEST 38TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; state age, qualifications, experience, salary expected. Apply by letter only, Penn Oil Co., 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, experienced; must also be competent stenographer; salary and conditions agreeable; must come well recommended. Apply Crystal Chemical Co., 154th St. and Willis Av.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, experienced typist; good handwriting, accurate; good pay and splendid opportunity for bright young lady. Reply by letter, Mr. Fogel, Universal Gravure Corp., 216 William St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; knowledge of stenography; opportunity for advancement; salary $12-$15. Goldschmidt & Lowenick, Inc., 129 Duane St.

BOOKKEEPER.—WELL EDUCATED GIRL AS ASSISTANT, WITH ADVERTISING COMPANY; MUST BE GOOD TYPIST; GOOD PAY, BRIGHT FUTURE. CALL ELLIOT SERVICE CO., 141 WEST 30TH.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier; one thoroughly experienced and capable of taking entire charge of books in retail automobile supply store. Call with references, James C. Nicholas, 1,671 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, one with knowledge of stenography preferred; permanent position, good pay. Call at 107 North 1st St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; state in detail references, experience, age and salary required. Liebersdorf & Co., 417 Broadway, Room 1018.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer (assistant); must be experienced, good at figures, and neat writer. Harris J. Lipman, 28 West 26th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE FULL CHARGE. CALL 4 TO 1. BLOSSOM WAIST CO., 2-2 57TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, keep order and stock book, other clerical work; wholesale paints. Address "Permanent," F 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale sales and purchase ledger experience. Address, stating age, salary and particulars, F 477 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, trial balance, for film concern; write, stating experience, references and salary desired. G 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in manufacturing line; knowledge of typewriting preferred. Write to Gym Middy Blouse Co., 39 West 19th.

BOOKKEEPER & LEDGER CLERK, EXPERIENCED, GOOD AT FIGURES; CAPABLE OF POSTING ACCURATELY. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 WEST 32D ST.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, one with knowledge of stenography; permanent position. Call Kaufman & Brooks, 55 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, entry clerk, for large manufacturing concern; capable and energetic; permanent position. F 452 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, must be experienced; state salary, references. Write Box J. L., 334 4th Av., 2d floor.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, printing office; state experience, salary desired; Christian firm. T 521 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with a knowledge of double entry; salary $14; a good opportunity. Diego Silk Mills, 404 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, knowledge stenography, experienced; salary $14. Call Franklin 785.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER experienced in woolen line. Call Room 1008, 220 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Accurate and neat appearance. Warren Dress Co., Inc., 258 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; must be capable of taking trial balance. J. E. Mergentis & Sons, 96 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian firm wants girl capable of handling controlling account; must be A1 typist. Phone Rector 5397.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER, EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE. CALL BRY. EMBROIDERY, 16 WEST 45TH.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; state salary and references. C 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST; half-time. V. N. Smith & Co., 35 East 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply Room 514, 93 Nassau St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; accurate at figures. Apply Brighton Dress, 43 West 27th.

CASHIERS

EXPERIENCED IN HOTEL FRONT OFFICE; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, EDUCATION AND SALARY RECEIVED FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS. BOX KR 250 TIMES.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED;

rapid typist, familiar with using telephone and knowledge of filing; state age, nationality, salary expected, etc. E., 247 Times.

CLERK. — BRIGHT AND WILLING FILE CLERK, ALSO CLERICAL WORKER. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 323 E. 34TH.

CLERK, with knowledge of drug sundries and fancy goods, to fill orders in wholesale department. Call Lehn & Fink, 120 William.

CLERICAL WORKER for manufacturing concern; accurate at figures; knowledge of stenography; permanent position, with advancement; state particulars, salary. E. C., 320 Times.

COOK, VALET-BUTLER. — Married couple for private family in country home; wife cook; husband valet-butler; must be English or French; best references necessary; apply by letter, stating age and salary desired; good permanent positions for right parties. Box A 238 Times.

COOK, general housework, white, country, half hour from city, small house. Call Mr. Benchley, Van-derbilt 2400, 9 to 10 A. M.

COOK and general housework; small family; suburb; 20 minutes from New York. S 370 Times Annex.

DEMONSTRATORS wanted, intelligent, refined ladies, to learn new embroidery needle; splendid paying position in first-class store will be given immediately after learning; no charges for teaching. Answer, giving your phone number, if any, F 441 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATOR

experienced on toilet preparations for high-class Philadelphia store; salary and commission. Call

AUBRY SISTERS, 104 EAST 25TH.

DESIGNER, EXPERIENCED, ON NET AND GEORGETTE WAISTS; GOOD INDUCEMENTS FOR PROPER PARTY. G. N., 107 TIMES HARLEM.

DESIGNER
ON MISSES' AND LADIES'
COTTON DRESSES
OF BETTER KIND.

None but those having been connected with first-class houses need apply. Write H. H., 209 Cable Bldg., N. Y.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.

Large organization in Jersey City has opening for an experienced operator; must be well educated and possess initiative; moderate salary to start and splendid opportunity for advancement; state experience, education, and nationality. Write K. T., 525 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Opportunity with publishing house; good working conditions; $18 to start. Wise & Co., 56 West 45th.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER, experienced, wanted; supervise designing in large dressmaking establishment; must be capable of talking to customers intelligently. Reply Y 357 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK.

Young lady required in office of publishing house; state salary and experience. J. B., 198 Times Annex.

FILING CLERK,

capable taking care of busy department in publishing house with 10 employes; good opportunity for good worker and supervisor. M. K., 238 Times.

FILING CLERK, assistant, and switchboard operator wanted; some experience required; salary $12 per week to start, which will be increased if position is satisfactorily filled. Write A. O., 200 East 23d.

FUR FITTER for 5th Av. fur establishment; French, with Paris experience, preferred. Write, stating qualifications, age, salary desired. Permanent position. Box J 226 Annex.

GIRL, assist with filing, open mail, other light duties; will consider bright beginner. Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

"To the first 500
GIRLS
who wish to make
TELEPHONE OPERATING
their
PROFESSION
we are offering positions paying
OVER $900 THE FIRST YEAR.
Instruction is free, and a salary
of $12 per week is paid while learning.
INCREASES at short intervals.
PERMANENT POSITIONS
to all who qualify.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.
OVER 1,000 of our telephone girls in this city hold positions paying
FROM $22 to $42 PER WEEK.
OVER 500 APPOINTMENTS to positions paying these salaries will be made within the next 12 months.
THE WORK IS ATTRACTIVE.
For the WELFARE and COMFORT of employees we provide:
PLEASANT SITTING ROOMS,
SANITARY LOCKER ROOMS,
DINING ROOMS with the best food sold at cost,
BENEFITS FOR THE SICK,
FREE MEDICAL EXAMINATION,
FREE MEDICAL ADVICE ANT TIME,
FREE MEDICAL ATTENTION is an EMERGENCY,
EXTRA PAY if you work on a SATURDAY AFTERNOON, or a SUNDAY, or on a HOLIDAY;
LIBERAL VACATION PLAN.
ANNUAL BONUS after 2 years' service.
If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply at
MANHATTAN,
58 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
BRONX,
452 East Tremont Avenue, 12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.,
1,336 Broadway, 12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

GIRLS
AND
WOMEN.

The general mail order business offers many opportunities for female workers. The work is interesting. This organization is progressive and advance for those who qualify is rapid.

We can use
UTILITY WORKERS.

Active girls, over 16 years of age, to assort parcel post packages in our shipping room.

WRAPPERS.

No experience necessary as we have facilities to train you.

Preferably those who can stand while working.

EXAMINERS

of new wearing apparel. The type of work which appeals to the painstaking and careful women.

PAY

$10 per week to start.

Call at once.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, New York.

GIRLS,
16 TO 18 YEARS,
FOR INSIDE MESSENGER AND CLERICAL POSITIONS.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
REGULAR ADVANCEMENT.

MORSE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL
NOW OPEN TO EMPLOYES.

APPLY TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
(17TH FLOOR,)
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

GIRLS over 16 to learn a light, interesting trade; requires no machinery of any kind; $13 to start; advance to $14, $15 in two months. Lalance & Grosjean, Atlantic and Woodhaven Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

GIRLS wanted for light work in packing department of large manufacturing concern; no experience necessary; write, stating age and salary expected. F 472 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—Experienced, service pantry, $35 per month, room and board. Steward's Department, Hotel Savoy, 59th St., 5th Av.

GIRL for office, with knowledge of typewriting. C. B. Wood Electric Co., 441 Broadway.

GIRL wanted to assist in office and answer phone. Apply George P. Ide, 158 5th Av. Chelsea 9990.

GIRLS, with knowledge of Ellis adding typewriter or Burroughs statement machine, wanted by bank. T 552 Times Downtown.

GIRL over 18 to work on piece goods stock book; must be correct at figures and plain writer. L. R., 802 Times Downtown.

GIRLS to assist in ladies' wear examining room; easy work. Call Montgomery Ward & Co., 500 6th Av., cor. 19th St., 7th floor.

GIRL to assist in cloak showroom. Fleischer Cloak and Suit, 20 West 33d St.

GOVERNESS; REFINED, EXPERIENCED, CARE FOR 8-YEAR GIRL; MUST SPEAK FRENCH AND ENGLISH. APPLY 10-12 A. M., PATTULLO, INC., 16 EAST 33D.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK.

The New York Telephone Company have openings for several women for general work in their employes' lunch rooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

MAIL CLERK in outgoing mail room of publishing house; one experienced in folding and enclosing circular work preferred; hours 1 P. M. to 9 P. M.; state experience and salary desired. A 882 Times Annex.

MANICURE, able to do shampooing and facial message. Carl, 5 Columbus Circle.

MATRON wanted for Y. M. C. A. dormitories; middle-aged woman, capable of taking entire charge, supervising maids, handling linens, &c.; references required. Apply mornings, 9 to 10 o'clock, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MATRON AND ASSISTANT for boys' cottage in institution. Box 361, Dobbs Ferry.

MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS wanted; steady position; good pay. D. & H. Schaefer, 1,253 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MODELS, SIZE 18;
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES;
HIGH-CLASS DRESSES;
NO SATURDAY WORK.
M. & H. RENTNER,
2 WEST 38D ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS
SIZE 16 DRESS MODELS.
SIEGEL LEVY CO.,
45 WEST 25TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
DRESS MODELS.
MAJESTIC COSTUME CO.,
45 WEST 25TH.

MODELS, size 16, tall, attractive girls, for permanent positions in fine dress house; excellent salary. Bud, Smolens & Co., 116 Madison Av.

MODELS 16 AND 38;
EXPERIENCED COSTUMES.
LAHM & CO.,
139 MADISON AV.

NIGHT WORK.
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.
for women 21-35 years of age
as TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$12 per week will be paid during a 4 weeks' period of instruction in the day time—then $15.50 when assigned to night work—then 3 increases in the next 11 months will make the salary $17 per week one year after entering the service. Additional earnings will average $10 per month during the first year.

Further increases until $21 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible positions, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at
MANHATTAN,
58 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
BRONX,
452 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; young and capable woman; light housework; two children; $30. Call 20 Gramercy Park between 10 and 12 A. M.

NURSE, &c.—Wanted, woman to live in suburbs of New York, to act as nurse for two children and mother's helper; children aged 4 years and 1 year; woman must be willing to wash dishes, to iron, and keep kitchen clean; no washing, ironing, or cleaning. Write, stating age, wages desired, and references, T 541 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Experienced baby nurse to take full charge of two children; prefer reference. Mrs. S. Gluck, 1,347 Hollywood Av., Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 3578.

NURSE.—Refined, competent woman, take charge baby afternoons. Ranck, 570 Central Park West.

NURSE, undergraduate, for night duty; $75 monthly, room and board. Call 238 East 87th St.

NURSE for insane hospital; pay $40 per month. Call 146 E. 28st St., today, 3 P. M.

NURSES, undergraduates, $40 monthly, and graduates, $70. Supt. of Nurses, Melrose 3235.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Large Christian corporation requires young lady for general office duties; ability to meet and talk to customers intelligently essential; excellent opportunity; salary $14. A 973 Times Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, TYPISTS AND CLERKS; BEGINNERS CONSIDERED, IN OFFICE LARGE CORPORATION, 2D FLOOR, 346 BROADWAY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted familiar with extending and transcribing invoices on typewriter; experienced; give full details. Address C 120 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, five hours daily; $6 weekly. Call 223 East 57th St.

OFFICE WORKER and stenographer, familiar with switchboard and office management; pleasing voice and personality. A. C. P., 8-, 215 West 104th St.

PACKER,

experienced; high-class dress house.

MACK, KANNER & MILIUS,
136 Madison Av.

SALESLADIES

FOR CANDY DEPT.; GOOD SALARY. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; SELLING EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

PARK & TILFORD,
529 WEST 42D STREET.

PASTRY COOK.—Plain American pastry; man or woman; good hours. A. C. F. S., 213 West 70th St.

SALESLADIES REQUIRED IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS; SALARY AND COMMISSION; DRY GOODS STORE, 7TH AV. CORNER PERTZ, ST. NICHOLAS AV., AT 130TH ST.

SALESLADIES, wanted for candy store at Hudson Terminal. Apply Room 216E, 30 Church St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER TO ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Bright high school graduate, about two years' experience; $25 a week; Christian concern up town, large, well known company; good stenographer with quick, active mind will make good in this job and have chance to learn and develop; give age, education, nationality, experience, and how soon you can come. C 116 Times.

SECRETARY, $100 a month; Christian concern; uptown; permanent; pleasant office; well known company. C 77 Times.

SHOPPERS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,

require for their mail order department several young ladies to do shopping for out-of-town patrons; department store experience preferable but not essential. This work is highly interesting, with splendid opportunity to gain valuable merchandise information.

Store closed all day Saturdays.

Apply Employment Office, 5th floor.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced, competent, by cotton and silk house; young lady wishing to associate herself with Christian firm among refined surroundings; apply by letter, stating experience and references; good salary, with prospects for advancement. K 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, fully competent, for public accountant's office; one accustomed to wide-carriage machine and report and statistical work; reply, giving experience, references, and salary required. T 512 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOROUGHLY COMPETENT OLIVER OPERATOR, WHO IS AMBITIOUS. CO-ED DRESSMAKERS, 14 EAST 32D.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good education necessary; must understand filing and be able to handle technical dictation accurately; only those qualified and with best references need apply; state age, experience, and salary expected. E 275 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping, good appearance, and not under 18; experience not necessary; references required. Call 538 Broadway, Room 5, between 12 and 2 today.

STENOGRAPHER.—Education, experience, efficiency absolutely necessary; salary $20 to $25, according to ability; hours 9 to 5. Apply to office, 320 Wythe Av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASST., AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE. PERMANENT POSITION. JACOB RAPPOPORT, 168 MADISON AV.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, wanted, in traffic department of industrial concern; one with experience preferred; salary to start $18-$20 per week according to experience; reply, stating experience, &c. F 440 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—CHRISTIAN FIRM WANTS EXPERIENCED, RAPID, WELL EDUCATED AND NEAT APPEARING STENOGRAPHER FOR PERMANENT POSITION; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. D 754 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—One with bookkeeping experience preferred, but not essential; state age, nationality, and salary expected; also nearest telephone number. T 540 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS. — We require several thoroughly experienced stenographers; and offer to such permanent positions and good salaries. Times Square Auto Supply Co., Broadway, at 50th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for permanent position by old established mercantile house; must be experienced; salary $17-$18. Address, giving age, references, &c., B 445 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, reporting, public shorthand, &c.; many years' experience; college graduate; married; highest references; $40. T 516 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS
AND
TYPISTS.

We have a few good vacancies for stenographers and typists.

Pay according to experience, rapid advancement for beginners.

Call at once.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — EXPERIENCED, WELL EDUCATED, CAPABLE ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY, TAKING RAPID DICTATION, TRANSCRIBING ACCURATELY; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY MISS VOGEL, THIRD FLOOR, S. W. STRAUS & CO., INVESTMENT BANKERS, 150 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—A bright high school graduate with some stenographic experience will be considered for position with progressive Christian firm.

Must be good typist and able to qualify quickly for promotion.

In your letter, state your age, education, experience, religion, present salary, length of notice you wish to give present employer, and telephone number for interview. T 33 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman who is a competent stenographer, has had some experience, and who desires to secure a permanent position with a good opportunity for advancement, wanted by a large company; salary to start, $17; reply, stating age, education, &c. C 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

MUST HAVE LONG EXPERIENCE; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GOOD WAGES.

BROOKS UNIFORM CO.,
142 WEST 40TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Excellent opportunity for stenographer able to take English and French dictation; must be experienced; state age, experience, and salary desired. C 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced American, German, English; good correspondent, possessing initiative, for Bohemian glass importer's showroom; best salary. Ferdinand Pavel, Hotel Prince George, Room 220.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced, by large corporation; familiar with secretarial duties and filing; reply stating age, experience, references, and salary desired. K 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted immediately; competent young lady stenographer; must be quick, appearing and accurate; apply, stating salary desired and when available. P 454 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl with some experience; good chance for advancement; one who likes to learn use of dictaphone; apply with particulars, stating salary, &c. F 472 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Head of department of 20 operators; dictaphone experience essential; good opportunity for smart, energetic, and competent girl; state experience detail and salary expected. F 479 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent girl for bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting and general office work; only experienced, honest, and conscientious need apply; state ref. Address C 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in office. Call Montgomery Ward & Co., 309-8th Av., cor. 19th St., 7th floor.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be experienced; good wages

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line.

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Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)

BOOKKEEPER, EXECUTIVE.— Thoro. D. E. experience, capable of assuming responsibility; position in man-ufacturing business; $30-$35.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.— Thoro. D. E. experience, capable of taking charge of office; permanent position; $25-$30.

STENOGRAPHERS.— Good-producers can-cern; must be competent; capable of handling dictation; $25.

STENOGRAPHER.— Rubber company; must be competent and rapid; $22.

STENOGRAPHER.— Downtown banking corporation; preferable some one who has had some experience in the bank-ing or bond line; not absolutely neces-sary if competent; $22-$25.

FILING CLERKS, $18; Mutilgraph, $20-$25; Stenographic Typist, $18-$25; Book-keeper-Stenographer, $25; Clerical, $15. Good positions open. Horrigan Agency, 145 Nassau St.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY, 90 Nassau St. 400 5th Av.
STENOS. TYPISTS. BOOKKEEPERS. CLERKS. IMMEDIATELY; $15-$30.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.— fee to factory office of large canning manufac-turers located in Brooklyn; young man ex-perienced in this business preferred; splendid opportunity for advancement. Give age, references, salary expected, and fully state in de-tail accounting experience. H. S. 872 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR WANTED FOR ESTABLISHED TECHNICAL TRADE JOURNAL; SALARY BASIS; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND DEMONSTRATIVE ABILITY; COMMUNICATE BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. McCREADY PUBLISHING CO., 118 EAST 28TH ST.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, experienced on furniture trade publication, New York and vicinity; commission. Call after 4:30 p. m., 1106 Mayridge Bldg., 34th St. & Broadway.

ARCHITECTUAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—Three years or more; out of school of recognized standing. Apply Room 703, 8th Ave. Bldg.

ARTISTS, commercial, on posters, good fig-ure men; steady position. Ettman Litho, 237 East 23th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with executive ability, wanted by an old established house; state age, experience and salary de-sired; excellent opportunity for right man. F 478 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ORDER CLERK.—Young man; must be experienced in stationery and printing business. H. K. Brewer & Co., 58 Liberty St.

AUDITOR

TO TAKE CHARGE OF NIGHT AUDIT FORCE IN HOTEL; MUST BE THOR-OUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH FRONT OF-FICE WORK, AND BE ABLE TO DIRECT BODY OF MEN; STATE AGE, EDUCA-TION, AND WHERE EMPLOYED LAST 5 YEARS. BOX RR 210 TIMES.

AUTOMOBILE BODY DRAFTSMEN, BREWSTER & CO., BRIDGE PLAZA, LONG ISLAND CITY, REQUIRE SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED ON AUTOMOBILE BODIES.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC.—First-class man familiar with foreign cars; interesting proposition. Write Automotive Engineering and Construction Co., 780 East 8th St., Brooklyn.

AUTOTRUCK MECHANICS. — Experienced men for night work. Call 9 P. M. Mr. Ford, American Railway Express, 239 East 44th.

A BIG PROPOSITION
FOR BIG MEN.
YOU CAN'T HELP MAKING FROM $150 TO $300 WEEKLY AND UP IN COMMIS-SIONS SELLING OUR BANKABLE SE-CURITIES, BECAUSE THE OFFERING REPRESENTS A STAPLE HONEST LINE OF BRONZE HARDWARE; GREAT DE-MAND FOR OUR GOODS; TWO FACTOR-IES IN OPERATION; PLENTY OF BUSINESS; NOW PLANNING FOR A THIRD FACTORY. WHETHER YOU HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE ALONG THIS LINE OR NOT, DON'T FAIL TO SEE US AT ONCE QUICKLY IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY; PREFER MEN BETWEEN 25 AND 45; WE NEED FEW MORE LIVE SALES-MEN; WE INVITE RIGID INVESTIGA-TION. CALL MARKET 9178 FOR AN AP-POINTMENT.

BILLING CLERK.—YOUNG MAN, EXPE-RIENCED ON UNDERWOOD MACHINE; MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. JACOB SPERBER, 20 WEST 32D ST.

BILLING MACHINE CLERK, also can en-ter charges from caller. Address Billing, Box 138 Madison Square.

BILL CLERK on Underwood rapid tabu-lator; easy copy work; good opportunity for advancement; $16. Langsdorf, 72 Spring.

BOOKKEEPER-Correspondent, experienced, in steamship office and ticket office; speaking foreign languages; excellent op-portunity for right man; apply by letter, stating references, languages you command, and salary expected; communications treat-ed confidentially. P. O. Box 164, Hoboken, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Young man with initiative and judgment; must have had experience in controlling accounts, super-vision or auditing work; state age, experi-ence, and salary expected. C 391 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar and experienced in automobile service station or garage, to take full charge of stock, &c.; salary, $30 a week; only those with best references apply. Mr. Holbrook, 2d and Webster Aves., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for import de-partment of large wholesale house; must have thorough knowledge of keeping Japa-nese and other foreign records; write, stat-ing experience in this particular branch of import work. F 481 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS (2) wanted, and one order clerk, in stock broker's office; state ex-perience and salary expected. T 543 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER assistant; experienced cloak and suit line. Cooper & Grapes, 30 West 26th.

BUILDER'S SUPERINTENDENT, must be first-class man, with exceptional refer-ences from city builders; state salary ex-pected. C. E., 173 Times.

BOYS

FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR AD-VANCEMENT. CALL ON FRIDAY, 34TH FLOOR, METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK CITY.

BOY OVER 16

for office work; $12 to start. The Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Streets. Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

BOY for general office work, by Christian firm; high school graduate preferred; per-manent position, with rare opportunity to learn investment business; state full particu-lars, age, and salary desired. D 756 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright and ambitious, by large insurance brokerage firm; good salary, hours and surroundings. Box E 717 Times Downtown.

BOYS, (16,) all-around helpers around ship-ping department. Address Helpers, Box 139 Madison Square.

BUSHELMEN WANTED
AT
STERN BROTHERS,
W. 42D ST. APPLY AT
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
3D FLOOR, AT 9 A. M.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted by Christian firm for telephone service and general office work. Apply 3102, 140 Cedar St., New York.

BOY to make himself generally useful in office; state age, salary and reference. Box T 580 Times Downtown.

BUSHELMEN, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lombert, 39 Cortlandt St.

CHECKER in wholesale house; must have railroad experience; don't answer unless you know age, experience, salary expected, former employers. G 286 Times.

CHEFS.—If you are a first-class man and have brains I want to hear from you; state qualifications. Y 373 Times Annex.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

Chief operating engineer, 2,000 horse-power, vertical engine, plant with elevator, refrigerating plant, and air compressors; must have New York license; unusual opportunity for pro-gressive man; large New York City concern, of long standing wants a good man, for a permanent place. Address J. S., 222 Times.

CLERK, young man, high school graduate preferred; clean-cut, quick, willing, accu-rate, with initiative; must have knowledge of typewriting; Spanish will help, but not necessary; in export department of large textile house; excellent opportunity for right man; state in first letter, your age, years of experience, names of last two em-ployers, which will be kept confidential if you request it; state when you will be able to accept new position, and salary expected. Address reply to Box Y 366 Times Annex.

CLERK wanted by New York Stock Ex-change House; clearing house sheet. D 769 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Bright progressive young man with knowledge of stenography; excellent op-portunity. W. & S., 105 Times Building.

CLERKS, order, ledger; accuracy and good penmanship essential; $25 week. T 30 Times.

CUTTER AND PATTERN GRADER
ON LADIES' DRESSES.
BILTWELL DRESS AND COSTUME,
142 WEST 24TH ST.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and uniforms; must have best of references for ability. X 440 Times Annex.

CUTTER, experienced on ladies' and misses' coats, steady position for right man. J. Polansky, 108 Fifth Av.

DESIGNERS AND MECHANICAL DRAFTS-MEN.—Bethlehem Steel Co. has several per-manent positions open for first-class design-ers and mechanical draftsmen, on hydraulic presses and machinery, rolling mills, and special machinery; only men who can deliver the goods need apply. Kindly state age, experi-ence, and salary expected, to H. H. Hummel, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN.—AT ONCE, (4) CONSTRUC-TION AND PLANT DRAFTSMEN DE-SIRED ON ELECTRICAL DRAFTS-MAN FOR SUB-STATION WORK, ONE ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN THOR-OUGHLY EXPERIENCED ON SPECIFICA-TION WRITING; ONLY GOOD MEN NEED APPLY; GOOD SALARY; STEADY WORK. CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN; thorough and efficient in checking drawings; one who has had ex-perience on apparatus preferred; state age, experience, and salary wanted; write only. Address Chief Draftsman, Lowenstein Radio Co., 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, architect's office; age about 16; opportunity for advancement; some practical office experience desirable; bring specimens of freehand and other draw-ings. Room 901, 373 4th Av.

ENTRY CLERK, enter charges from caller. Address Entry, Box 139, Madison Square.

ERRAND BOY for chemical office; age about 16; good opportunity. D 763 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SALES CORRESPONDENT wanted by large manufacturer; applicant must be experienced, with thorough knowledge of ex-port business; state nationality, age, salary. C 76 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER of experience in scien-tific methods of production; splendid op-portunity for man with good record in large knit goods mill in the Middle West, employ-ing mostly women; good salary; knit goods experience not necessary. Y 226 Times An-nex.

FOREMAN Wanted.—Inter tube department of a new factory is open for a foreman who is capable of taking charge of the de-partment; must understand the processes of manufacture; this will room in addition to fin-ishing room; state in first letter, your age, years of experience, names of last two em-ployers, which will be kept confidential if you request it; state when you will be able to accept new position, and salary expected. Address reply to Box Y 366 Times Annex.

FOREMAN POLISHER wanted, experienced on brass work. Call 184 Pacific Av., Jer-sey City, N. J.

FOUNTAIN PENS.
Several experienced gold pen fitters; steady work. New Diamond Point Pen Co., 129 Lafayette St., N. Y.

GLOVE SALESMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.
WE NEED THOROUGHLY EXPERI-ENCED GLOVE SALESMAN FOR A FULL LINE OF WOMEN'S, MENS, AND CHIL-DREN'S KID AND FABRIC GLOVES, TO COVER WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND MICHIGAN.
MUST BE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH AND CAPABLE OF SELLING TO ALL THE LARGE GLOVE BUYERS IN THIS TERRITORY.
PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH A LARGE AND WELL ESTABLISHED GLOVE HOUSE AND AN EXCELLENT OPPORTU-NITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. COMMIS-SION. WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT.
ONLY EMPLOYERS STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND CREDENTIALS WILL RECEIVE ATTENTION.
ADDRESS GLOVE OPPORTUNITY, E 200 TIMES.

GRAPHITE.
Man wanted who has had experience in selling graphite and graphite products; must be a high class man and know the trade thoroughly; write at length, giving full details. Y 290 Times Annex.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN YOUR ABILITY AS A SALESMAN, READ ON.
The oldest and largest real estate develop-ment company in the world is about to begin an extensive advertising campaign in what is believed is the best lot and house proposi-tion ever offered to the public. With the many conditions as they are at present real salesmen can and will make big money. Liberal commission and advances. Perma-nent connection only if in person to
WM. E. HARMON & CO., INC.,
2d Floor, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Cor. Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Open Evenings.)

JAPAN SHOP FOREMAN.
Man accustomed to high-class japan and decorating work with modern methods; must possess executive abili-ty and be able to handle help and get results; permanent position in large manufacturing plant near New York City; answer, giving age, na-tionality, experience, and salary ex-pected.

R. P., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JEWELERS WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL OR WRITE. HART BROS., 620 5th Av.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL AND POWER STA-TION WORK.—Wanted at once, ENGI-NEERS, DESIGNERS, DRAFTSMEN, with mechanical, electrical, and structural experi-ence. G 756 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRY MAN wanted to take charge of modern electric laundry in Jewish Insti-tution at Catskill Mountains. Apply in writing only, Workmen's Circle, 175 East Broadway.

LEATHER WORKERS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Require first-class leather workers on bags and pocketbooks.
Tiffany & Co., Forest Hill, Newark, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK as assistant to cost ac-countant; call with references; $17. Langsdorf, 72 Spring.

LOCOMOTIVE CRANE OPERATOR familiar with link-belt models wanted in large New England city; reference required; transpor-tation expenses paid. F 377 Times Annex.

MACHINISTS,
FIRST CLASS.
LATHE AND MILLING MACHINE HANDS.
237 WEST 17TH, 8TH FLOOR.

MAN who thoroughly understands and is capable of managing a high-class bakery and confectionery, similar to Maillard's, which is about to be established in one of Canada's largest cities; must be practical and have executive ability; correspondence treated confidentially; this is a large con-cern, and demands big man who is married and is willing to move his family to Canada; give full particulars in first letter to R. R. B., K 146 Times.

MAN capable following up material under work for builder; must have A1 references; state salary expected. W. B., 168 Times.

MAN wanted for office position with large manufacturing concern; must be live wire; accurate at figures; good correspondent; one experienced in laundry business pre-ferred. Apply own handwriting, giving age, reference, and experience. T 531 Times Downtown.

MARBLE ESTIMATOR and salesman want-ed; experienced man to figure marble con-tracts; capable of taking off quantities, and follow up the trade; salary or commission. F 475 Times Downtown.

MEN regularly employed wishing to add to their income may earn $3 per day for 12 hours work on Sundays and holidays in ca-pacity of guard or watchman. Apply J. W. Gantzer, Room 706, 25 Church St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAT CUTTER in our art department; steady position; good opportunity to learn art work. Binder Litho., 327 East 38th St.

MOTOR CYCLIST.—A good opportunity to earn additional money is open to a young man owning a motor cycle, to collect adver-tising copy from our agents afternoons from 4 to 6:30; state age, and salary expected. Y 370 Times Annex.

MUSICIANS.—Pianist, drummer, for Lake George resort, few hours evenings only. St. Low's American Hot, 628 Broadway.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted, who has had practical experience with various machinery, particularly lithographic presses; a man preferred who can do his own draft-ing; good permanent position with old estab-lished manufacturing concern for the right man. Address, giving age, experience, ref-erences, and salary expected, T 462 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—French speak-ing; native preferred; familiar with French and Belgian steel plants. Apply personally, George Mesta, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, be-tween 5 and 6.

OFFICE BOY in Christian export house, to run errands, attend to mail and do general office work; high school graduate, with knowledge of typewriting preferred; we want a boy who is intelligent, quick and indus-trious, who is not a clock watcher, and who does not need to be told every minute what to do next. Apply in first instance by letter only, stating qualifications, references, com-mencing salary desired, &c., to G. Ekstrom, 135 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—High school education, com-petent stenographer and typewriter for factory office; $15 per week; chance for advancement. Apply to Schmzer & Co., Ja-maica Av. and Boulevard, Astoria, L. I.

OFFICE BOY; must be smart appearing, preferably with former experience; good chance for promotion. F 470 Times Down-town.

OFFICE BOY wanted by wholesale coffee firm; assist with books and be generally useful. Address Biescker & Simmons, 90 Front St.

OFFICE APPLIANCE SALESMAN wanted to learn to sell Edphones, salary and commission. Apply Mr. Stanger, 114 Liberty St.

OFFICE BOY wanted by Christian con-cern; one who operates typewriter pre-ferred; 45 West 34th, Room 801.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a banking house; please state age, references, and salary expected. Address T 583 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted for large export house. 45 East 17th St., 2d floor.

PACKERS FOR WHOLESALE CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. MAX RUBEL CO., 238 MADISON AV.

PLATER.
Must be first-class man, understand mak-ing and plating in all solutions; state expe-rience and salary expected. E. D., 514 Times Downtown.

POLISHERS Wanted.—Experienced on brass beds; piece work. Call 184 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

PORTER.—Man, over 21, to do general por-ter work; apply at once; must bring refer-ence. George B. Hornig & Co., 41 West 29th St.

PRESSER FOREMAN,
experienced, who understands thoroughly flat power machines; good pay and share of profits for right man; references required. Rosen Knitting Mills, 2,098 Atlantic Av., corner Vermont St., Brooklyn.

PRINTER.—Young man, Summer hotel, small Jobs and menus. Address Alamac Hotel, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

PURCHASING AGENT'S ASSISTANT to keep purchase records, check invoices, and do general work as assistant; a real opportunity for live wire; young man, one experienced in candy manufacturing business preferred. Give in detail position held and duties performed in last 5 years; state age, salary expected, and references. L. S., 837 Times Downtown.

RETOUCHER.—Male or female photograph negative retoucher; must be a good stcher. 229 4th Av.

SALESMEN.—Five men, high calibre, with sales experience, for organiza-tion work among prominent men in the metropolitan district, for recruiting members for well-known organiza-tion; personal introductions arranged; only men of force, good appearance and good character shall room to finishing room; state in first letter, your age, years of experience, names of last two em-ployers, which will be kept confidential if you request it; state when you will be able to accept new position, and salary expected. Address reply to Box Y 366 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
wish to engage an experienced Salesman for
WASHING MACHINES, ELECTRICAL DEVICES.
Excellent opportunity to the right person.
Closed all day Saturday.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor.

SALESMAN.—Must be clean-cut, over 30; must have personality, initiative, and ad-dress of character to be convincing; must be able to present in an intelligent, honest, and able manner the security we have to offer; must be qualified to fill a managerial posi-tion, as this position is awaiting the man who can qualify by consistent production; references and the ability to give bond are required; good pay on commission basis to the man who can make good. Call after 10 A. M. Do not write. Room 1707 Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN.—Office specialty salesman with clean record of steady effort, wanted im-mediately for important Southern state; large seaport centre; one man with sales experience wanted and also another man who need not have sales experience, if pos-sessing knowledge of office methods and system; permanent organization now form-ing; opportunity for two men of character—light weights not engaged. Apply with full particulars and phone number for interview with advertiser in New York. Salary and commission or commission only. Y 365 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted; young man experienced in selling merchandise to the retail trade in small towns; we manufacture automobile accessories, and have been at it for 16 years; our goods are well known, distributed from coast to coast, and are backed by a heavy advertising campaign; to the right man we will offer a proposition on either salary or commission basis, with possibilities of splen-did earnings. Apply in person to Benford Mfg. Co., Sales Department, Pearl, near South St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN—SECURITIES.
We have the system, exactly what you need, and every facility necessary to guaran-tee you big commissions in the sale of stocks; we want genuine salesmen only, who will always follow lines laid down, and not waste time canvassing us for advances; factory New York; prospects taken direct to the plant in automobile; closest co-operation in making sales. If you are a "LIVE WIRE" and can recognize a genuine, saleable in-dustrial security call at Room 417, 18 Broad-way, New York.

SALESMAN, lighting fixtures, one accus-tomed to making retail sales on floor; fol-lowing among trade desirable; good salary and bonus to right man; do not reply if you are not at present employed by a responsi-ble fixture concern. Lightolier Co., 569 Broadway.

SALESMEN
to sell our non-alcoholic cordials and syrups as a side line throughout United States to hotels, high-class restaurants, grocers, and confectioners; commission only; state experience, reference, &c. Chas. Jacquin et Cie, 227 Front St., New York.

SALESMEN
to sell our non-alcoholic cordials and syrups as a side line through United States to hotels, high class restaurants, grocers and confectioners' commission only; state experience, reference, &c. Chas. Jacquin et Cie, 227 Front St., New York.

SALESMEN FOR UPHOLSTERIES.
L. Bamberger & Co. of Newark, N. J., require experienced salesmen for lace curtains, portieres, and tapestry. Apply at Employment Office, 7th floor, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SALESMAN.—High class construction ma-chinery salesman by manufacturer; salary and commission. K 151 Times.

SALESMAN.—Represent rubber company; commission; attractive proposition. 45 West 34th St., Room 801.

SALESMEN for popular truck, one to five-ton models; commission; good proposition to first-class men; replies strictly confiden-tial. Box 263, 852 Columbus Av.

SALESMEN wanted; experienced paper and twine; salary and commission. F 436 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, snap fasteners; A1 proposition; side line; liberal commission. Inquire 1,370 Broadway, Room 810, mornings, 10 to 11.

SALESMAN, BUSINESS GETTER, BY AC-COUNTANT; COMMISSION. S 346 TIMES.

SALESMAN, silk; straight commission. Write N. B., 104 East 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
FOR CITY OR ROAD WORK.
Seasoned men with successful sales records and clear references permanently required to sell nationally advertised laxative; experi-ence with drug trade preferred, but not es-sential; salary and commission basis. F 476 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We want eight men for Greater New York; Long Island, and New Jersey; exclusive territories for our tires, accessories and sure-gas, the new wonder gas; commis-sion basis; this is a big opportunity; Call Red Top Tire Co., 507 Times Building, New York City.

SALESMEN.—ANY MAN WITH ORDINARY INTELLIGENCE, PLUS A DETERMINA-TION, TO MAKE A BIG MAN OF HIMSELF, WILL FIND AN UNLIMITED AND RE-CEPTIVE FIELD FOR THE SELLING OF OUR FINANCIAL SECURITIES ON COM-MISSION BASIS. CALL, H. B. DEWSTOW & CO., 505 FIFTH AV.

SALESMEN.—Earn a real income of $5,000 or more a year; salary and commission to start if you qualify; it is easy to learn secur-ity selling; tell the truth and your sale is made; men with or without selling experience make good in short time. Call 160 Metropoli-tan Tower, N. Y., or 1101 Firemen's Insur-ance Building, Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Factory rebuilt tires are in great demand; attractive proposition submitted upon application; estimated com-missions about $100 weekly to start; terri-tory assigned men who can produce; only Goodrich, Goodyear, Fisk, Firestone, Rubber Works, Inc., 213 West 40th St., New York.

SALESMEN, three or four, to sell nut but-ter to the retail grocery trade; to qualify must be experienced calling on such trade and live in Jersey or New York; Bond Brand oleomargarine experience preferred; salary basis. Troco Nut Butter Co., 30 East 42d.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City and vicinity, with some selling experience pre-ferred, to call on the following trade selling furniture, toys, housefurnishings, and novel-ties; commission and salary. J. J. Delaney, 1,007 Broadway.

SALESMEN with experience in selling au-tomobile tires can make $10,000 yearly commissions selling our factory rebuilt tires; territory assigned to producers; automobile a great asset. Atex Tire and Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—One experienced in oil and grease lubrication only; exceptional oppor-tunity for right party; write or phone for appointment, stating age, experience, liberal com-mission. Oil and Grease Co. of America, 98 31st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone South 1078.

SALESMAN.—Young man as counter sales-man and to assist at clerical work, with knowledge of auto tires; must furnish satis-factory references. Pennsylvania Rubber Co. of N. Y., 1,860 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN, in and out of city, to sell $12.50 quick selling advertising specialty on 35% commission to placers of business; no collec-tions; $50 to $150 weekly; please give phone when replying. G 265 Times.

SALESMAN.—Salary and commission basis; city and state open; to sell new economizer to car owners a noncompetitive improvement on essential automobile equipment; road work to man qualifying. Y 384 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, traveling, calling on bakers, confectioners, candy, and ice cream manu-facturers to sell our certified food color line; excellent proposition; liberal commis-sion. W. H. Long & Co., 244 Canal St.

SALESMAN.—Clean-cut American wanted by large House manufacturing high-grade dia-mond jewelry and mountings; jewelry expe-rience preferred; salary. Box E 735 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to cover Southern States with a line of men's leather goods and music cases; men of proved ability will only be considered; applicants must give full par-ticulars in first letter; salary or commis-sion. K 138 Times.

SALESMAN, ENGINEER, TO TRAVEL ABROAD; EXPERIENCED MACHINERY; REFERENCES; SALARY AND COMMIS-SION; ANSWER BY LETTER. THE BATHE CO., 100 WEST HOUSTON ST.

SALESMEN, floral specialties; energetic outside salesmen; ambitious men can earn $25 to $75 salary and commission; good fu-ture for right men. S 370 Times.

SALESMEN AND CANVASSERS for floral plant specialties; can make $45 to $75 weekly; salary and commission. S 370 Times.

SALESMAN.—Misses' house making high-class waist, coat and dress line; open for a first-class city salesman; must have big fol-lowing; commission. Eidlinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th St.

SALESMAN to sell food products, export trade; knowledge of this trade preferred; good address essential; commission basis. F 474 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Solicit automobile painting tops, seat covers, &c., for small estab-lished firm, exceptional opportunity, salary, commission. K 150 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, to learn brokerage business, with pep and personality to sell over phone; salary and commission. C. B. Williams & Co., 1,482 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN to sell cotton piece goods to shirt waist trade; state experience, refer-ences and address; drawing required. S. M., 314 Times.

SAMPLE CLERK.
Clerk wanted to take charge of sample de-partment of cotton goods house; must have experience. Apply with references, Reichen-bach & Co., 114 5th Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
Exceptional opportunity for experienced and qualified to fulfill responsible position; apply by mail only, giving nationality, age, ex-perience, education, references, co-operation and salary for at least two years back; salary expected, sample of handwriting.
Applications will be considered confidential, and no information will be given by telephone, and no interview granted except by ap-pointment through mail.
FACTION FAN COMPANY,
No. 281 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER private, for busy executive; only those with re-fined, well educated, hard workers, with initiative, capable taking rapid dictation, transcribing correctly, considered; good po-sition, with future, to right party; moder-ate salary commencing; Christian firm. Call Friday, 10:30 A. M., with reference, C. G. Parker, 250 West 54th.

SECRETARY for author now preparing anthologist book of critical work; must be successful magazine contributor, typist, wide-ly read in English minor poetry; permanent position; reasonable pay; begin work Oc-tober. ANTHOLOGIST, 3024 Fairmount Av., Atlantic City New Jersey.

SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERK. — Must be thoroughly experienced and furnish A1 ref-erences; state age, experience, and salary ex-pected. A. L., 163 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be experienced in woolen piece goods business and be thoroughly reliable and dependable. C 78 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in fancy goods house. V. N. Smith & Co., 35 East 21st St.

SHOE SALESMAN; one capable of acting as floor stock; salary and commission. H. W. Baldwin, 508 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SOLICITORS, experienced, wanted to sell the new "Pabst," which, after July 1, takes the place of the Pabst beverages; can be sold under the new prohibition law by grocers, restaurants, lunch and soda stands, soda fountains, drug stores, &c., without any license whatsoever; liberal commission ar-rangement; great opportunity to the right men who are acquainted in above mentioned lines. Call in forenoon personally at office of Pabst Brewing Co., 606 West 49th St.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN.—If you are a salesman and willing to work 5 hours daily, we will pay you $1 an order on a ne-cessity in every home; easy pickings; adver-tising campaign; household magazine; per-manent connections; advancement; straight commission. Room 307, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SPECIFICATION WRITER.—Experienced man for architectural specifications. Write C 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced typist; age about 28; good appearance; steady posi-tion; good wages. Campbell, 1,970 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, not afraid of work in position giving general business and export experience; salary what you are worth. Call Loring-Lane Co., 41 Harrison St.

STENOGRAPHER, who can translate French and Spanish to English and English to French and Spanish. Apply to Standard Rice Co., 19 Leonard St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, familiar with touch system; salary $25. Call Loring-Lane Co., 43 Harrison St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply 430 Canal St., Crucible Steel Co. of America.

STOCK BROKER.
Young man with thorough knowledge of stock broking accounts, wanted immediately for public accountant's office; good opportu-nity for bright young man; state age, expe-rience, and salary expected. E 715 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted, to sell 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock in the Canion Air Brake Company of Baltimore with 50 per cent. bonus common stock; no money advance, commission only; no need to come to Baltimore, but order the shares through the Baltimore Trust Company. For prospectus and allotment of shares write Canion Air Brake Company, W. G. Canion, President, 563 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

STOCK SALESMAN of character and ability wanted to sell stock of operating high-grade Gold Placer Mine; commission basis. Call or write, Room 2206, 149 Broadway, New York City.

STOCK CLERK, between 30 and 40 years; chance for advancement; good references. Call 9 A. M., Bright Star Battery, 310 Hud-son St.

200 CARPENTERS
WANTED.
NAVAL TRAINING STATION,
CODDINGTON POINT, NEWPORT, R. I.
UNION JOB; SLEEPING QUARTERS FREE; MEALS $1 PER DAY; 4 MONTHS' JOB.
CHARLES B. MAGUIRE CO.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK AND BOND SALESMEN.
You should sell the six per cent. coupon gold bond with bonus of profit sharing certificate (new paying five per cent additional); of a financial corporation under State supervision, for which we have sold through salesmen over $1,450,000, and retain your clientele for future business on this and other securities; liberal commissions only; have opening for a few salesmen of proven ability, with every help in the way possible for us to give. Shaw-wood Hodson, with Clarence Hodson & Co., brokers, (established 1898) 26 Cortlandt St.

STOCK SALESMEN, experienced, to sell over phone; excellent opportunity for pro-ducers; salary and commission. C 44 Times.

STOREKEEPER by hospital; only one with experience and highest references need ap-ply. L Y 804 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.—We are located near New York and need the services of a high-grade man for the position of Factory Su-perintendent; the factory is nicely located and manufactures instruments of different kinds; a man that has had experience in manufacturing adding machines, talking ma-chines, typewriters, cash registers, and simi-lar mechanism preferred; good salary will be paid to the right man; when replying state age and experience in detail. Address Y 374 Times Annex.

SWIMMING INSTRUCTOR for boys' camp. Apply to H. Trotsky, Broadway Central Hotel.

TEACHER, stenography and typewriting, day, and evenings. Bushwick Business School, 1,666 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING
Means nothing to the man who is making big money. Your present position is prob-ably limited to the money you can make. We intend opening a free night school for instructing employed men in real estate salesmanship—a complete four weeks' course of eight lessons—after which you will be given the opportunity of demonstrating your ability to sell the one most needed com-modity today—lots and houses. Only men between the ages of 25 and 35 will be ac-cepted. This opportunity is offered by the largest and oldest firm of its kind and is a permanent proposition. Call for further in-formation and personal interview call
WM. E. HARMON & CO., INC.,
2d Floor, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Cor. Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Open Evenings.)

TUTOR wanted by Sept. 15; a tutor for 3 boys, ages 6, 9, and 13; Winter months spent in California; must be experienced, unmarried, fond of athletics, and have first-class recommendations. H. H. Timken, Can-ton, Ohio.

VALETS MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND HONEST; AGE ABOUT 35; ONE WHO HAS TRAVELED AND SPEAKS FRENCH PREFERRED. WRITE FULL DETAILS. T 580 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED.
Automobile body makers wanted; experi-enced men to make automobile bodies out of wood and combination of wood and metal.

Experienced panel men and metal bumpers.

Automobile trimmers for exterior and in-terior.

Automobile painters and rubbers.

2 light, clean shops to work in, good wages and steady employment.

The Don Lee Coach and Body Co., Pico and Los Angeles Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

WAREHOUSE MAN.
Experienced in sheet metals, galvanized and black tinplate, &c.; must be able to handle men, route truck deliveries; apply own handwriting, detail experience; state salary required and when services will be available. F 468 Times Downtown.

WOODWORKING PATTERNS.—Young man who understands something about pattern making to make patterns and learn another trade. Hubbell & Benninger, 324 Lafayette St.

YOUNG MAN, 16 TO 18, FOR OFFICE DE-TAIL WORK; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUTH WITH BRAINS TO AD-VANCE HIGH; NO EXPERIENCE RE-QUIRED. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE PREFERRED; SALARY $10. B. A., 901 ULMER DOWNTOWN BLDG.

YOUNG MAN.—Auditing department of a large wholesale house wants a young man to take charge of the warehouse records, one with knowledge of insurance preferred. Ad-dress Auditor, S 485 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Cotton converting firm needs young man experienced in sample depart-ment work; excellent opportunity for one who is capable; references required. Y 394 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate pre-ferred, to make connection with a Christian house; the requirements are integrity, willingness and brain; if you are qualified apply by letter. F 473 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school or technical graduate, to write parts orders received from dealers; automobile experience essen-tial; give previous record in detail. C 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN as stenographer and typist; American; experienced on monthly reports and statistical work. Reply, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired, K 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN for miscellaneous work in ad-vertising department; prefer one with ex-perience with cuts, drawings, and multi-graph. Call Monday, Chas. A. Behleren Co., 30 Ferry St., 2d floor (near B'klyn Bridge).

YOUNG MEN who are interested in elec-trical supply business, experience not neces-sary; we can use the services of several bright young men; opportunity for advance-ment; salary, $15 to $20 per week. Y 391 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a prominent real estate corporation to solicit sales and rental information; good opport

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS.—Over 75 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 611 Woolworth Building, New York.

Investor or active partner in well established going business wanted; must be able to furnish about $25,000; splendid proposition for right party. Y 355 Times Annex.

CAPITAL WANTED.

WILL SUBLET A CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT ON SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF A BUILDING LOCATED IN CITY WITH POPULATION 110,000, SITUATED IN NEW JERSEY, WITHIN 75 MILES OF NEW YORK; BEST BUSINESS LOCATION; THE PARTY DESIROUS OF SUBLETTING THIS DEPARTMENT DOES THE LARGEST MILLINERY BUSINESS IN THE CITY; ONLY THOSE WITH FIRST-CLASS REPUTATIONS AND HAVING CAPITAL OF AT LEAST $15,000 NEED APPLY. ADDRESS L. S., BOX 342 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Automobile agency for popular truck, one to five ton models, wants man capable of taking charge of either sales or service departments; moderate investment required; good proposition; no brokers. Write Box 204, 852 Columbus Av.

Established manufacturer of motor accessories desires additional capital to promote sales of a nationally advertised and well-regarded product; only those commanding considerable capital can be considered. G 249 Times.

Going concern, manufacturing well known article on wide profit margin, requires from 1 to 5 thousand dollars for expansion work, and will sell up to quarter interest to acceptable party; please give phone when replying. G 266 Times.

AVIATION OPPORTUNITY.

Well-organized insurance office opening an Aviation Department; $25,000 will obtain half interest; interview upon request. S 442 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer of high-grade ladies' hats wishes to connect with person having additional capital to finance a lucrative proposition. E 713 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Will invest $5,000 to $25,000 in well established jobbing or manufacturing business; no interview unless details given in writing. K 127 Times.

Will invest $5,000 to $10,000 with reliable party; strictest investigation required; no interview unless details given in writing. T 36 Times.

Will invest $10,000 to $20,000 with reliable party; one that is established preferable; strictest investigation required. T 221 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

EXPORT MANAGER OF PROGRESSIVE AND FINANCIALLY STRONG EXPORT AND IMPORT CORPORATION WILL SOON LEAVE FOR EUROPE TO ESTABISH BRANCH OFFICES IN GERMANY, FINLAND, POLAND, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, RUSSIA, ITALY, THE BALKANS, GREECE AND EGYPT AMERICAN MANUFACTURER THAT WISHES TO BE REPRESENTED ABROAD OR HAVE HIS GOODS INTRODUCED IN ANY OF THESE AFOREMENTIONED COUNTRIES PLEASE SUBMIT PROPOSALS IN DETAIL TO M. C., E 692 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A well equipped live New England manufacturing concern with broad experience in the manufacture of accurate specialties, hardware, and small parts has an exceptional opportunity on a commission basis for a strictly high-grade man with well defined ideas on new lines to manufacture; only men with wide experience and acquaintance in hardware and automotive fields will be considered. Address Box Y 98 Times Annex.

Would go to Europe. I am 29 years of age, have 15 years' commercial training, speak fluently Russian, Polish, German, and English; have spent several years in Europe; would like to take one or more American lines abroad, preferably wearing apparel or electrical; an American, of course. Y 346 Times Annex.

Leading representative of English canned goods house, now in New York, wishes to meet principals in the canned goods industry with a view to arranging agency for Great Britain; large turnover guaranteed; only first-class firms need apply; strict confidence observed. T 3 Times.

Export Executive.—Thoroughly familiar with iron and steel; acquainted with world market, having circumnavigated the globe; large clientele throughout Far East particularly; salary $8,500. T 544 Times Downtown.

Company rated at AAAA, controlling plot, 200x200, on west side, desires investor to buy and lease to them a building to be erected, containing approximately 200,000 square feet. Will take a 20-year lease on that basis. Address Principal, P 167 Times.

To represent American firm in France; recently demobilized; age 30; familiar with French language and country. A. B. Adams, Hotel Gerard.

Toronto manufacturer can handle side line men's neckwear, shirts; covers all parts Canada; references. C, 14 Avenue A.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Splendid grocery business, store and house building, also candy store on rear of property, (backing lake and bridge entrance); 16 years established; unusual opportunity; owner wishes to retire; New Jersey shore location; easy terms to right persons; part mortgage; $18,000. M. S. Werner, 43 East 19th St., New York.

LADIES' SHIRTWAIST FACTORY.

Very prosperous, doing $500,000 business; $40,000 profits last year; $25,000 orders in the house; must sell account of sickness; only principals considered; confidential. H 214 Times.

Movie theatre; account illness in family, owner must go South; a sacrifice at $3,000; terms to suit purchaser. Phone Main 10000, Suite 318, before noon.

An established factory doing a very good business for sale; due to disagreement of partners. P. S., 350 Times.

Small, profitable trucking and warehouse business for sale; owner leaving city. E 532 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS LOANS.

Loans made on machinery, printing plants, trucks and automobiles. Security Finance Co., 41 Liberty.

FOR SALE.

Bookkeeping machine for sale; strictly new, not used; latest model; three adding registers; motor driven; substituting present owner secured machine in deal, but has no use for it. Y 338 Times Annex.

Coal.—High grade steam or gas coal; can furnish from 50 to 1,000 tons per day, direct from mines in Pennsylvania; let us have your inquiries. Apply Miners and Shippers, Y 340 Times Annex.

For sale cheap.—1 26-inch Prybil planer; 1 18-inch Prybil jointer; 1 36-inch Root bandsaw, and other woodworking machinery. Quality Shops, 318 East 75th.

Comptometer adding and calculating machine, bargain at $75; guaranteed 1 year. John E. Hansen, 30 Church St., Room 101.

Remington Standard No. 10 and full-sized typewriter desk, mahogany. J 996 Times Harlem.

W. W. Mayo, late Marine Surveyor for U. S. Navy, transferring specialty. Tel. 312M Oyster Bay.

Underwood No. 4 typewriter and desk, $50; excellent condition; no dealers. 111 Broadway, Room 1525.

Pianos.—Steinway, Touk grand, Lester upright, Churchills, Broadway & 49th St.

Mosler Standard safe, large size, all improvements. 395 Broadway.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Ivory bedroom set (new), Louis sixteenth settee, chairs, refrigerator, &c., 121 Madison Av., between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Willow reed furniture; closing out stock. Long Beach Willow Co., 229 East 41st St.

Purchase or Exchange.

PAWN TICKETS, DIAMONDS BOUGHT. SPOT CASH. NO WAITING. JOS. ROSE & SON, DIAMOND CUTTERS. 49 Maiden Lane, 6th Floor. Phone 212 John.

Wanted.—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac, Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3703.

Wanted.—Two fine saddle horses; please state age and where they can be seen. Y 316 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Used carpet, gray or green, seventy-five yards, for millinery store. Write to B. Kipling, 319 Jefferson Av., Toledo, Ohio.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—PLEASE take notice that any orders signed otherwise than by Irving Kotzen, President, and Mr. Samuel Rubin, Secretary, is not a valid or bona fide order.
(Signed) SUCCESS WAIST CO., INC.,
101 Greene St., City.
IRVING KOTZEN, Pres.

WANTED — INFORMATION CONCERNING sister of A. Ed. de Schepper, deceased. His mother's maiden name: Dartiaux Taurant Kirkbride & Gordon, attys., San Mateo, Cal.

MENACE TO INVESTORS.

Devices in valuing public service corporations are stated by a writer in this week's Annalist to have resulted "in the confiscation of hundreds of millions of dollars." Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Insp. William Eynnelly, 5th Dist., in charge of 9th Dist., in addition to his other duties, for 3 days, from 8 A. M., July 29, during absence of Acting Inspector on vacation. Surg. T. D. Cahalane, 15th Dist., in charge of 12th Dist., in addition to his other duties, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 1, during absence of Surgeon on vacation. Patrol. H. R. O'Brien, 22d, to Headquarters Dtr., in office of Special Deputy Commissioner, in charge of Traffic, for 22 days, from 8 A. M., July 28.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Surg. D. H. Morris, 12th Dist., for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 1, to be deducted from vacation. Act. Insp. G. C. Lisbers, 9th Dist., for 3 days, from 8 A. M., July 29, to be deducted from vacation.

Advancements to $1,650 grades: Patrol. Patrick McHugh, 28, Aug. 6; J. W. Torson, 97, Aug. 8; J. J. Roach, H. D. S., Aug. 8.

To $1,450 grade: W. C. Cassidy, 45, Aug. 11; G. A. Fortune, 112, Aug. 15.

To $1,450 grade, to take effect Aug. 9: J. J. Mulligan, 13; J. J. Duffy, 19; E. M. Stoll, 25; Joseph Blahs, 31; J. J. Lyons, 43; C. A. Hess, 55; Fidele Di Paola, D. D. M. O.; Bernhardt Seidel, 11th L. D.; C. C. Westervelt, 18; J. F. Hanley, 21; J. H. Mehrtens, 28; Raymond Leida, 38; J. B. Morrell, 51; J. V. Albrecht, 88; G. S. Lane, 2d D. D.; J. F. Smith, Traffic D.

To $1,350 grade, to take effect Aug. 4: C. F. Shea, 10; J. H. Gjodesen, 22; F. A. McKenna, 22; Christian Muller, 23; H. G. Schmidt, 26; H. J. Reder, 31; F. C. Stengel, 35; H. F. Geercken, 38; J. McDannell, 38; R. L. C. Schringer, 39; W. C. Bechtle, 43; T. R. J. Tulley, 43; J. J. Hanrahan, 53; R. E. Fitzpatrick, 76; F. C. Bals, 84; H. C. Bilma, 92; Max Hildebrand, 92; T. H. Foster, 105; W. F. Reich, 111; J. J. Higgins, 118; William Twomey, 118; J. J. McAvoy, Traffic B; J. J. Burkard, Traffic C; C. A. Kerner, Traffic D; R. H. Lyons, 14th L. D.; J. E. Nemets, H. D.; Jacob Katz, 14; D. A. King, 22; J. V. McGovern, 23; E. A. Au, 29; George Oettinger, 31; J. A. Vespoli, 31; Michael Keaney, 37; E. P. Barry, 39; I. A. Schwartz, 39; E. R. Fleming, 42; J. F. J. McConville, 43; W. J. Wandling, 43; D. C. Murphy, 70; W. O. La Tour, 79; Frank Ferrarine, 91; F. J. Connolly, 92; W. J. O'Keefe, 92; William Brenner, 104; P. J. J. Cavanagh, 118; E. I. Itzstein, 118; B. E. Gratt, 120; Paul Schwenn, Traffic B; Charles Engelhardt, Traffic C; W. S. Eason, 6th I. D.; M. J. Cushing, H. D. S.

To $1,350 grade: John Farioli, 43, Aug. 19.

Fire Department.

Advancements, 2d to 1st grade, to take effect Aug. 1: J. F. Flesel, Jr., Eng. 7; P. F. Egan, Eng. 2; L. V. Fagan, Eng. 7; C. F. Bornschuer, Eng. 9; P. J. Rogers, Eng. 11; E. B. Manley, Eng. 12; Robert Walker, Eng. 18; J. A. Melville, Eng. 18; Frank McGinnis, Eng. 17, Cornelius Reilly, Eng. 16; C. B. Marchesi, Eng. 18; M. G. Hennessey, Eng. 24; Thomas Greene, Eng. 26; R. J. Nagler, Eng. 28; F. E. Witt, Eng. 29; John Sullivan, Eng. 29; A. P. Clark, Eng. 30; P. T. McGill, Eng. 35; A. J. F. Cala, Eng. 54; L. F. Vogel, Eng. 55; A. M. Delaney, Eng. 86; P. J. O'Connor, Eng. 71; T. F. Walsh, Eng. 74; W. F. Aldinger, Eng. 204; Frederick Roxbury, Eng. 204; Emil Moller, Eng. 205; J. Raffert, Eng. 206; F. A. Lee, Eng. 207; William Weber, No. 2, Eng. 209; W. A. De Lancey, Eng. 214; W. O. Gaslay, Eng. 231; H. M. Waldron, Eng. 232; L. G. Genovese, Eng. 258; G. H. Von der Heid, Eng. 262; C. O. Hibbe, Eng. 269; H. M. Lawler, Eng. 270; W. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 288; E. J. Chapman, H. & L. 8; M. H. Hanley, H. & L. 9; C. J. Miller, H. & L. 16; C. F. Marquardt, H. & L. 33; W. J. Carr, H. & L. 46; N. C. Zielinski, H. & L. 80; John Keupp, H. & L. 101; H. C. Feuerbach, H. & L. 103; F. A. O'Neill, H. & L. 106; C. H. Johnson, H. & L. 119; W. H. Will, H. & L. 123; G. W. Carlen, H. & L. 122; R. F. Frisby, H. & L. 131. Second to first grade, to take effect Aug. 5: John Marshall, Eng. 29; B. E. Schumann, Eng. 221. Second to first grade, to take effect Aug. 6: W. F. Hourigan, Eng. 4. Second to first grade, to take effect Aug. 15: A. B. Sheehan, Eng. 215. Third to second grade, to take effect Aug. 8: Antonio Bacciebett, Eng. 20. Third to second grade, to take effect Aug. 30: B. M. Lyman, Eng. 29. Third to second grade, to take effect Aug. 7: A. F. Mason, Eng. 279. Third to second grade, to take effect Aug. 16: T. M. More, H. & L. 122.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect 8 A. M., July 25: Fireman 1st grade Peter Markey, Hose Co. 6, to Eng. 205, for light duty.

Revocation of indefinite leave of absence, to take effect 8 A. M., July 28, he having been honorably discharged from the army: Fireman 1st grade J. E. Seger, H. & L. 123.

The members of the department band will report to Thomas A. J. Muir at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway at 10 A. M. Sat., July 26. Commanding officers will grant members of the band in companies outside the two-platoon zone a 24-hour leave of absence, from 8 A. M. July 27. The members of the band in the two-platoon zone, on day shift, shall be excused from reporting back to companies until 9 A. M. July 27, and the members on night shift shall be excused from reporting back to companies until 6 P. M. July 27.

Special leaves of absence: Fireman 1st grade F. W. Koster, Eng. 82, for 9 hours, from 9 A. M. July 27; Fireman 1st grade B. F. Harrington, H. & L. Co. 10, for 15 hours, from 8 P. M. July 27.

Marine Corps Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following Marine Corps orders were published today:

Turrill, Lt. Col. J. S. and Westcott, Lt. Col. W. C., to Washington, upon arrival U. S. Hall, Col. D. P., to San Francisco, in charge West. recruiting div.

Wells, (Maj. C. R., to recruiting office at Wash.

Barry, Maj. B. S., Jr., to Paris Island, S. C., as cmdg. off. of Marine Detachment the Pueblo.

Markey, Capt. J. H., to inactive duty.

Booth, Capt. D. H., to Charleston, S. C.

Fitzgerald, Capt. J. H., and Platt, Capt. R. N., to Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U. S.

Hollins, Capt. S. F., detached from 1st Brig. in Haiti, and will proceed to U. S.

Jacobwitz, Capt. J., detail as asst. qm., revoked.

Bender, Capt. D. W., to Marine personnel office at New York upon arrival in U. S.

Robertson, Capt. J. F., and Montagu, Capt. R. M., to Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U. S.

Reed, Capt. F. B., assigned to 1st Brig., Haiti.

Eddington, Capt. W. J., assigned to 2d Brig., at Santo Domingo.

Kipness, Capt. D., and Major, 1st Lt. H. C., to Quantico, Va.

Hale, 1st Lt. H. N., to Boston.

Strong, 1st Lt. H. A., to the North Dakota.

Towner, 1st Lt. C. H., detached from 5th Regt. in Cuba and will proceed to U. S.

Following honorably discharged:

CAPTAINS.

McCormick, J.B.	Leslie, J.F.	Martin, G.H., Jr
Lawrence, S.E.	Chance, G.M.F.	Letchworth, T.C.
Haight, F.H.	Tandy, Walter, Jr.	Smith, C.B.
Legore, H.W.	Burbidge, N.E.	Carson, W.W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Wright, G.C.	Tibbin, G.	Weaver, H.D.
Cummings, C.F	Hynds, H.D.	Love, W. T.
Thompson, D.D.	Jrunow, A.C.	Paddock, R.C.
Cross, F.M.	Burns, H.F.	Bassett, W.D.
Tandy, Walter, Jr.	Keag, A.	Dilgo, H.V.
Wolfe, E.R.	Duffy, J.	Kennedy, J.J.
King, C.S.	Yaser, B.	Beline, J.A.
Zinner, F.J.	South, D.R.	Moore, R.G.
Lubers, B.C.	Butler, E.M.	
	Shively, B.M.	

Education Notes.

Agnes I. Franklin, a teacher in P. S. 27, Manhattan, who incurred injuries in the performance of her duties at the school building on Jan. 29 last, will be reimbursed for medical expenses.

Increases in salary for members of the clerical staff of the Department of Education will not be granted until next year. The Board of Estimate will not approve any such increases until it considers the budget next year.

The Board of Education has ordered upon the calendar for the next meeting of its Committee of the Whole the proposal to elect an executive secretary or personnel clerk.

The By-Laws Committee will consider the recommendation of Superintendent Straubenmuller that the qualifications for license for promotion to head teacher be amended to provide as an additional alternative qualification the holding of a permanent license to teach modern languages in the day elementary schools.

It is probable that when the public schools reopen in September additions to P. S. 4, 52, and 40, the Bronx; 158, Brooklyn, and 98, Queens, will be ready for occupancy; also annexes to P. S. 22 and 38, Queens.

Hudson River Day Line

DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY

"Washington Irving" "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," "Albany."

Direct Rail Connections to all points North, East and West. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:00; W. 129th St. 9:20; Yonkers, 9:50; Stopping at †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, (connecting daily with Ulster & Delaware R. R.), Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 10:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:10 A. M., for †Bear Mountain, †West Point, (exc. Sunday), †Cornwall, †Newburgh and †Poughkeepsie.

On Saturday afternoons steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:40; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., for Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

†Return steamer same day from points marked †.

Ideal One-Day Outings.

Further Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, New York. Tel. Canal—6300.

WEEKDAY and SUNDAY TRIPS to

BEAR MOUNTAIN

45 MILES UP THE HUDSON.

Str. "Grand Republic" Lve. Battery Daily 9; W. 129th St. 9:20 A. M.

MUSIC. DANCING. REFRESHMENTS.

Round Trip Weekdays, 50c. Children 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 35c. (Including War Tax.)

Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Bowling Green 7040

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The pressure is low over the New England States and the St. Lawrence Valley, relatively high over the Great Lakes and the Southeast States, and low over the Rocky Mountain and Western plateau region. There have been showers within the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic States, Southern Texas, and widely separated points in the North Rocky Mountain region, Southern Utah, and Northern Arizona. Fair weather prevailed in other regions. The temperature has fallen in the region of the Great Lakes and it has changed little elsewhere. Temperatures remain near the seasonal average generally except in the upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest States, where the weather continued warm.

The outlook for Friday and Saturday is for generally fair weather east of the Mississippi River, except that showers are probable in the South Atlantic States and Southern Alabama. No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours, except that somewhat low temperature is probable Friday in Southern New England and Southern New York.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast—North of Sandy Hook, fresh west winds and fair weather; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, moderate south winds except east over the Florida Straits, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers near the coast; East Gulf and West Gulf, gentle to moderate variable winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Indiana, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Fair Friday; and probably Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Southern New England—Fair Friday; slightly cooler on the mainland. Saturday, fair.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday; slightly cooler in south portion. Saturday, fair.

Northern New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia—Fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
3 A. M....74	74	4 P. M....85	78
6 A. M....68	72	6 P. M....86	78
9 A. M....75	74	9 P. M....81	76
12 M.....80	81	11 P. M....78	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 83. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.—Loss.
3:10—5-7 W. 4 St.; Charles Charney...Slight
4:50—413 Claremont Parkway; Abraham Barkowitz.....Slight
P. M.
5:00—214 W. 69 St.; J. B. Ankcolon...Slight
7:00—411 W. 29 St.; not given.....Slight
7:30—Foot of W. 29 St.; SS. Cedric.
10:45—1,550 St. Nicholas Av.; Louise Hulenstrach.....Slight

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Bureau of Navigation today published the following orders:

Minor, Capt. B. A., to further assignment by Comdt. of U. S. C. G.

Pond, Comdr. J. E., assigned to command Bass 17 and 18.

King, Lt. Comdr. S. W., to aid on staff and Squadron Radio Off., Squad No. 2 and Div. No. 3 of Atlantic fleet.

Treibly, Lt. Cmdr. C. E., to Newport News trans. force.

The members of the department band will report to Thomas A. J. Muir at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway at 10 A. M. Sat., July 26. Commanding officers will grant members of the band in companies outside the two-platoon zone a 24-hour leave of absence, from 8 A. M. July 27. The members of the band in the two-platoon zone, on day shift, shall be excused from reporting back to companies until 9 A. M. July 27, and the members on night shift shall be excused from reporting back to companies until 6 P. M. July 27.

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Hale, 1st Lt. H. N., to Boston.

Strong, 1st Lt. H. A., to the North Dakota.

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The Civil Service.

City.

The following examinations have been ordered:

Chemist, (engineering,) salary $1,800, two vacancies in Central Testing Laboratory.

Chemist, (food and drugs,) salary $1,800, one vacancy in Central Testing Laboratory.

Attendant, male, temporary service, $3 a day, when employed.

Gardener, salary $3.25 a day.

Structural steel draftsman, grade C, usual salary $1,920.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 26 an examination for telephone plant engineer, for men. Vacancies in the Signal Service at Large of the War Department will be filled from this examination. At present there are vacancies at Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 10; education and experience, 90. It is desired to secure eligibles having general experience in the construction, maintenance, and operation of telephone plants, and who are qualified to lay out and install local or common battery underground telephone systems at military posts throughout the United States, as well as overseas, and to build, repair, and extend systems now in existence. Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

COLONIAL LINE

BOSTON By Steer & Rail $4.40

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.97

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.65 to $5.50. Above prices include war tax.

Boat Leaves Pier 20, North River, Daily and Sunday at 5:30 P. M. Phone Spring 5481.

Long Island Sound

By Daylight

Str. Chester W. Chapin

To New London—Mondays Only

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:30 A. M.

Due New London—5:15 P. M.

Tickets and information at all U. S. R. R. Administration Consolidated Ticket Offices.

METROPOLITAN LINE

To BOSTON All the Way by Water. Always in Sight of Land.

Via CAPE COD CANAL

Daylight through the Canal both ways.

Leave Pier 14, foot of Murray St., Daily (Sundays included) at 5:00 P. M. Fare $5.65. Tickets and information at Wharf. Tel. Barclay 5000.

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston

Franklin St., 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 and 2:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 21 P. M., and 4:30 P. M., for Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. All steamers W. 129th St., half hour later. Direct connections for all points in the Catskills. Tel. 2672 Franklin. †Newburgh only. CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St; weekdays, 6 and 7 P. M.; Sundays and Holidays, 6 and 9 P. M. West 152d St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

RED BANK LINE

FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEANIC and RED BANK. Daily

Lve. Franklin St., Pier 34, 8:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M. Battery, 8:55 A. M., 3:15 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30, 9:30, Battery, 8:55, 9:55 A. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS

"Tourist" "Halcyon" Around N. Y.

Lve. Battery Pier Daily, 10:00, 1:30. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and Ocean, 1:30. Ret. about 6:30.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....5:45 | Sun sets.....8:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:45	7:13	12:40	12:57
Governors Island	7:10	7:45	1:22	1:29
Hell Gate	9:22	9:42	3:31	3:45

Arrived—Thursday, July 24.

SS Alliance, Port au Prince, July 19.
SS Oscar II., Christiania, July 13.
SS Wacouta, Havana, July 15.
SS Touraine, Havre, July 18.
SS Carib, Guantanamo, July 17.
SS Sloterdijk, Norfolk, July 22.
SS Khorybates, Cristobal, July 16.
SS Graycroft, Matanzas, July 17.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, July 19.
SS Calfapell, Calbarjen, July 19.
SS John M. Connelly, Port Lobos, July 15.
SS Saugus, Cagliari, July 14.
SS Grove, Calmemara, July 16.
SS Matinicock, Tampico, July 6.
SS Moncalieri, Genoa, July 4.
SS Eugene, Providence, July 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rochambeau	Havre	July 17
Chicago	Bordeaux	July 14
Garston Light	Plymouth	July 4
Hogland	Shields	July 2
Lake Winnoski	St. Nazaire	July 1
Michigan	London	July 8
Lancastrian	Antwerp	July 6
Nigaristan	Dunkirk	July 8
Canada	Marseilles	July 11
Jason	Barry	July 17
Philadelphia	Curacao	July 17
Lampasas	Galveston	July 19

DUE TOMORROW.

Fresno	St. Nazaire	June 30
Santa Teresa	St. Nazaire	July 16
Mobile	Brest	July 16
Missouri	Brest	July 14
Mariana	Buenos Aires	July 17

DUE SUNDAY.

Radnor	Brest	July 15
Mobile	Brest	July 19
Frankmere	Cardiff	July 12
Canoga	Cardiff	July 12
Martha Washington	Brest	July 17
Western Belle	Shields	July 12
Gunboat	Immingham	July 12
Lake Helen	St. Nazaire	July 12

DUE MONDAY.

Hoxbar	Brest	July 15

DUE TUESDAY.

Zeelandia	Brest	July 18
F. J. Luckenbach	Brest	July 18

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Eten	St. Nazaire	July 18
Riger	Brest	July 17
Munamar	Antilla	July 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Graf Waldersee, Brest	——	4:45 P.M.
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Brest	——	5:00 P.M.
Santa Ellen, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Northern Pacific, Brest	——	4:30 P.M.
Crasier Hall, Argentina	——	——
Matilda Weems, Tiraeus	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Canal Zone	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Zulia, Curacao	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Boutry, Beccondee	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Caracas, Curacao	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Cartagena	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Brazos, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Mateo, Cartagena	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Tivives, Port Limon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Osage, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lake Lugon, Guantanamo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lake Sunapee, Haiti	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lake Forest, Guiana	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Presidente Wilson, Trieste		12:00 M.
Royal George, Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Aquitania, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lagarfoss, Iceland	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Ogonts, Dakar	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Yorks Ja'k'n	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohican, Kingston		9:30 A.M.
Hubert, Para	5:30 P.M.	8:10 P.M.
Wacouta, Tampico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lake Govan, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Shaume, Argentine	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Plattsburg, Brest	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Gothland, Antwerp		12:00 M.
Mexican, Brest		12:00 M.
Pesaro, Genoa		12:00 M.
Sofia, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Touraine, Havre	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Brest		12:00 M.
Sierra, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Agamemnon, Brest		12:30 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS. Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, July 19.
SS Belair, at Fayal, July 22.
SS Von Steuben, at Brest, July 19.
SS City of Dunkirk, at Sydney, N. S. W., July 20.
SS Savoie, at Havre, July 21.
SS Lake Shawano, at Havre, July 21.
SS Benevente, at Bahia, July 22.
SS Mohegan, at Bahia, July 22.
SS Vindelie, at Glasgow, July 23.
SS Ventalia, at Bristol, July 23.
SS Italia, at Palermo, July 19.
SS South Pole, at Rotterdam, July 16.
SS Bris, at Gothenburg, July 15.
SS Calabria, at Genoa, July 19.

Sailed.

SS Giuseppi Verdi, from St. Michaels, July 22.
SS Schenectady, from Hiuelva, July 16.
SS Clan Macbeth, from East London, July 19.
SS Wilhelmina, from Brest, July 18.
SS Zeppelin, from Brest, July 18.
SS Celtic Prince, from Oran, July 18.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 6 P. M. as follows:

Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, via Seattle—SS Mexico Maru, July 29.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Netherlands, East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco—SS Korea Maru, July 29.

Hawaii and Guam, via San Francisco—SS Sherman, July 30.

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Netherlands East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle—SS Fushima Maru, July 31.

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.—SS Makura, Aug. 2.

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Netherlands East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.—SS Empress of Russia, Aug. 2.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, via San Francisco—SS Ventura, Aug. 7.

COOL SUNDAY $1 EXCURSION

On the Swift, Palatial

"BENJ. B. ODELL"

A perfect outing amid congenial surroundings at moderate cost.

Newburgh, Beacon, $1 | Round
Poughkeepsie, $1.50 | Trips

Plenty of time to go up Mt. Beacon or visit Orange Lake Park.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Reward paid for return of wallet, containing checks, Liberty Bonds, money and commutation ticket; New York and New Jersey Railroad, lost on July 22, 1919 either on New York and New Jersey Railroad train or Hudson and Manhattan tube. Finder please communicate with T 537 Times Downtown.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire platinum bracelet, Wednesday evening, about 8:30, between 11th St. and 5th Av., 5th Av. bus, east on 55th St. to vicinity 55th St. and Lexington Av.; liberal reward. Address Van Sant, 145 East 35th St. Phone Murray Hill 6907.

LOST.—Black leather pocketbook, containing miscellaneous papers, photographs, &c., also 3 U. S. Liberty bonds, value $1,100, Nos. 146136, 146137; payment stopped at all banks. Reward if returned to Cashier, Belmont Hotel, 42d St., New York City.

LOST—Platinum wrist watch, circled with diamonds, on a black band, initialed I. B. L.; lost in taxi cab going from Hotel Pennsylvania to Hotel Netherland. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Arthur Long, Hotel Netherland.

LOST—By widow, purse containing sum money, wedding ring, &c., in ladies' room Grand Central Station, July 24, about 9:15 liberal reward, especially for return of wedding ring. Telephone Melrose 9540, 920 Teller Av., Bronx.

LOST—At Rivoli, or 7th Av. subway to 14th St., black pocketbook with sum of money, identification card, keys. Finder keep money, return articles to Lillian L. Coughlin 145 West 12th.

LOST—Solid gold open-face watch, vicinity Knickerbocker Hotel, platinum dial, diamond shape, monogram "H. D. L." liberal reward. Broadway Central Bank, 2,574 Broadway.

LOST or taken, Tuesday evening, in Tremont section, black Hudson Super Six, license No. 213634. Send information Schimeyer, 171 Southern Boulevard, (186th.) Liberal reward.

LOST—Wednesday evening; $15 reward; return blue beaded bag, subway, Clark St. (Bklyn.) Staten Island Ferry. Main 7376, Franklin Arms, Bklyn.

LOST—Lady's small gold wrist watch and bracelet, engraved Mrs. Mary Howe Carroll, Nashville, Tenn.; reward. Return to Apt. 65, 102 West 75th St.

LOST—Pathfinder touring car, on July 16, from 42d St. and Broadway to No. 2373, license No. D567, maroon body; substantial reward. Phone Broad 1971.

LOST — Lavalliere, 4 graduated diamonds, on platinum chain, double catches; large reward. Phone Cool, St. Nicholas 4156, after 5.

LOST—Baryin, sapphire and pearls, neighborhood 5th Av., Madison, between 28th and 30th Sts.; liberal reward. Alliance Press, John Strachan, 114 West 32d St.

LOST—Ring, 2 emeralds, 1 diamond platinum ring, between 44th-54th Sts.; reward. Lehman, 30 West 54th. Circle 4112.

LOST—Gold watch, Hamilton monogramed; suitable reward. S. W. Pearce, 260 West 57th St.

LOST—July 7, gold wrist watch, with initials P. A. G.; reward. Y 389 Times Annex.

LOST—Thursday, between Altman's-Stern's, flexible gold snake bracelet, small diamond in head; reward. Room 1102, 71 B'way.

LOST—Khaki Kool Eton jacket, trimmed with blue, yellow; 102d to 107th, Amst. Av.-Bway; return 924 West End Av., Apt. 3I.

LOST—Gold keypin on 6th Av. Return for reward, 15 East 90th St.

LOST—Lady's eyeglasses, in 7th Av. subway, July 17. Taylor, Telephone Franklin 4240.

$200 REWARD will be paid for the return of three bags taken by mistake from automobile in front of Grand Central Station, Thursday afternoon, July 24, about 1 o'clock. M. J. Crispin, 165 Broadway. Telephone 6928 Cortlandt.

$300 REWARD for return of 14-diamond bar pin, lost Thursday, between the Biltmore and 5th Av. and 50th St. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$100 REWARD for platinum chain set with diamonds, lost in a Tiffany & Co. envelope July 16, between Oakdale, L. I., and New York. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND.—Scarfpin, blue stone, white stone; also ladies' wrist watch. T 33 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—TAN ANGORA KITTEN; REWARD. 68 EAST 92D ST.

When in Doubt Buy Standard TIRES

with mileage guarantee. You never can go wrong then. We sell standard makes at $10 to $30 less than you pay elsewhere.

30x3½	$10.33	36x4½	$23.93
34x4	18.70	37x4½	35.15
36x4	27.75	35x5	31.14
34x4½	22.19	37x5	32.24

All Other Sizes Equally as Low.

TUBES Any Size $3.09 | One Additional Tube $1.00

Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
ON LOW RENT 7th Ave., No. 789
Between 51st & 52d Sts.

THE SQUARE DRINK

"For Economy Sake" insist on getting **Will's Concentrated Pure Fruit Drinks**

All Flavors—Grape-juice, Orange, Loganberry, Cherry, Pineapple, etc. 1 bottle makes 6 glasses. 20c bottle, or $2.00 per dozen.

Just Add Water and Serve!

No Sugar Required.

If your dealer cannot supply, write or phone
Export & Domestic Corporation,
240 Broadway. 'Phone Barclay 7879.

DIAMONDS PAWN TICKETS
PROVIDENT PURCHASING CO.
Created for the purchase of ALL PAWN TICKETS, diamonds, pearls, gold, platinum, silver, jewelry. Our finely erected offices offer you absolute privacy, or our representative will call.
166 West 46th St. • At B'way. Tel. Bryant 6588.

Nurses Recommend Cuticura Soap

It appeals to them because it is so pure and cleansing. It does much to keep the skin clear and healthy especially if assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of eruptions, redness, roughness or chafing. Ideal for toilet uses.

Be sure to test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura Talcum on your skin. Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25c. each everywhere.

COMMUNISTS IN VIENNA.
Vivid picture of communists of Austria conducting a demonstration in Vienna for the release of their leaders in prison for revolutionary activities, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

HUGE OCEAN LINERS TO BE BUILT HERE

Shipping Board Announces Plans to Construct Two of the Largest Ships Afloat.

TO DOCK AT LONG ISLAND

Will Cut Down Distance of Ocean Journey and Enable Vessels to Make Trip Within Four Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Plans for the construction of two gigantic ocean liners 1,000 feet in length and capable of thirty knots an hour and the development of port and terminal facilities at Ft. Pond Bay, at the eastern end of Long Island, thus reducing the trip between Plymouth, England, and this port from 2,990 to 2,878 miles, were announced today by the United States Shipping Board.

Arrangements for the building of the great ships has progressed to the point where plans and specifications have been completed and it is practically assured that the vessels, which will be the largest afloat, exceeding the Leviathan by fifty feet, will be constructed as rapidly as possible.

The development of New York's port facilities to include docking space at the eastern end of Long Island, the double tracking of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other steps necessary to the carrying out of the plans, will be subject to further negotiations. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board has before him the reports which were made in regard to the Fort Pond project in 1892 and 1912, by the Chief of Engineers of the army, and further inquiry into the situation will be made.

At present, however, the sum which such development would involve and definite plans as to the part which private capital and the Federal and local Governments would play in putting the project into effect have not been worked out. The Government would be called upon to provide funds for necessary dredging and the establishment of custom houses and an immigration station in any event. Whether it would undertake to do more is a question yet to be answered.

It is felt here that the fact that the Shipping Board is placing itself behind such development will bring definite results. The Shipping Board reckons that the construction of the great ships and the establishment of terminal and docking facilities at Fort Pond will shorten the trip by 118 miles and eliminate the danger of the loss of from six to eight hours which might result because of unfavorable tides in the Ambrose Channel. It is believed that, with the development of the ship and the suggested port facilities, the trip from Plymouth could be made under four days.

Would Relieve Congestion Here.

It is felt also that a program which called for the docking of these great liners and probably many others at Fort Pond would relieve congestion at the Port of New York. The Railroad Administration has been asked to decide just what might be expected in connection with the development of terminal facilities and transportation to and from New York for passengers and baggage.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, it is said, would be glad to co-operate in such development because of advantages it would reap. The new ships would carry not less than 3,000 passengers each trip, and the fact that other vessels undoubtedly would dock at the same port would make it one of the most important shipping centres in the world.

In connection with the project, the Shipping Board made public today these details:

"It was immediately after the signing of the armistice that Chairman Hurley began preparations to meet the extraordinary demands which peace entails. In this look ahead, he saw that the tourist travel is going to be the greatest that the world has ever known. He therefore formulated the plan for the building of these two racers and with a view of shortening as far as possible the route upon which they are to ply, he took under consideration the development of Fort Pond Bay at the eastern end of Long Island as a terminal.

"With this end in view he asked Major Gen. William M. Black, Chairman of the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission of the United States Shipping Board, to make an investigation and report in regard to the feasibility of this plan, and also asked the Railroad Administration to co-operate with General Black in working out a plan for passenger terminals and for providing fast railway accommodations between the proposed terminal and New York City.

"The distance between the Ambrose Channel and Plymouth is 2,998 miles. From Fort Pond Bay to Plymouth the distance is 2,878 miles, which would mean a shortening of the ocean journey by 118 miles. The distance from Fort Pond Bay to New York City is 120 miles. If the present railroad connecting the two points should be double tracked it is considered easily possible for express trains to make the run within two hours.

Plan Breakwater Around Bay.

"It is realized that much expense will be involved in making Fort Pond Bay a steamship terminal. The bay is an indentation on the North Shore of Long Island, and while protected from the southeast, south and west, it is exposed to the northwest gales. Army engineers say that in order to protect shipping from seas rolled up by northwest gales it would be necessary to construct a breakwater projecting out from the easterly side of the bay. They add that this would be a difficult undertaking, as the seaward end of the breakwater would be in a ninety-foot depth of water.

"On the other hand, the great depth of the harbor is such as to permit the deepest draft vessel to enter and depart at any stage of the tide, a consideration of great importance with liners of the projected type and of the proposed service. It also avoids the great congestion and danger of navigation in such a crowded harbor as New York habitually is.

"Among other expenses that must be reckoned in the general cost will be the necessity of establishing an immigration station with accommodations for a force of inspectors and attendants adequate to care for the 1,200 steerage passengers which the new type of vessels can carry. Also a custom house and a quarantine station would have to be provided for.

"Plans for the two gigantic oil-burning ocean racers designed for a speed of thirty knots and capable of crossing the Atlantic in less than four days have been completed, and as the result of a conference had between Chairman Hurley, the Chief Constructor of the navy, and the Presidents of the big shipbuilding yards, a formal communication was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy recommending the immediate appointment of a committee to supervise all details of this great undertaking.

"The Shipping Board long ago had in mind the building of two passenger liners that would exceed in size and speed any merchant vessels under any flag. But while the war was on it felt reluctant about taking the matter up. Now that peace has been signed, it means to go ahead with the plan and to begin work on these two vessels without delay.

"A unique departure from the usual procedure is the recommendation contained in a letter to Secretary Daniels, and in which Chairman Hurley asks the Navy Department to supervise the building of these vessels, a logical thing to do, however, as they would be classed as navy auxiliaries, the Shipping Board paying all expenses in connection with their construction.

Bonus to Speed Up Builders.

"In his letter to Secretary Daniels Chairman Hurley recommended that this joint committee be formed:

"Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief of Bureau Construction, as Chairman; Homer Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; Joseph W. Powell, President of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company; N. A. Nodland, President of the New York Shipbuilding Company; H. G. Mull, President of the Cramps Shipbuilding Company, and W. F. Gibbs of the International Mercantile Marine.

"The contracts will carry a time limit in which the ships are to be completed, and, in order to stimulate rivalry between competing yards, a bonus plan is being worked out. The navy habitually pays a bonus for speed in excess of contract, but the Shipping Board feels confident that the enormous speed required for these racers will be fully sufficient for the service for which they have been designed. Therefore, it is not concerned with speedy delivery than it is with th extra knot or two which might be added to their pace. So its contemplated bonus is for delivery ahead of contract, rather than for speed in excess of contract.

"Each of these gigantic ships will measure 1,000 feet in length. This is fifty feet longer than the Leviathan, now the largest vessel that floats. The Woolworth is the highest building in America. If up-ended alongside this structure, one of these vessels would tower 250 feet above it.

"The beam of the Leviathan is 100 feet, that of the new American liners will be 102. The gross tonnage of the new ships will be 65,000. They are to have a draft of thirty-five feet, a depth of seventy-four feet, and are to accommodate 1,000 saloon passengers, 800 second cabin, and 200 steerage.

"The crew will number 1,000 officers and men. The vessels are to be of the oil burning type. They will be driven by four propellers, upon which will be thrown the strength of 110,000 horsepower.

"The vessels will be built with a view to immediately converting them into commerce destroyers in event of war. For this purpose gun emplacements will be built into their decks ready to receive gun mounts and their batteries. The after-deck will also be constructed with a view of transforming it into a landing and launching space for hydroaeroplanes.

Vessels to be Built for Safety.

"There are to be ten decks. As there are more numerous than the names usually given to designate the different ones, such as sun deck, main deck, boat deck, &c., no effort will be made to designate the various decks by names. Instead they will be known by letters—A deck, B deck, &c.

"The ships are to be fitted with an inner and outer skin, such as was done with the great White Star liner Olympic after the disaster to the Titanic. Moreover, they are to be divided and subdivided into compartments so numerous as to render them unsinkable.

"These oil burners will have a steaming radius of 7,000 miles. This means that they will be able to make a round trip across the Atlantic without wasting an hour's time in renewing fuel. Their design contemplates the carrying of passengers and their baggage, the mails, express parcels, and nothing else. They are therefore expected to create a record in the matter of rapid 'turn around' as the shipping folks phrase the coming into a slip and the backing away from it."

The vessels will have Winter gardens, ballrooms, Turkish baths, swimming pools, moving picture theatres, sun parlors, grill rooms, promenades, gymnasiums, and miniature department stores in which every articles wanted by a traveler will be found.

The plan of making Montauk Point the terminal for ocean liners has been under consideration for years. State, Government, and private officials have studied the proposition.

In 1913 A. Aronovici of Paris announced that he was investigating the merits of the plan for the Hamburg-American line and also for the French line.

Business men on Long Island believe that with Montauk Point as the disembarkation point for steamship passengers the business of certain parts of the island will be greatly increased. It was said that the erection of a great mole across the mouth of Fort Pond Bay would put the bay in the same class as Dover, a safe refuge for the largest steamship built. The traffic at Montauk Point also will necessitate the building of great warehouses and freight yards.

REVIVE FREE GOLD MARKET.

Bank of England and Transvaal Producers Make Price Agreement.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—A rise of about 10 per cent. in the price of gold is expected as the result of the re-establishment of the free market for the sale of precious metals produced by the South African companies. An agreement between the Bank of England and the representatives of the gold mining companies of the Transvaal has now been signed. This concession has been made to the mining companies to enable them to sell their gold in the best market and thereby get a better price for it in order to place them in a more advantageous position to meet the rising costs of production.

During the war the export of gold abroad had been prohibited and the producers had been under obligations to sell to the bank at a fixed price. The agreement arrived at means that the restrictions on sales abroad of this gold have been removed. As an experimental sale 30,000 ounces of gold have been shipped to the United States at a price of about 85s. 6d. per standard ounce, which represents a premium of approximately 10 per cent. compared with the 77s. 9d. obtained by the companies hitherto.

The American market is considered the most favorable for the sale of gold. Owing to the depreciation of the pound sterling the price obtained will necessarily vary as exchange fluctuates. It is possible that the restoration of the free gold market will help the situation meanwhile and at the same time stimulate the production of gold, which is also essential.

Wants Clothing for Children.

An appeal for clothing for children ranging in age from three months to twelve years has been made by Miss Mary E. Wadley, Executive Secretary of the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue Hospital. The appeal is on behalf of the children the organization plans to send to the seashore of country for an outing this Summer, and who have to have the clothes to take the health-giving trip. Sweaters, wraps, dresses, shoes, and underclothing are especially in demand.

Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co. Factory.

Are you thinking of reconstructing your factory? Phone Bryant 2908 for our book on "Reconstruction."

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS.
The Annalist this week contains particulars of legislation intended to provide for investment of capital in foreign enterprises. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

Special—Pure Silk Sox 69c

6 pairs for $4

Here's another chance at these sox for people who were kept away last week by the rain.

As mentioned before, they are beautiful Silk Sox with extra high spliced heels, and double heels and toes—a money-saving opportunity at 69c.

Colors:—Black, White, Gray, Cordovan, Navy Blue, Suede, and Green.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 125d
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Open Daily Till 6 P. M.—Saturdays Till 9 P. M.

The Home of 40 Famous Brands of Clothes for Men and Young Men.

Georges

OPPOSITE Waldorf Hotel
Above LIGGETT'S Drug Store
(Between 5th Ave. & B'way)

"SENIOR" "JUNIOR"

A Most Extraordinary Opportunity

FLANNEL SUITS

BLUE BROWN GREEN GRAY

1, 2 and 3 Button, Single and Double Breasted Sack and Waist Line Models

$31.50

Choice of 451 Suits Direct From One of the Most Prominent of the 40 Famous Makes We Carry

We could not only reasonably ask the full regular price for these Suits ($45.00), but considerably more, were we to take into account their present greatly advanced cost, due to the marked increase in cost of production which has gone into effect in the past 10 days.

These Flannel Suits are the product of one of America's most celebrated manufacturers and are gems of style and tailoring. This is really a very extraordinary opportunity.

Visit This Shop of Famous Clothes

Prices range from $18.50, $21.50, $26.50, $29.50 up to $55. Over 12,000 garments are displayed in our mammoth 2d floor shop—the largest and most brilliant assemblage of famous brands of clothes in the world. **You save $5 to $20 on your purchases here** because of our very low "overhead." The cost of our former 3 ground floor stores in rent, light, managers' salaries, window-trimming, etc., was over $100,000. **This is all saved now,** except $7,500 a year, which is the rental of this 2d floor shop. **Our customers pocket the difference.**

SUMMER SUITS

In Palm Beach, Priestley Mohair, Crashes, Panama Fabrics, Tropical Worsteds, Silks, etc. **Prices begin at $8.50 for Palm Beach Suits,** upward by easy stages to $25, $30 and $35 for the finest Gabardines. **Sizes 32 to 52. Regulars, longs, shorts and stouts. Exceptionally large stock of White Flannel Trousers to select from.**

Georges
ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR
Over Liggett's Drug Store
(Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)
Opp. Waldorf Hotel

15 West 34th Street

Open Daily Till 6 P. M.—Saturdays Till 9 P. M.

The Wallach Price Policy

Every now and then we print an advertisement headed "What You Get for What You Pay"—and in that phrase lies most of the theory of price at the Wallach Stores.

The fallacy of mere cheapness finds no support here. Not that we pretend to a higher virtue—but because the only way we know how to succeed is to give our Customers what *they* want.

And Wallach Customers don't like to fool themselves on a price tag.

So—first of all we look to *Quality*. The Quality that spells satisfaction for the long months after the Sale rather than for the few minutes that precede it.

Quality assured—we try to buy early enough and in large enough quantities to get our costs to the lowest point. Four busy Stores,—thirty-two years of experience and ample capital help.

Small individual profit and large turnover is our way.

The other theory of merchandising has advantages as well for the Customer, but they are not the advantages Wallach Customers want; so,—as we have chosen, we go on—small profits and many of them.

Every once in a while we have a "Sale"—when profit ceases to be a part of the picture, and the rapid movement of goods is all that counts.

Even then, you'll find no sensational statements—no camouflage—*just goods*. One man benefits by the early purchase, longer use, wider selection that goes with it; another by price reductions.

The main point is that each *benefits*. And so long as each who buys here really does benefit—we shall succeed, which is the answer from *our* point of view.

Closing time to-morrow (Saturday, July 26th) marks your last chance to buy good all-wool Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits at our Sale Prices.

Est. 1887 **Wallach Bros.** Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

CIRCLE "A"
There are hundreds of ginger ales, but only one best.

Adding and Calculating Machines
Bought—Sold—Rented—Repaired
For Value, Plus Service
Phone Cortlandt 7445 or 7569.
Cities Adding Machine Service Co.
156-158 Broadway.

Woolens are the World's Bad Boy, breaking all precedents. If you wish to forestall an increase of from one-quarter to one-half in the cost of Suitings next Autumn, come to be measured to-day for your Fall Clothes—$40 to $60.

I could hold the cloth and coin money, but I prefer to hold my Corps of Tailors and keep busy. I'll give you the Certified London-New York Custom Fashions, with the most punctilious personal attention at pattern selection, measurement and try-on.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Smartest Set-up

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
21 Years On This Corner

AMERICAN LEADERS
Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES AND RUBBER HEELS
It's the air in this fellow's tires that makes his ride so smooth—it's the air in B-T Rubber Heels that makes them easier to go on.
Ask your dealer or shoe repairman.
UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.,
AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Originators and Sole Manufacturers of B. T. Rubber Heels and Beaded Tip Shoe Laces.